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Ambassador Luo Zhaohui and his wife Counselor Jiang Yili hosted National Day Reception to celebrate the 68th Anniversary of PRC. (Photo with Smt. Anupriya Patel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui met with Shri. Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu, Minister of Commerce & Industry of India.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui met with Shri Siddaramaiah, Chief Minister of Karnataka.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui met with Shri. Gaurav Gogoi, Member of the Indian Parliament for Kaliabor. (Assam)



Counselor Jiang Yili celebrated Diwali with Indian children of Little Pearls School.



DCM Mr. Liu Jinsong and other diplomats celebrated Diwali with Indian employees of the Embassy.

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19th CPC National Congress

CPC OPENS 19TH NATIONAL CONGRESS AS CHINA ENTERS “NEW ERA”



The Communist Party of China (CPC) opens the 19th National Congress at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 18, 2017. (Xinhua/Zhang Duo)

Beijing, Oct. 18 (Xinhua) -- The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) opened Wednesday as socialism with Chinese characteristics enters a "new era."

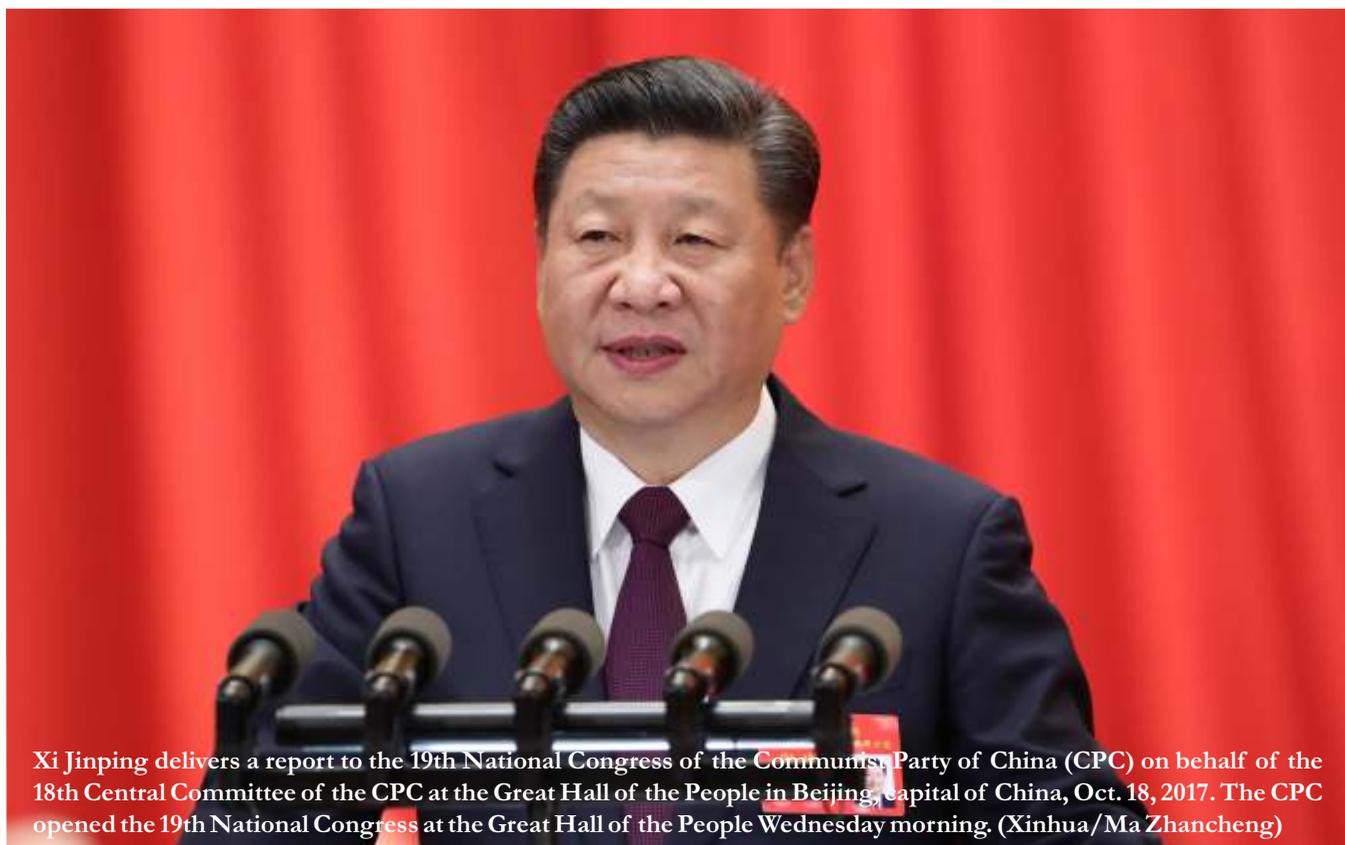
Xi Jinping is delivering a report titled "Secure a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and strive for the great success of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era."

The theme of the congress is to "Remain true to our original aspiration and keep our mission firmly in mind, hold high the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, secure a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, strive for the great success of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era, and work tirelessly to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation."

"The original aspiration and the mission of Chinese Communists is to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation," Xi said.



XI JINPING DELIVERS REPORT TO 19TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS



Xi Jinping delivers a report to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on behalf of the 18th Central Committee of the CPC at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 18, 2017. The CPC opened the 19th National Congress at the Great Hall of the People Wednesday morning. (Xinhua/Ma Zhancheng)

HIGHLIGHTS OF XI'S REPORT TO 19TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS



Beijing, Oct. 18 (Xinhua) —Xi Jinping delivered a report to the opening of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on Wednesday. The following are the highlights of the report:

NEW ERA WITH NEW THOUGHT

Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era.

The CPC has given shape to the

Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, a long-term guide to action that the Party must adhere to and develop.

The Thought builds on and further enriches Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development. It represents the latest achievement in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context.

GREAT MODERN SOCIALIST COUNTRY

The CPC has drawn up a two-stage development plan for the period from 2020 to the middle of the 21st century to develop China into a “great modern socialist country.”

In the first stage from 2020 to 2035, the CPC will build on the foundation created by the moderately prosperous society with a further 15 years of hard work to see that

socialist modernization is basically realized.

In the second stage from 2035 to the middle of the 21st century, the CPC will, building on having basically achieved modernization, work hard for a further 15 years and develop China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful.

The principal contradiction facing Chinese society has evolved to be that between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life.

Now the needs to be met for the people to live a better life are

increasingly broad. Not only have their material and cultural needs grown, their demands for democracy, rule of law, fairness and justice, security, and a better environment are increasing.

ECONOMY

China's economy has been transitioning from a phase of rapid growth to a stage of high-quality development.

In developing a modernized economy, the country must focus on the real economy. China will support state capital in becoming stronger, doing better, and growing bigger, turn Chinese enterprises into world-class, globally competitive firms.

China will leverage the fundamental role of consumption in promoting economic growth and improve the framework of regulation underpinned by monetary policy and macro-prudential policy, and see that interest rates and exchange rates become more market-based.

OPENING UP

China will not close its door to the world; it will only become more and more open.

China will implement the system of pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list across the board.

China will significantly ease market access and protect the



legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors.

LAW

The CPC will set up a central leading group for advancing law-based governance in all areas.

It will strengthen oversight to ensure compliance with the Constitution, advance constitutionality review, and safeguard the authority of the Constitution.

ECOLOGICAL PROGRESS

The CPC has incorporated Beautiful China into its two-stage development plan for building a great modern socialist country.

The modernization is one characterized by harmonious coexistence between man and nature.

China will establish regulatory agencies to manage state-owned natural resource assets and monitor natural ecosystems, and develop a nature reserves system composed mainly of national parks.

ARMED FORCES

By the year 2020, military mechanization will be basically achieved, with IT application coming a long way and strategic capabilities seeing a big improvement. The modernization of the national defense and armed forces should be

basically completed by 2035.

The people's armed forces will be transformed into world-class military by the mid-21st century.

DIPLOMACY

No matter what stage of development it reaches, China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion.

PARTY BUILDING

Having gained overwhelming momentum in its fight against corruption, the Party is determined to secure a sweeping victory over the greatest threat to the Party.

SPOTLIGHT: XI'S REPORT AT KEY CPC MEETING FURTHER STRENGTHENS GLOBAL CONFIDENCE IN CHINA



Beijing, Oct. 19 (Xinhua) -- Chinese President Xi Jinping's report at a landmark meeting of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has further boosted the confidence of foreign countries and organizations in China's development prospect and global role.

In the report delivered Wednesday at the opening session of the 19th CPC National Congress, Xi, who is also general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, blueprinted China's future development and reiterated Beijing's aspiration to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

The report "outlines China's grand strategy for the next few decades" as it brings greater clarity to the vision for China's full modernization by the middle of the 21st century, said Dali L. Yang, a

professor of political science in the University of Chicago.

In particular, the expert said he was impressed by the report's emphasis on the environment and efforts to build a greener China.

"In fact, the report mentions the environment more than the economy. Modernization is more than economic growth and Xi's report is a clear articulation of the CPC's greater emphasis on balanced development," he told Xinhua via email.

B. R. Deepak, a professor at the Center of Chinese and Southeast Asian Studies of Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi, noted that Xi's report draws a blueprint for China's future direction.

"With this blueprint, China will forge ahead to transform into a great

modern socialist country by 2050," added the renowned Indian expert on China.

He added that China's vision of building a community with a shared future for all humankind, championed by Xi, emphasizes the ongoing trend of multi-polarism, interdependence, tolerance and mutually-beneficial cooperation.

Noting that Xi mentioned the Belt and Road Initiative in his report, Deepak said, "In the next five years, we will witness a lot more infrastructure connectivity in Eurasia, and the region is likely to emerge as an important driver of regional and global growth."

For Rashed Khan Menon, Bangladesh's civil aviation and tourism minister, China's progress is very important to developing



countries like Bangladesh, and Xi's speech reflects what people desire across the world.

"I do believe that the CPC led by Xi Jinping is capable enough to build a modernized socialist China with Chinese characteristics," he said. "We are confident in his leadership dynamism to lead China forward."

In the eyes of Suresh Acharya, a senior member of Nepal's Rashtriya

Prajantra Party (Democratic), Xi's report is "highly important for the entire South Asia and neighboring countries like Nepal."

"From his remarks I see very positive signals to materialize the dream of creating this century as the Asian Century," he said. "The pragmatic vision presented by President Xi will help to build a peaceful and harmonious world."

"I believe that China will become a global leader as envisioned by President Xi in terms of comprehensive national strength and international influence," he added. "Common prosperity for everyone will be basically achieved."

(Xinhua reporters Naim-Ul-Karim in Dhaka, Hu Xiaoming in New Delhi, Yang Shilong and Zhou Xiaozheng in New York, and Zhou Shengping in Kathmandu also contributed to this story.)

XI ATTENDS PANEL DISCUSSION WITH DELEGATES FROM GUIZHOU PROVINCE



Xi Jinping (C rear) speaks during a panel discussion with delegates from Guizhou Province who attend the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 19, 2017. (Xinhua/Li Tao)



Xi Jinping praises a photo for the beautiful scenery of Huamao Village in Guizhou Province when receiving it from Pan Kegang, Party secretary of the village, during a panel discussion with delegates from Guizhou at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in Beijing, Oct. 19, 2017. (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)

DELEGATIONS TO 19TH NATIONAL CONGRESS HOLD DISCUSSIONS IN BEIJING



The Hubei Province delegation to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) holds a discussion in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 19, 2017. (Xinhua/Chen Jianli)



The Anhui Province delegation to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) holds a discussion in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 19, 2017. (Xinhua/Chen Jianli)



The Yunnan Province delegation to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) holds a discussion in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 19, 2017. (Xinhua/Ding Haitao)



The Fujian Province delegation to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) holds a discussion in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 19, 2017. (Xinhua/Jin Liwang)

CHINA'S REFORM WILL LEAD TO SUSTAINABLE GROWTH: PUTIN

Sochi, Russia, Oct. 19 (Xinhua) — Russian President Vladimir Putin Thursday called the ongoing 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in Beijing “unprecedentedly open” and said Russia has “great cooperation plans” with China.

“We are very closely following the CPC congress, which is unprecedentedly open. We see difficulties as well as possibilities,” he said at a meeting of the Russian think tank Valdai Discussion Club here.

Putin called China a major propeller of the global economy. Although China’s GDP expansion slightly slowed to 6.8 percent in the third quarter of 2017, he believes the ongoing structural reform will lead to sustainable growth.

“We have great cooperation plans with China in the areas of space, high-tech and energy. These are the bases for the future development of Russia-China relations,” Putin said.

The Russian president said he and Xi call each other friends publicly as “this corresponds to the level of our personal relationship,” while they defend the interests of their own country.

“On each issue we are always able to find a consensus and come to an agreement, which turns out to be beneficial to both countries. We are moving forward, instead of going round,” Putin said.



HIGHLIGHTS OF FOREIGN CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES ON 19TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Beijing, Oct. 19 (Xinhua) -- The ongoing 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has received well wishes from foreign leaders, political parties and organizations around the world.

The messages speak highly of the CPC's leadership as well as China's socio-economic development and global contributions, and express full confidence that the CPC will lead China to even greater success.

The following is an edited

summary of some of these messages.

Kazak President Nursultan Nazarbayev, chairman of the Nur Otan People's Democratic Party

As the leading force in China, the CPC is expected to continue to make huge contributions to China's economic growth, social prosperity and people's welfare.

Tanzanian President John Magufuli, chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi party

In the past few decades, China has recorded tremendous achievements in all fields. These achievements are, in no small part, thanks to the exemplary and visionary leadership of the CPC.

Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir, chairman of the National Congress Party

With the CPC's help, Sudan-China relations are expected to move forward and under broader prospects.



Serbian President Aleksandar Vucic, president of the Serbian Progressive Party

Bearing in mind the role and position that the People's Republic of China has in our globalized world, its economy and politics, we hereby wish to emphasize how important the 19th National Congress of the CPC truly is, not only for your party and your country, but far beyond that.

Guyanese President David Granger, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana

The CPC policies "have led to the transformation of China into one of the most developed economies in the

world today. Delegates attending the Congress this year will be entrusted with the responsibility to make new, far-reaching decisions and elect leaders to guide China in the coming years."

Belarusian President Alexander Lukashenko

The CPC's efforts led by Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, will make significant contributions to boosting China's social prosperity and substantiating the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation.

Nigerien President Mahamadou Issoufou

The 19th CPC National Congress is a historic moment about China's future and its relations with the world, which will push China's development further forward.

Montenegrin President Filip Vujanovic

China's Belt and Road Initiative "has gathered wide support of the countries in Asia and Europe ... I would like to say that an outward-looking China is of great global meaning and helps overall stability worldwide."

The Central Committee of the Cambodian People's Party

The Belt and Road Initiative

proposed by Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank have boosted regional and global economic and trade interconnectivity, contributing much to regional and

global peace, stability and prosperity.

Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, chairwoman of the Bangladesh Awami League party

With Xi Jinping at the core of CPC's Central Committee, the Party is expected to bring China greater achievements after its 19th National Congress.

FOREIGN MEDIA, PARTIES LAUD CPC'S SUCCESS IN LEADING CHINA



Beijing, Oct. 20 (Xinhua) — Media outlets and political parties around the world are closely following the ongoing 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), with many expressing admiration for China's development under the CPC's leadership.

In an article about Wednesday's opening of the 19th CPC National Congress, Cuban official newspaper Granma described Chinese President Xi Jinping as "the uniter of the world's largest political organization" and lauded the "success of the reforms he undertook with his colleagues over the past five years."

The Chinese leader has also promoted "a more active diplomacy that has enabled the Asian nation to become more involved in mechanisms and decision-making processes worldwide," it added.

Another Cuban state media organization, the Prensa Latina news

agency, applauded China's call for global unity to combat climate change and its pledge that China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion.

In Nepal, political party leaders are also closely watching the CPC national congress, China's most important political event in five years.

Agni Sapkota, a senior member of the Communist Party of Nepal, told Xinhua he believes the event will chalk out new strategies that will further strengthen cooperation with other countries.

"Nepal, as a friendly and close neighbor of China, expects more Chinese support and goodwill," he added.

Ramchandra Pokhrel, a senior member of the Nepali Congress party, said the CPC national congress will make major foreign policy decisions that will be "the matter of interest to the whole world."

To Mahendra Pandey, a senior member of the Communist Party of Nepal and the former foreign minister, "President Xi Jinping's vision to develop good relationships and establish peace around the world is inspiring."

An Egyptian expert on Chinese affairs, Adel Sabry, noted that Xi draws the world's attention for his emphasis on global cooperation, and Egypt can benefit from the Chinese experience in "preserving its political

structure and theories."

In Nigeria, a group of intellectuals held a discussion in Abuja on the global significance of the 19th CPC National Congress, with the attendance of Chinese ambassador Zhou Pingjian.

Labaran Maku, a former information minister, urged developing countries to set national goals and vigorously pursue them as China has been doing over the decades.

"The CPC has proved to be a very good party with a great ideology and a mission to serve the people," said Shehu Sani, a Nigerian senator.



OVERSEAS CHINESE WATCH 19TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS ON TV, NETWORKS



Chinese peacekeepers watch a screen displaying the opening session of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in southern Lebanon, Oct. 18, 2017. The five-yearly CPC congress, China's most significant political meeting, opened in Beijing on Oct. 18, 2017. Overseas Chinese watched the event through live broadcasting on TV and networks. (Xinhua/Dong Yongkang)



Chinese peacekeepers and staff members of Chinese-funded enterprises watch the screen displaying the opening session of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in Liberia, Oct. 18, 2017. The five-yearly CPC congress, China's most significant political meeting, opened in Beijing on Oct. 18, 2017. Overseas Chinese watched the event through live broadcasting on TV and networks. (Xinhua/Zhao Xiaoxin)



Staff members of a Chinese construction company watch the screen displaying the opening session of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in Hanoi, Vietnam, Oct. 18, 2017. The five-yearly CPC congress, China's most significant political meeting, opened in Beijing on Oct. 18, 2017. Overseas Chinese watched the event through live broadcasting on TV and networks. (Xinhua/Le Yanna)

External Affairs

XI JINPING MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER LEE HSIEN LOONG OF SINGAPORE

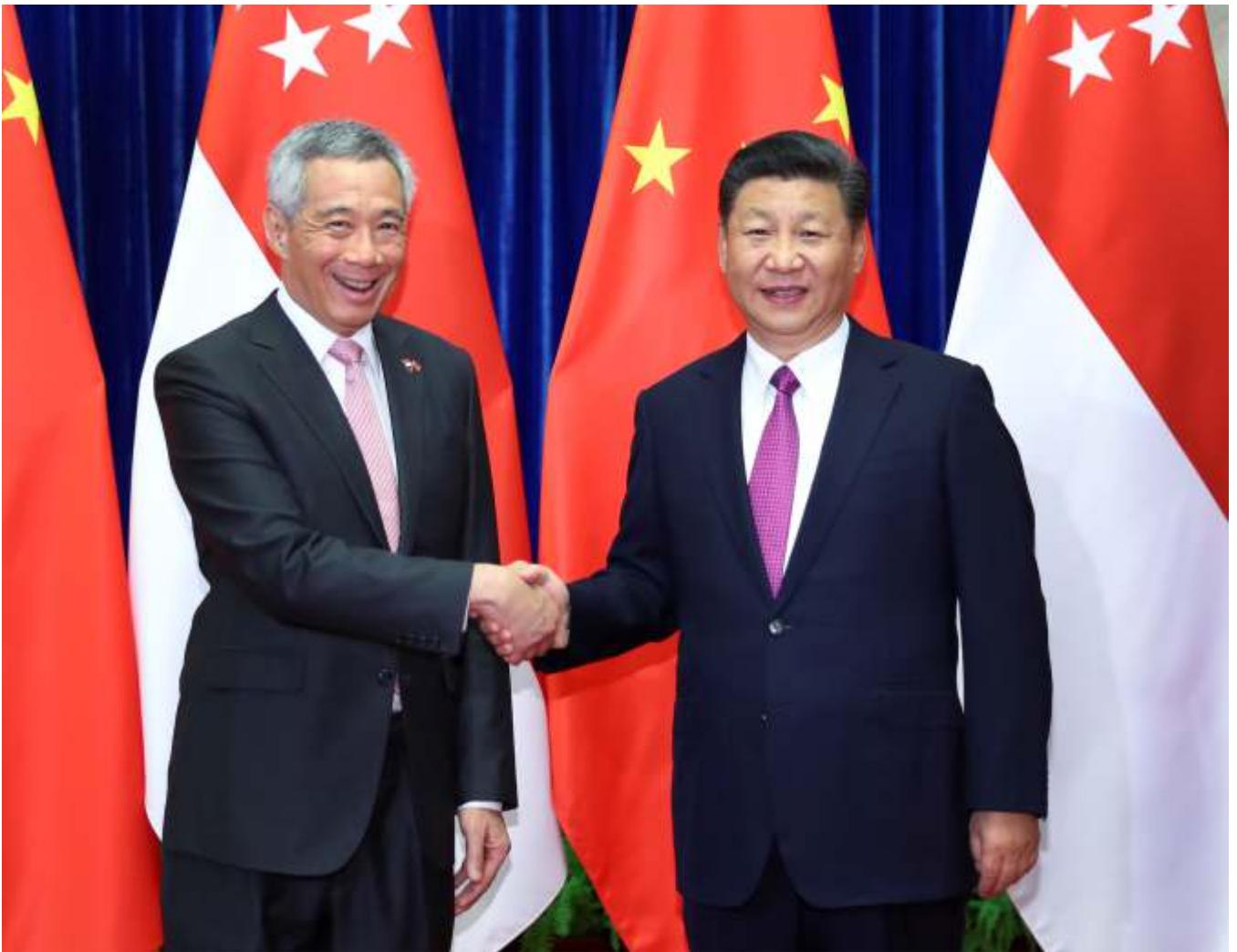
On September 20, 2017, President Xi Jinping met at the Great Hall of the People with Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong of Singapore, who was in China for an official visit.

Xi Jinping pointed out that maintaining high-level contact is not only a fine tradition established by the older generation of leaders of China and Singapore, but also a demonstration of close relations

between the two countries. It is believed that Mr. Prime Minister's visit this time will deepen China-Singapore traditional friendship and propel bilateral cooperation in various fields for greater development.

Xi Jinping addressed that deepening bilateral political mutual trust and constantly consolidating and developing bilateral relations not only conform to the interests of the two countries and their peoples, but

also contribute to regional and global peace, stability and prosperity. Both sides should uphold mutual understanding and respect, and support each other on issues concerning respective core interests and major concerns. China and Singapore hold similar positions and views and share broad common interests in economic globalization, trade liberalization and investment facilitation. Both sides should strengthen the synergy of



development strategies and give full play to the role of the China-Singapore Joint Council for Bilateral Cooperation to continuously explore and innovate, enrich cooperation connotation and deepen overall cooperation. The two sides should enhance people-to-people and cultural exchanges and do more things to promote people-to-people bonds, so as to better inherit and carry forward the traditional friendship of China and Singapore. The building of the Belt and Road Initiative is the priority of bilateral cooperation. It is hoped that the two sides could well construct the China-Singapore (Chongqing) Demonstration Initiative on Strategic Connectivity and promote other countries to

jointly participate in the construction of a new international continental and maritime trade route at the regional level.

Lee Hsien Loong expressed that he fully agrees with President Xi Jinping's evaluation on Singapore-China relations. Sticking to the one-China policy and opposing Taiwan independence, Singapore hopes to see a stable and prosperous China, who can play a greater role in international affairs. At present, the international and regional situation changes rapidly, and Singapore hopes to work more closely with China in the fields of infrastructure construction, interconnectivity and human resources, and enhance

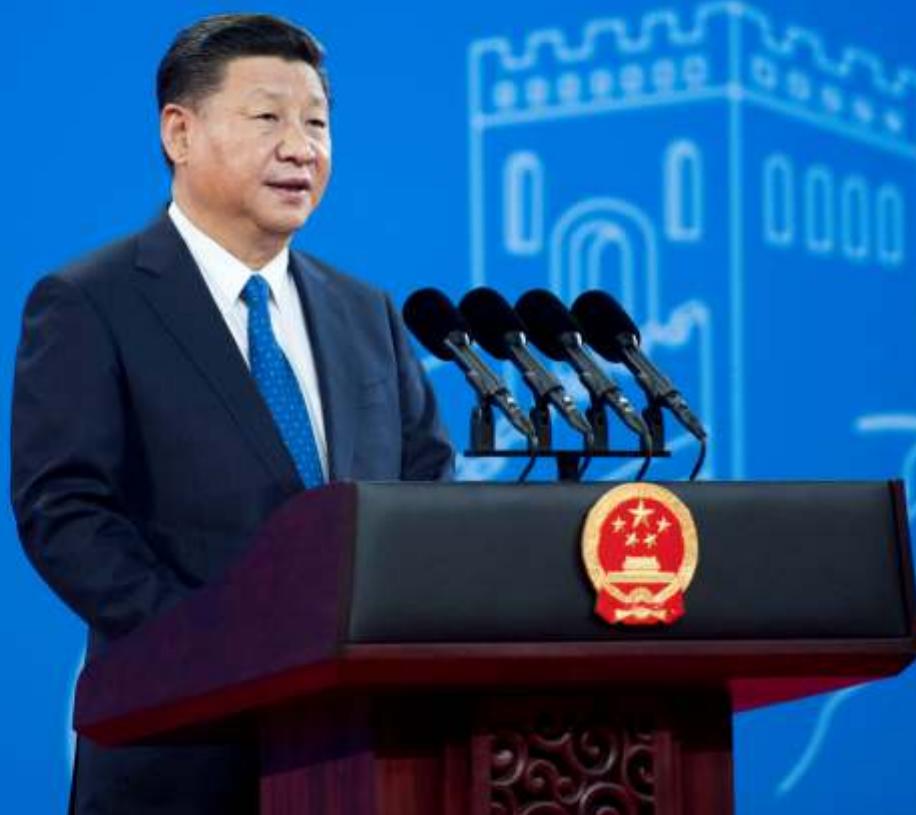
alignment of development strategies to benefit the people of the two countries. Singapore supports the joint building of the Belt and Road Initiative and the establishment of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank to boost regional and global common development. Singapore is willing to actively promote the continuous deepening of China-ASEAN cooperation and relations.

Leaders of the two countries also exchanged views on international and regional issues of common concern.

State Councilor Yang Jiechi and others attended the meeting.

XI JINPING ATTENDS OPENING CEREMONY OF THE 86TH INTERPOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND DELIVERS A KEYNOTE SPEECH

BEIJING, CHINA



Xi Jinping Attends the Opening Ceremony of the 86th Interpol General Assembly and Delivers a Keynote Speech

Stressing to Hold High the Banner of Cooperation, Innovation, the Rule of Law and Win-Win Results and Build a Universal and Secure Community of Shared Future for Mankind

On September 26, 2017, President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremony of the 86th Interpol General Assembly at the China National Convention Center in Beijing and delivered a keynote speech entitled “Adhering to Cooperation, Innovation, the Rule of Law and Win-win Results and Promoting Global Security Governance”. He stressed that China hopes to work jointly with the governments of all nations and their law enforcement institutions as well as all international organizations to hold high the banner of cooperation, innovation, the rule of law and win-win results and build a universal and secure community of shared future for mankind.

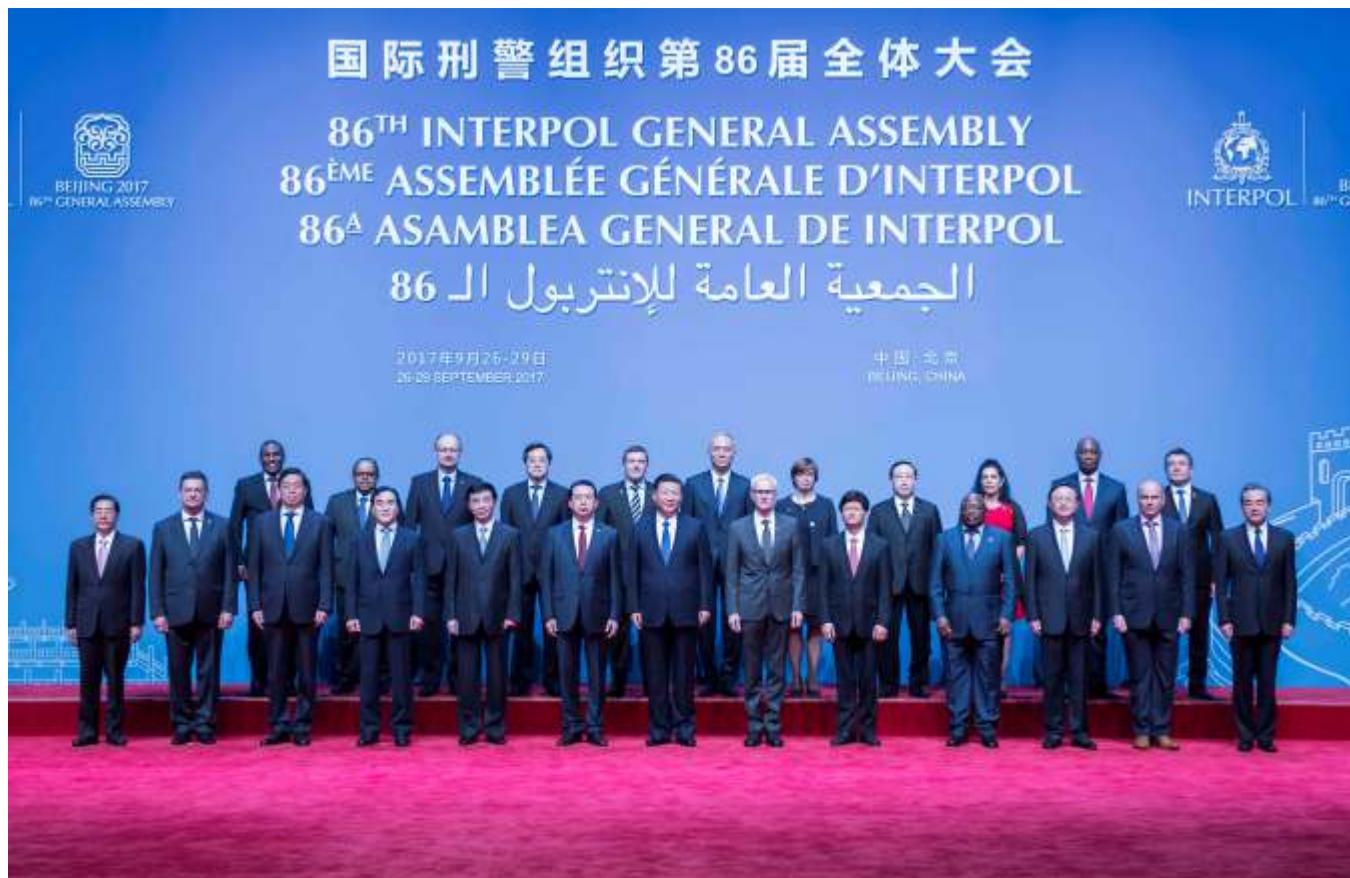
At around 9:30 a.m., Xi Jinping entered the venue, and all participants warmly applauded for his arrival.

The guard of honor escorted the flag of the People’s Republic of China and the Interpol flag into the venue. The national anthem of the People’s Republic of China and the Interpol anthem were successively played.

Xi Jinping delivered an important speech amid warm applause. He pointed out that since the founding of the Interpol for nearly a century, it has regarded the promotion of mutual trust, coordination and global security as its mission and followed the principle of making the world safer. The Interpol has also played an irreplaceable role in synergizing the consensus among polices across the globe, deepening international law enforcement and security cooperation and combating crimes. Since the restoration of the legitimate position of Interpol in 1984, China has abided by the mandate of Interpol

and complied with the constitution of Interpol, continuously deepened its cooperation with Interpol and other member states in law enforcement and security, and made due contributions to the maintenance of global security and stability.

Xi Jinping emphasized that the inter-connected, trans-national and diversified security issue is becoming more conspicuous in the current world and security is a major issue that concerns the fate of mankind as a whole. In order to promote peace and development, we should, first and foremost, maintain security and stability. There will be no peace and development without security and stability. China is willing to join hands with the governments of all nations and their law enforcement agencies as well as all international



organizations to hold high the banner of cooperation, innovation, the rule of law and win-win results, in a bid to strengthen collaboration in the realms of police service and security and build a universal and secure community of shared future for mankind.

Xi Jinping put forward four proposals to strengthen cooperation in international law enforcement and security.

Firstly, we should adhere to cooperation and joint construction to achieve the everlasting security. The fate of the whole world shall be shared by all countries, and global affairs should be discussed and deliberated by all countries. Security is a two-way and interconnected issue. All countries shall have equal rights to participate in international and regional security affairs and take the obligations to maintain international and regional security. The major countries should play their due part and at the same time support and encourage other countries to participate in global security governance in an extensive and equal manner, especially that of those developing countries. All countries should adopt a concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and establish a sense of cooperation in dealing with security challenges, so as to seek security and stability with cooperation, promote peace and development with security and strive to create a long-standing and stable environment for all the people in the globe.

Secondly, we should persist in the reform and innovation to achieve common governance. To promote the global security governance system towards a more fair, reasonable and

effective direction, all governments and intergovernmental organizations shall be responsible for the major obligations of security governance. And simultaneously, we should encourage non-governmental organizations, multinational corporations and civil societies to actively participate in and form concerted efforts for security governance. We should reform and improve the global governance system, improve the efficiency of security governance, focus on promoting the social management and governance towards a systematized, scientific, intelligent and legitimate direction and increase the predictability, accuracy and efficiency of security governance.

Thirdly, we should stick to the spirit of the rule of law to achieve fairness and justice. The rule of law is an important achievement of human political civilization and also a basic method of modern social governance. To carry out law enforcement and security cooperation between countries, it is necessary to abide by the respective legal provisions of the two countries and to ensure that international law is equally applicable. Double standards and the practice of applying international law in a selective way should be rejected. We should uphold and maintain the UN Charter and the constitution of Interpol, earnestly carry out the convention against transnational crimes and the corruption, and constantly improve the relevant international rules to ensure that the international order is fair and reasonable, and the human society is fair and just.

Fourthly, we should insist on mutual benefit and win-win results to achieve balance inclusiveness. All parties should firmly adhere to the

concept of win-win, multi-win and joint-win. When in the pursuit of our own security, we should also take into account the security of other countries, and strive to work out a mutually beneficial and win-win security path. Only by giving consideration to both justice and interests can we obtain both. And only by obtaining the balance between both can we achieve win-win results of both. To establish the correct concept of justice and interests, the major countries are required to offer greater support to underdeveloped countries and regions in security and development.

Xi Jinping stressed that realizing national development is China's contribution to the world, so is its achievement in the national security and stability. To provide people with a safe and sound living environment is an important target for China's state governance and administration. In recent years, we are making constant efforts to build a peaceful China and a China of law-based governance by combating and closely guarding against crimes of various kinds. We also strengthen the construction of crime prevention and control system in an all-round way to promote the modernization of social governance system and governance ability. At present, China is safe and stable, with a harmonious social order and people living in peace and happiness. Therefore, more and more people believe that China is one of the most secure countries in the world, which is an important contribution China has made to the global security and stability.

Xi Jinping pointed out that China has been earnestly fulfilling its duties, complying with international rules, carrying out its international

obligations and actively participating in and calling for global law enforcement cooperation and global security governance while managing its own affairs well. China has resolutely supported international fight against terrorism and carried out international collaboration in combating cyber crimes. China has also put forward the shared responsibility and co-governance in the international anti-drug cooperation, and worked with relevant countries to launch anti-corruption fugitive repatriation and asset recovery and to fight against telecom fraud and other crimes. We are fully engaged in the law enforcement and security cooperation within the international and regional cooperation frameworks such as the United Nations, International Criminal Police Organization, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and China-ASEAN cooperation. We have also built the mechanism of law enforcement and security cooperation along the Mekong River, and established the International Law Enforcement Cooperation Forum on Secure Corridor of the New Eurasian Land Bridge. China stands firmly by and actively participates in the UN peacekeeping operations and sends the most peacekeepers among the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Xi Jinping emphasized that China speaks highly of Interpol's efforts in protecting the world security and stability, and will continue to support Interpol so that it can play an even more important role in global security governance. The Chinese government will provide stronger support to the global activities of Interpol in the coming five years, and increase its support in the construction of the law enforcement ability of Interpol as well as in the promotion of Interpol's global governance and leadership.

Xi Jinping noted that the road of peace and development will not be smooth, so all countries need to strive to work together for building a community of shared future for mankind. China is willing to work closely with all the UN members and international organizations and institutions for full cooperation and actively take part in global security governance, making new and greater contributions to the lofty undertaking of mankind's peace and development.

President of Interpol Meng Hongwei chaired the opening ceremony.

Xi Jinping took a group photo with Secretary General and Members of Interpol Executive Committee

before the opening ceremony.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Director of the Policy Research Office of the CPC Central Committee, Wang Huning, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the Committee of Political and Legislative Affairs of the CPC Central Committee, Meng Jianzhu, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee Li Zhanshu, State Councilor Yang Jiechi, State Councilor and Minister of Public Security Guo Shengkun and other people attended the opening ceremony.

Interpol is an international law enforcement cooperation organization with the widest coverage, the largest number of member states, and the broadest representativeness in the world. The 86th Interpol General Assembly is held in Beijing from September 26 to 29, bringing about law enforcement officials, heads of Interpol and representatives of relevant international organizations from 158 countries and regions.

XI JINPING MEETS WITH SECRETARY OF STATE REX TILLERSON OF THE US

On September 30, 2017, President Xi Jinping met at the Great Hall of the People with Secretary of State Rex Tillerson of the US.

Xi Jinping pointed out that China-US relations have been generally stable at present. President Donald Trump and I have maintained

sound communications. The Chinese and the US working teams should firmly grasp the general direction of bilateral relations, respect each other,



share mutual benefit, focus on cooperation and properly solve differences according to the consensus reached by the two heads of state, in a bid to push for stable and healthy development of bilateral relations. China attaches great importance to President Donald Trump's upcoming state visit to China this November, and I look forward to working with him to plan and advance future development of bilateral relations. The teams of both sides should make joint efforts and work closely to make the visit successful and special.

Xi Jinping stressed that China

and the US are respectively the largest developing country and the largest developed one as well as the world's top two economies. Living in peace and win-win cooperation between both countries are blessings of the two peoples and luckiness of people of all countries in the world. The development of China-US relations needs to insist on a correct direction. The common interests of the two countries far exceed differences, and cooperation is the only correct choice. Both countries need to and can cooperate on bilateral, regional and global levels. The two sides should deeply tap potential, expand mutually beneficial cooperation in various

fields, continuously cultivate new growth points for cooperation, and enhance communication and coordination on major international and regional issues. The two countries need to properly handle differences and sensitive issues through dialogue and consultation on the basis of respecting each other's core interests and major concerns, so as to maintain the stability of the overall situation of bilateral cooperation. The two sides should strengthen friendship between the two peoples, and continue to encourage and expand friendly exchanges between peoples of the two countries, so as to

constantly consolidate social and public opinion foundation of China-US relations.

Rex Tillerson conveyed greetings from President Donald Trump to President Xi Jinping, and expressed that President Donald Trump looks

forward to his upcoming state visit to China. Under the guidance of the two heads of state, US-China relations have achieved continuous development. The US attaches importance to developing its relations with China and hopes to meet each other halfway, continuously increase

mutual trust, enhance communication, deepen practical cooperation in various areas as well as jointly cope with international and regional challenges.

State Councilor Yang Jiechi and others attended the meeting.

LI KEQIANG MEETS WITH NEWLY-APPOINTED DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS FROM 40 COUNTRIES TO CHINA

On the afternoon of September 30, 2017, Premier Li Keqiang met with diplomatic envoys from 40 countries to China, who assumed their posts in the past year, at the Great Hall of the People on the eve of the 68th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Li Keqiang welcomed all diplomatic envoys to assume their posts in China, shook hands and held warm talks with them. Speaking positively of the new progress achieved in bilateral relations and cooperation between China and all other countries, Li Keqiang asked foreign diplomatic envoys to convey sincere greetings and sound wishes from China to their leaders and people.

Li Keqiang expressed that China values friendly cooperation relations with all countries. China will stay committed to the path of peaceful development, and uphold mutual respect, equal treatment and win-win cooperation to build the community of common destiny for all mankind with the rest countries around the world. China adheres to the principle of multilateralism and the policy



orientation of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, strives for greater common interests, joins hands to cope with difficulties and challenges and promotes regional and international enduring peace, common prosperity and sustainable development.

Li Keqiang pointed out that since China carried out reform and opening up 40 years ago, remarkable progress has been made in economic and social development. It does not only bring benefits to the Chinese people, but also makes significant contributions to the world peace and development. China stands ready to better align the Belt and Road Initiative with development strategies of all countries to create and share

development opportunities. It is hoped that diplomatic envoys of all countries to China will work harder to deepen cooperation and friendship between China and their countries, so as to strengthen political mutual trust, further deepen practical cooperation and forge closer people-to-people and cultural ties. The Chinese government is willing to provide assistance and support to the duty fulfillment of all diplomatic envoys to China.

All diplomatic envoys present at the meeting conveyed congratulations of their leaders and people on China's National Day. They expressed that China has achieved notable progress and played an important role in safeguarding

international and regional peace and stability and promoting development and prosperity. Their countries regard the relations with China as a priority of their diplomatic policies. As diplomatic envoys to China, they are keenly aware of the great responsibility on themselves and they stand ready to make unremitting efforts to push forward the development of bilateral relations and improve the well-being of their people and the Chinese people.

After that, at the invitation of Li Keqiang, all diplomatic envoys to China attended the reception celebrating the 68th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

WANG YANG ATTENDS 2017 EURO-ASIA ECONOMIC FORUM AND DELIVERS A SPEECH

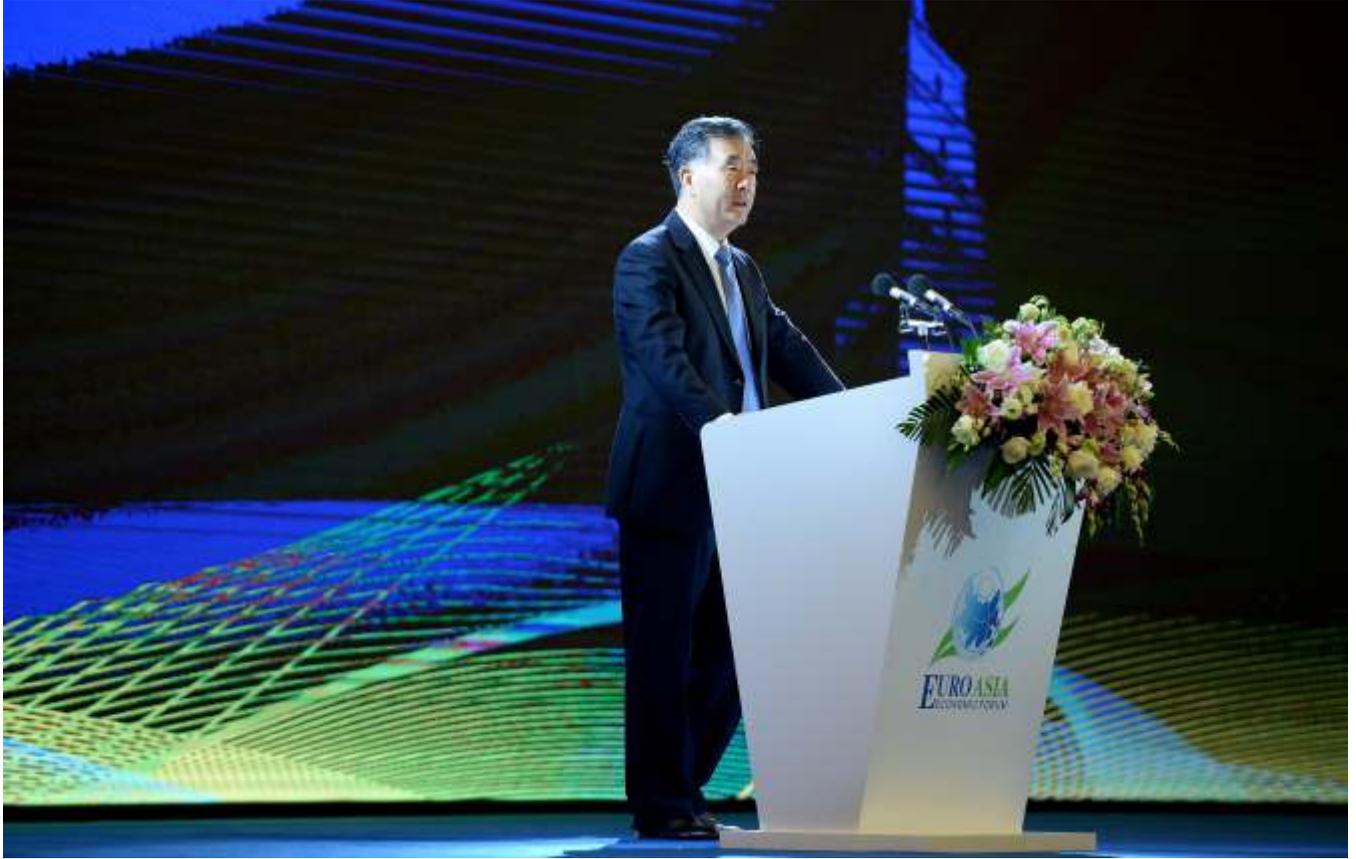
On September 21, 2017, the 2017 Euro-Asia Economic Forum was convened in Xi'an. Vice Premier Wang Yang attended the opening ceremony and delivered a keynote speech.

Wang Yang pointed out that the Belt and Road Initiative put forward by President Xi Jinping opens a new chapter for Eurasian countries to learn from one another and realize win-win cooperation. The Euro-Asia Economic Forum is a window for China's opening up to the west and also an important platform for China and Eurasian countries to co-build the Belt and Road Initiative. China is willing to give full play to the function of the Forum, carry forward the Silk Road spirit, promote understanding between China and all Eurasian countries, strengthen mutual trust,

expand cooperation, turn potential advantages into more practical cooperation achievements and strengthen the vitality of the regional economy, so as to benefit people of all countries.

Wang Yang stressed that it is an important task for China and Eurasian countries to implement the consensus reached at the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. China and Eurasian countries will further deepen policy coordination, reinforce the alignment of development strategies, improve policy coordination mechanism, and resolve all kinds of problems in cooperation through consultation. Both sides should further enhance facilities connectivity, so as to push forward the quaternary connectivity of land, ocean, sky and the Internet

and break the bottleneck in economic and trade cooperation. We should further improve unimpeded trade, starting from the negotiation on trade facilitation agreement, in a bid to improve regional economic cooperation arrangements. The two sides should further expand financial integration. China encourages the policy-based financial institutes, the Silk Road Fund, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and other multilateral financial institutes to increase financing support on regional cooperative programs. The people-to-people bonds should be facilitated and exchanges and cooperation in people-to-people and cultural fields should be also comprehensively expanded, so as to build a pattern featuring mutual tolerance among different civilizations and greater affinity and



mutual understanding among all people.

Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and

Honorary Director of the Organizing Committee for Euro-Asia Economic Forum Chen Yuan attended the opening ceremony. During Wang Yang's stay in Xi'an, he also met with Speaker of the Parliament Onsari

Gharti Magar of Nepal and Speaker of the Lower House of the Parliament Abdul Rauf Ibrahimi of Afghanistan.

YANG JIECHI MEETS WITH SECRETARY OF STATE REX TILLERSON OF THE US

On September 30, 2017, State Councilor Yang Jiechi met in Beijing with Secretary of State Rex Tillerson of the US.

Yang Jiechi pointed out that the current China-US relations enjoy sound development momentum. President Xi Jinping has maintained close exchanges with President Donald Trump, playing a strategic leading role in the development of China-US relations in the new period.

Both China and the US believed that healthy, stable and developing bilateral relations are extremely important to the two countries and the world. China is willing to work with the US to earnestly implement important consensus reached by the two heads of state, respect each other, share mutual benefit, focus on cooperation, and control differences, in a bid to promote bilateral relations to continuously move forward along the correct direction.

Yang Jiechi stated that at the invitation of President Xi Jinping, President Donald Trump will pay a state visit to China within this year, and this is a matter of primary importance in the next period. It is hoped that the two sides to enhance communication and coordination, and well make all kinds of preparatory works to ensure the visit a fruitful and historical one. To this end, both sides need to strengthen communication at high and all levels,



jointly accomplish follow-up works of the first diplomatic and security dialogue, comprehensive economic dialogue and social and people-to-people and cultural dialogue, make the first law enforcement and cybersecurity dialogue a success, promote communication and cooperation in various fields such as economy, trade, militaries, law enforcement, justice, people-to-people and cultural and local exchanges, properly solve sensitive issues and increase communication and coordination on major international and regional

issues, so as to safeguard and enhance the positive development momentum of China-US relations.

Rex Tillerson expressed that since the meetings at Mar-a-Lago between the two heads of state, the US-China relations have achieved positive progress and relevant high-level mechanism dialogues have yielded sound results. President Donald Trump fairly looks forward to the state visit to China within this year. The US is willing to, together with China, meet each other halfway, deepen practical cooperation in

various fields and enhance communication and coordination in international and regional issues, in a bid to ensure President Donald Trump's visit to China a success and inject new impetus into the development of bilateral relations in the next period.

Both sides also exchanged views on the Korean Peninsula situation and other issues of common concern.

WANG YI ATTENDS MEETING OF BRICS MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



On September 21, 2017 local time, Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs during the UN General Assembly held in New York. Foreign Ministers of Russia, Brazil, India and South Africa attended the meeting.

Wang Yi stated in his speech that the recent concluded BRICS Xiamen Summit was a complete success. Leaders of five countries decided to establish a closer, more extensive and comprehensive BRICS strategic partnership from a strategic and

overall perspective, deepen practical cooperation in three pillars including economy, politics and people-to-people and cultural engagement, effectively promote the "BRICS Plus" pattern of cooperation, and usher into the second "Golden Decade" of BRICS cooperation.

Wang Yi pointed out at present, the primary task is to well implement the achievements of the BRICS Xiamen Summit, transform the political consensus of leaders into concrete actions and stride forward the goal of realizing greater

connectivity in trade, investment, currency and finance, infrastructure, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges. The "BRICS Plus" pattern is a vital innovation in BRICS cooperation through summing up the beneficial practices in the past, which should be further promoted so as to build an open, stable and diversified network of partnership for development.

Wang Yi stressed that the BRICS countries are all important forces to safeguard the global peace and development, and should advance

the political settlement of hotspot issues like the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, the Syrian issue and the Afghan issue. As an important engine of world economic growth, the BRICS countries need to maintain the multilateral trading system, strengthen the coordination of macro-economic policies, promote the reform of global economic governance, and commit to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. The BRICS countries need to safeguard the UN's central role in international affairs, continue to promote the cause of

multilateralism, strengthen coordination on major international and regional issues, send out "BRICS Voice" more frequently, explore and propose "BRICS Plans", and take "BRICS Actions" in order to constantly increase the discourse right and influence of the BRICS countries.

Foreign Ministers of the BRICS countries congratulated on the fruitful achievements of the BRICS Xiamen Summit and the initiation of the second "Golden Decade", and appreciated the work done by China as the rotating presidency. Foreign

Ministers emphasized on further deepening cooperation in all areas and strengthening coordination with other emerging markets and developing countries so as to make greater contributions to safeguarding the world peace and promoting common development. Foreign Ministers expected that the meeting in South Africa next year would be a success.

After the meeting, Foreign Ministers of all member states adopted the Press Communiqué of the Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LUO ZHAOHUI AT RECEPTION IN CELEBRATION OF THE 68TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

September 29, 2017, South Lawn, the Ambassador's Residence

Honorable Smt. Anupriya Patel,
Excellencies, Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Namaste and Good Evening!

Welcome you all to my Embassy for celebrating the Chinese National Day.

You may know that two weeks ago Chinese high speed train from Beijing to Shanghai increased speed from 300km per hour to 350km per hour. We have also started the feasibility study of Hyperloop trains at the speed of 1000 to 4000 km per hour. The other story is that the C919, China's first big passenger jet, just completed its test flight.

Right now the world is talking about China's "New Four Inventions". The first is the high-speed train, of course. The second is Alipay, similar to Paytm in India which would lead to a cashless society. The third is Bicycle-Sharing, a part of sharing-economy. The fourth is Online Shopping. The New Four Inventions are the new pride and glory, compared with the Four Inventions in ancient China, namely, Papermaking, Printing, Compass and Gunpowder.

China is deepening economic reform and working towards innovation, sharing-economy and

Internet plus. Now China is the second largest economy in the world and its total GDP is over 11 trillion US dollars. Per-capita GDP reaches over 8,500 US dollars. Two-way trade volume is 3.6 trillion US dollars. Last year more than 120 million Chinese travelled abroad.

These are some figures showing the progress China has made in pursuing the "Chinese Dream". Everyone is working hard to make life better and make more dreams come true.

Next month, the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of



China will be held in Beijing. I firmly believe that under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and President Xi Jinping, China will have a brighter future.

Friends,

Last week, I visited Pondicherry. It is one of my dreaming places. One of my teachers, Professor Xu Fancheng lived in Sri Aurobindo Ashram from 1945 to 1978. He was one of the most famous Chinese scholars translating the Upanisad, Bhagwad Gita, and Shakuntala from Sanskrit to Chinese. He also introduced Sri Aurobindo to China. More than 300 pieces of paintings of Professor Xu were kept in Sri Aurobindo Ashram. Looking at his

legacies, our eyes were full of tears. He was one of the bridges between our two countries.

In the history of bilateral engagement, there have been thousands of prominent persons like Professor Xu, including Xuanzang, Faxian, Bodhidharma and Tagore. We should never forget their contribution and legacies. The history could teach us a lot of things. Standing on their shoulders, we should do more today.

Earlier this month, President Xi met with Prime Minister Modi in Xiamen, China. They sent a clear message to the world, "reconciliation" and "cooperation". We should turn the old page and start a new chapter with the same pace and same

direction. We should dance together. We should "make one plus one eleven".

China is the largest trading partner of India. We have made a lot of progress at bilateral level, as well as in international and regional affairs. I am quite sure that with joint efforts, we will focus on cooperation, handle the difference properly, enhance mutual trust, and move forward our relations to a new height.

Now, may I propose a toast,
To the prosperity of China,
To the friendship of our two peoples,
To the health of you all,
Cheers!







REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LUO ZHAOHUI AT THE CHINESE NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION HOSTED BY THE INDIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION

September 30, India International Center



Dear Mr. Bhaskaran, Mr. Sindhia, Mr. Anil and Mr. Fernandes, Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends, Namaste!

Thank you for hosting today's reception, and inviting me to join you for celebrating the Chinese National Day.

On behalf of Chinese

government and people as well as my Embassy, I want to thank all the associations present here today for your long-time contribution to the China-India relations.

I still remember a trip with my colleagues to Uttar Pradesh 27 years ago. We stopped over at three or four cities including Lucknow, Ahmadabad. In all of these cities, we were warmly received by the local

friendship associations. With simple clothes and bare feet, they organized huge get-together and shouted "Hindi-Chini, Bahyi Bahyi", which deeply impressed me.

After I come back Delhi again, I found that my Embassy's engagements with the friendship associations are not as close as before. Friendship associations are not as active as before. I asked my



colleagues and our Indian friends for the reason.

Their answers are different, such as official channel getting more and more smooth, no enough budget, weak internal coordination, and generation gap. I agree with all of these reasons. But I cannot accept the fact of association's weakness, and the fact of the loosing engagement between my Embassy and associations.

When our bilateral relations are not well, we need friendship associations. That is very understandable. They can do what two governments cannot do.

Now our relations are on an upswing, friendship associations still remain important. China-India relations are comprehensive, and people-to-people interaction is a part

of it. The activities of the associations can make the relations more colorful, more substantial.

Last week I visited Bangalore. Upon arrival, I was delighted to find Mr. Bhaskaran at the airport to receive me. Mr. Bhaskaran helped me to arrange and attended my meeting with the Honourable Chief Minister of Karnataka. It shows the influence of the ICFA and himself.

A few months ago, when I was in Kerala, I met with the members of local friendship associations. Their passion for China-India relations touched me a lot. Today you host this reception, showing your consistent support for our friendship and cooperation.

We share the same mission, the same objective. That is to promote China-India friendship and

cooperation. In the future, my Embassy and associations should closely re-engage with each other. Any function hosted by your side will have our support. We can co-host some functions. My Embassy will also organize more activities for the associations.

We also wish that your association will be more proactive, enhance better coordination among yourselves, and attract more young people to join your cause.

Friends,

In recent years, China-India relations have witnessed significant progress in political, trade and people-to-people exchanges as well as in international and regional affairs. Of course, we have some old and new differences. We need to

handle them properly, focus on cooperation, and enhance mutual trust. On September 5th, President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Modi held a bilateral meeting at Xiamen. They sent the clear message of reconciliation and cooperation to the world. They believe that the Elephant and the Dragon could dance together and that China and India could "make one plus one eleven". This will guide us to turn the old page and open a new chapter of our relations. Right now, we are working together with the Government of India to implement the leaders' consensus. I am quite optimistic about the future of our relations.

Today is India's traditional festival "Dussehra". Wish everyone happy Dussehra.

Hindi-Chini, Bhai Bhai



TURN THE OLD PAGE TO A NEW CHAPTER FOR A PROMISING FUTURE OF SINO-INDIA RELATIONS

On September 22, 2017, Indian Newspaper The Hindu published the article "Turn the Old Page to a New Chapter for a Promising Future of Sino-India Relations" of H.E. Ambassador Luo Zhaohui. The full text is as follows:

Turn the page to a new chapter

Consider negotiating the Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation between China and India

H.E. LUO ZHAOHUI

In September, Xiamen city of China not only hosted the BRICS Summit, but also witnessed an especially important meeting between Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. This was the first after the Dong Lang (Doklam) stand-off. As Chinese Ambassador to India, I had the privilege of participating in the meeting. I felt that it sent a critical message of reconciliation and cooperation to the world in a timely manner.

Surpassing expectations

The outcomes were beyond expectations. Both leaders agreed to start a new chapter. An important consensus has been reached to enhance mutual trust, focus on cooperation, and manage differences. Both leaders also agreed to conduct closer high-level exchanges, revitalise a series of dialogues and mechanisms, as well as promote youth and educational cooperation.

President Xi emphasised that we should be each other's development opportunities rather than threats to each other – "dragon and elephant should dance together". PM Modi shared the same idea and believes that the political

effects of "making one plus one equal to two" can be achieved in China-India relations.

The meeting was originally scheduled for half an hour but lasted for an hour and 25 minutes. This shows that both sides are willing to devote enough time to conducting a comprehensive and in-depth exchange of views. President Xi said that Dangal's success has increased the affinity of the Chinese to the people of India, while PM Modi also highly praised the great success of *Where Has the Time Gone*, a film named after a speech by President Xi and which was co-produced by artists from the five BRICS member states.

Common aspirations

In the one year since I assumed my new responsibility in India, I have witnessed ups and downs in China-India relations. Now I am in a better position to understand the common aspirations and potential of our two countries for cooperation and development. These understandings are based on the following aspects.

First, economic and trade cooperation are gaining momentum. Last year, the trade volume between China and India exceeded \$70 billion. China has been for many years the largest trading



partner of India. More than 500 Chinese companies have invested and started business in India with a total investment of over \$5 billion. Many Indian enterprises of IT, pharmacy and consultancy have entered the Chinese market. For instance, there are more than a hundred Indian software engineers living in the Sino-India Software Industry Park in Linyi city, Shandong province.

Second, people-to-people exchanges are thriving. Mutual visits between our two countries have exceeded one million. Practising yoga, drinking Darjeeling black tea, and watching Bollywood movies have become fashionable among the Chinese youth. Yunnan Minzu University has established the India-China Yoga College. We are also working to hold the Annual Indian Tourism Conference in Yunnan province.

Third, local exchanges are booming. China and India have established 14 pairs of sister cities and provinces. PM Modi made frequent visits to Guangdong province when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat. I also visited many Indian States and was encouraged by their enthusiasm for cooperation with China. I coordinated the attendance of Assam representatives at the Hangzhou International Tea Expo, and helped the Kerala government introduce rubber dam from China.

Fourth, our two countries have maintained close high-level communications. Home town diplomacy initiated by President Xi and PM Modi has become a much-told story. Both leaders have met more than a dozen times on bilateral and multilateral occasions.

Now, China's economy is stable and our reform has entered a crucial stage. India is also accelerating its reform. Make in India, Digital India, Startup India and other initiatives have yielded outcomes. Significant measures like the GST Act have been implemented. Faced with similar development objectives and common challenges such as "anti-globalisation" and trade protectionism, China and India should work together.

I believe that China and India

should work towards the same direction and jointly implement the Xiamen consensus reached by our leaders. We should work towards a sound and healthy bilateral relationship by focussing on cooperation, narrowing and resolving differences. Just like Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said, both sides should make sure that China-India relations do not derail, confront, or go out of control, and make the Himalayan region a new highland for Asia's development.

Both sides should set long-term goals for the development of our bilateral relations. We can consider negotiating the Treaty of Good-Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation between China and India, restarting the negotiations of China-India Free Trade Agreement, striving for early harvests on boundary issues, and actively exploring the strategic synergy between China's Belt and Road Initiative and India's Act East Policy'.

Both sides should appropriately manage differences, get under control the problems left over by history such as issues related to boundary and the Dalai Lama, while finding solutions to new problems.

Luo Zhaohui is Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to India

Xiamen, a beautiful coastal city, is a blessed place for China-India engagement in the history. Quanzhou, a city not far from Xiamen, is home to the remains of the only Hindu temple within China. The ancient "Maritime Silk Road" also starts from Quanzhou.

In September this year, Xiamen not only hosted the BRICS Summit, with China and India as two of its

important members, but also witnessed one specially important meeting between the leaders of the two countries.

The meeting between President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi on September 5th is the first after the Dong Lang stand-off, and has attracted the attention of various parties.

As Chinese Ambassador to India, I had the privilege to participate in the meeting and I deeply felt that it sent a critical message of RECONCILIATION and COOPERATION to the world in a timely manner.

The outcomes are beyond expectation. Both leaders agree to look forward and start a new chapter. An important consensus has been

reached to enhance mutual trust, focus on cooperation and manage differences. Besides, both leaders agree to conduct closer high-level exchanges, revitalize a series of dialogues and mechanisms as well as promote youth and educational cooperation. These concerns provide strong guidance to the development of our bilateral relations.

President Xi emphasizes that both sides need to adhere to the basic judgment that we should be each other's development opportunities rather than a threat to each other. The dragon and the elephant should dance together rather than rival with each other. Prime Minister Modi shares the same idea and believes that the political effects of "making one plus one eleven" can be achieved in China-India relations.

The atmosphere is candid and friendly. The meeting was originally scheduled for half an hour but lasted for one hour and twenty-five minutes. This shows that both sides are willing to devote enough time to conducting comprehensive and in-depth exchange of views, resulting to the late departure of Prime Minister Modi's special plane. President Xi once again commended the success of Dangal's box office in China, and said that it has increased the affinity of the Chinese to the people of India. Prime Minister Modi also highly praised the great success of *Where Has the Time Gone*, a film named after a speech by President Xi, which was co-produced by artists from the five BRICS member states.

Prime Minister Modi thanked President Xi for his warm hospitality, offered congratulations to the success

of the BRICS Summit and best wishes for the success of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Earlier at the BRICS Summit, President Xi spoke of his experience as Deputy Mayor of Xiamen thirty-two years ago and particularly mentioned that Prime Minister Modi and himself both are leaders of major countries with working experiences at local governments.

As a Chinese saying goes, "Distinguished guests bring wind and rain", for rain and wind are auspicious omens. When Prime Minister Modi arrived in Xiamen on the evening of September 3rd, heavy rain fell, which has echoed the ancient proverb. It indicates a successful meeting between our leaders and a new chapter in China-India relations.

I have assumed my new responsibility in India for exactly one year. Over the past year, I have witnessed ups and downs of China-India relations. Now I am in a better position to understand the common aspirations of our two countries for cooperation and development, as well as the huge potential of China-India relations. These understandings are based on the following aspects:

First, economic and trade cooperation is gaining momentum. Last year, the trade volume between China and India has exceeded 70 billion USD. China has become the largest trading partner of India for many years. More than 500 Chinese companies have invested and started business in India with a total investment of over 5 billion USD. Many Indian enterprises of IT, pharmacy and consultancy have

entered into Chinese market. For instance, there are more than one hundred Indian software engineers living in Sino-India Software Industry Park in Linyi city, Shandong Province. They have their own communities, restaurants and temples.

Second, people-to-people exchanges are thriving. Mutual visits between our two countries have exceeded one million. Practicing yoga, drinking Darjeeling black tea and watching Bollywood movies have become fashionable among Chinese youth. Yunan Minzu University has established the India-China Yoga College, the first ever yoga college that awards undergraduate degree outside India. We are also working to hold the Annual Indian Tourism Conference in Yunnan Province.

Third, local exchanges are booming. China and India have established 14 pairs of sister cities and provinces. Prime Minister Modi made frequent visits to Guangdong Province when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat. I also visited many Indian states and was encouraged by their enthusiasm for cooperation with China. I coordinated the attendance of Assam representatives at the Hangzhou International Tea Expo, and helped Kerala government to introduce rubber dam from China.

Forth, our two countries have maintained close high-level communications. Hometown diplomacy initiated by President Xi and Prime Minister Modi has become a much-told story. Both leaders have met more than a dozen times on

bilateral and multilateral occasions. They exchange birthday blessings every year and have established good personal friendship and working relationship.

Now, China's economy is stable and our reform has entered a crucial stage. India is also accelerating its reform. "Make in India", "Digital India", "Startup India" and other initiatives have yielded outcomes. Significant measures like GST Act have been adopted and implemented. Faced with similar development objectives and common challenges such as "anti-globalization" and trade protectionism, China and India should join hands and work together. This has taken on greater significance and borne wider global relevance.

I believe that China and India should work towards the same direction and jointly implement the Xiamen consensus reached by our leaders. We should work towards a sound and healthy bilateral relationship by focusing on cooperation, narrowing and resolving differences. Just like Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi said, both sides should make sure that China-India relations not derail, confront or go out of control, and make Himalayan region a new highland for Asia's development.

Both sides should set long-term goals for the development of our bilateral relations. We can consider negotiating Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly

Cooperation between China and India, restarting the negotiations of China-India FTA, striving for early harvests in boundary issues, and actively exploring the strategic synergy between China's Belt and Road Initiative and India's "Act East Policy".

Both sides should appropriately manage differences, get under control the problems left over by history such as issues related to boundary and Dalai, while finding solutions to new problems.

"It is time to set sail when the tide rises". I firmly believe that China-India relations "are landscape beyond compare". I have faith in it, and I have expectation for it.

WANG YI: BRICS COUNTRIES SHOULD CONFIDENTLY UPHOLD HIGH THE BANNER OF MULTILATERALISM

On September 21, 2017 local time, during his attendance at the Meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Wang Yi highlighted that multilateralism is the choice of history, demand of reality and direction of the future. Unilateralism does not work. Unilateral sanctions lose popularity and unilaterally using force is very dangerous. BRICS countries should confidently uphold high the banner of multilateralism and unswervingly promote multilateralism cause.

Wang Yi pointed out that BRICS countries should firmly preserve the international system with the UN at its core and the central role of the UN in the international affairs. Presently, the occurrence of many international issues is attributed to failing to observe the UN Charter. BRICS countries should push all sides to follow the basic principles of the UN Charter such as equal sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and peaceful settlement of disputes, give full play to the important role of the protection mechanism of war

termination and peacekeeping established by the UN Charter and constantly enhance the UN Security Council's primary obligations in maintaining international peace and security.

Wang Yi expressed that in recent years, regular meeting mechanism such as high representative for security affairs, Foreign Ministers and permanent representatives has been established among the five countries. No matter in the UN or the G20, New York, Geneva or Vienna, on the issue of politics or development or

human rights, the five countries can send out the BRICS voice. We should make good use of these mechanisms to keep regular coordination, and discuss on putting forward "BRICS

measures" and taking "BRICS actions" on major international and regional issues, so as to constantly improve the discourse power and

influence of BRICS countries and continuously strengthen the power of safeguarding peace and development.

WANG YI: BRICS SHOULD UNSWERVINGLY PROMOTE BRICS COOPERATION

On September 21, 2017 local time, while attending the meeting of BRICS Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, Foreign Minister Wang Yi said that the BRICS Countries are important mechanisms for cooperation between emerging markets and developing countries and to strengthen cooperation within the five countries brings not only quantity accumulation but also qualitative change.

Wang Yi pointed out that the current top priority is to ensure the follow-up implementation of the outcomes of the BRICS Xiamen Summit. BRICS cooperation this year is very fruitful with a number of highlights, through which more than 60 cooperation documents have been signed. We should turn the political consensus of the leaders into practical actions by continuing to work toward the goal of connectivity in trade and investment, currency and finance, infrastructure, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges so as to constantly promote the vision and

roadmap of the second "Golden Decade" of BRICS cooperation.

Wang Yi expressed that this year, the BRIC countries jointly push forward new breakthroughs in practical economic cooperation and new progress in political and security cooperation. People-to-people and cultural exchanges and cooperation have become a new pillar and the "three-wheel drive" cooperation framework of economy, politics and people-to-people and cultural engagement has been established. It is required to firmly focus on the main line of practical cooperation, promote cooperation in various fields for new progress and constantly enrich the connotation of BRICS strategic partnerships.

Wang Yi stressed that the "BRICS Plus" pattern is a major innovation based on the beneficial practice so far summarized by the five countries, which wins the recognition of the international community, especially of developing countries. We are committed to building an open, stable

and diversified partnership and promoting interconnected development of emerging markets and developing countries. South Africa, as the presidency of BRICS next year, is expected to continue the dialogue with emerging markets and developing countries and continue expanding the influence of BRICS countries.

Wang Yi said that over the past 10 years, BRICS cooperation has made brilliant achievements. And in the next 10 years, BRICS cooperation promises a broad prospect. We should actively support South Africa in taking the presidency of BRICS next year, deepen cooperation while tackling challenges with joint efforts and support each other while achieving common development. We are determined to lead 3 billion people of BRICS towards the golden path of happiness and well-being and help 7 billion people of the whole world move towards a better future of peaceful development.

Achievements Made Under Xi's Leadership Since 2012

FACTBOX: CHINA'S ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 18TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Beijing, Oct. 10 (Xinhua) -- The National Bureau of Statistics released a series of data Tuesday on China's economic and social development since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held in 2012.

The data came ahead of the 19th CPC National Congress, which is scheduled to open on Oct. 18.

The following are facts and figures from the report:

GDP:

-- GDP expanded by an average annual rate of 7.2 percent during 2013-2016, compared with 2.6-percent average global growth and the 4-percent growth of developing economies.

-- Calculated at 2015 prices, average annual GDP growth was valued at 4.44 trillion yuan (670 billion U.S. dollars) in 2013-2016.

-- In H1 2017, GDP growth was 6.9 percent, within the 6.7-6.9 percent range for eight quarters in a row.

-- China's 2016 GDP of 11.2 trillion dollars accounted for 14.8 percent of the world economy, up 3.4 percentage points from 2012.

-- China's average contribution to world growth in 2013-2016 was about 30 percent, the largest among all countries and higher than the total contribution from the United States,

the eurozone and Japan.

Employment:

-- China created more than 13 million new urban jobs annually for four consecutive years in 2013-2016. New jobs created in the first eight months of this year stood at 9.74 million.

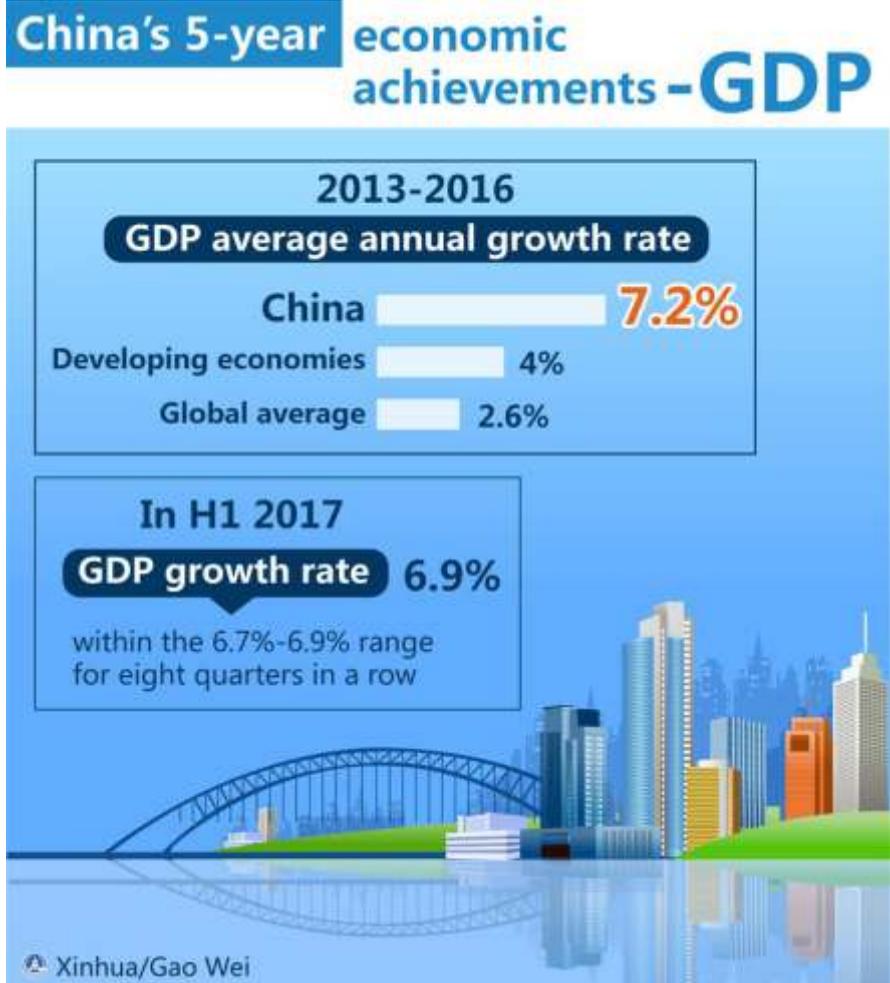
-- The surveyed unemployment

rate in 31 large cities was about 5 percent. In September, the figure was 4.83 percent, the lowest since 2012.

-- The number of rural residents working in cities rose at an annual rate of 1.8 percent in 2013-2016.

Innovation:

-- Research and development (R&D) expenditures rose 52.2



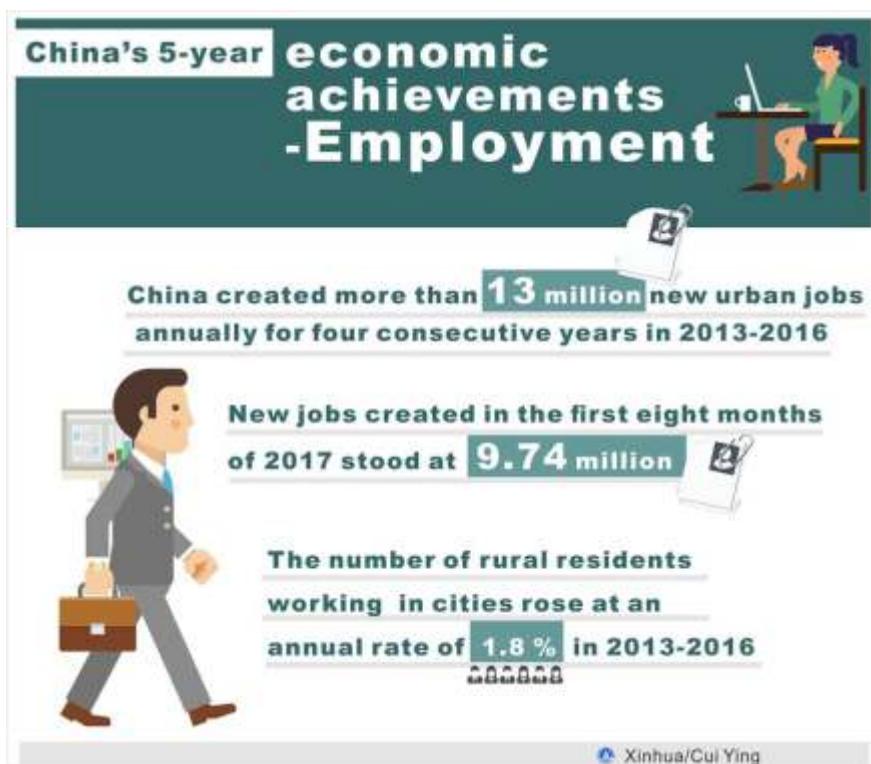
percent from 2012 to 1.57 trillion yuan in 2016. The share of R&D spending in GDP rose from 1.91 percent to 2.11 percent in the same period.

-- Thanks to reforms to simplify business registration and streamline approvals, the number of new companies registered in 2014-2016 totaled 13.62 million, an annual increase of 30 percent. In the first eight months, 3.99 million companies were registered.

-- The number of patent applications China received in 2016 rose 69 percent from 2012, while the number of patents granted rose 39.7 percent from 2012.

Structure:

-- The share of service output in



GDP rose from 45.3 percent in 2012, to 51.6 percent in 2016. In H1 2017, service output accounted for 54.1 percent of GDP.

-- From 2013 to 2016, the service industry grew by an annual rate of 8 percent, 0.8 percentage point faster than average GDP growth. Service output expanded 7.7 percent year on year in H1 2017.

-- The contribution of final consumption to economic growth averaged 55 percent in 2013-2016. In H1, the contribution of final consumption to economic growth stood at 63.4 percent.

-- At the end of 2016, the ratio of permanent urban residents to total population stood at 57.35 percent at the end of 2016, up from 52.57 percent at the end of 2012.

Environment:

-- From 2012 to 2016, energy and water use per unit of GDP dropped

17.9 percent and 25.3 percent, respectively. In H1, energy use per unit of GDP dropped 3.9 percent year on year.

-- At the end of 2016, the installed nuclear power capacity rose 167.6 percent from 2012, in-grid wind power capacity rose 140.1 percent and in-grid solar power capacity surged 21.4 times from 2012.

-- PM2.5 density in 338 cities dropped 6 percent year on year in 2016 and by 2.3 percent in the first eight months.

-- The total area of new forests stood at 7.2 million hectares in 2016, up 28.7 percent from 2012.

Opening up:

-- The value of goods trade stood



at 24.3 trillion yuan in 2016, accounting for more than 11 percent of total global trade volume.

-- The value of service trade was 657.5 billion dollars, up 36.8 percent from 2012, representing an average annual growth of 8.1 percent.

-- Foreign direct investment rose by an annual rate of 3.1 percent to 489.4 billion dollars in 2013-2016.

-- Non-financial outbound direct investment rose by an average rate of 21.6 percent to 491.5 billion dollars in 2013-2016.

People's lives:

-- The per-capita disposable income of all residents rose from 7,311 yuan in 2012 to 23,821 yuan in 2016, an annual increase of 7.4 percent. The figure for H1 2017 rose 7.3 percent year on year.

-- The number of rural people living in poverty dropped to 43.35 million last year, from 98.99 million in 2012.

-- The disposable income per capita of rural residents in poor areas rose 10.7 percent on average in 2013-2016, faster than the 8 percent for all rural residents.

-- The average life expectancy rose from 74.83 years in 2010 to 76.34 years in 2015.



CHINA IMPROVES CULTURAL SERVICES SINCE 18TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS

Beijing, Oct. 4 (Xinhua) -- China has released documents and spent more money to improve services in the cultural sector since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2012.

According to figures from the National Bureau of Statistics, the cultural industry and its related

industries accounted for 4.07 percent of the country's GDP in 2016 from 3.48 percent in 2012.

China spent more than 77 billion yuan (11.6 billion U.S. dollars) in developing cultural sector in 2016, up 60.5 percent from 2012, according to official figures.

China's 5-year economic achievements - Structure

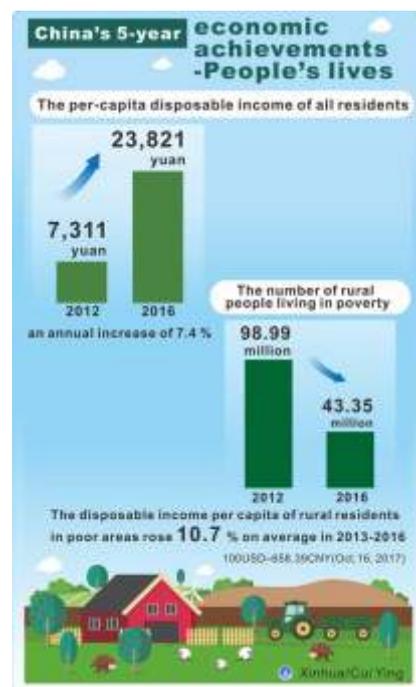
2013-2016

The service industry grew by an annual rate of 8%, 0.8 percentage point faster than average GDP growth

H1 2017

Service output expanded 7.7% year on year

The share of service output in GDP



Chinese films reached nearly 49.3 billion yuan in ticket sales, growing from 17 billion yuan in 2012, according to the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television (SAPPRFT).

In the overseas market, Chinese films earned more than 3.8 billion yuan in 2016, 3.6 times that in 2012, and more than 2.7 billion yuan in the first half of 2017, SAPPRFT reported.

China also issued a guideline and a law to promote cultural services for the public.

Since 2012, the central government has invested 1.6 billion yuan to support the construction of 214 public libraries, museums, and cultural centers at a prefecture level.

CHINA'S "ALL-ROUND WELL-OFF SOCIETY" AN INSPIRATION FOR WHOLE WORLD



Beijing, Oct. 3 (Xinhua) -- Long Tianbao, a 44-year-old peasant in China's poorest province Guizhou, did not expect three kilograms of rice to change his family's fate.

Despite a hard life in his home village nestled deeply in the inhospitable Moon Mountain, Long, an ethnic Miao in Baiwang village, Rongjiang county, had no idea what to expect when the government relocated his entire village to the county seat, 25 kilometers away.

"With no education background and only strength, can I find a job?"

How can I make ends meet in a town with high expenditure level?" he said.

After much deliberation, Long and his wife decided to take three kilograms of rice to their new destination.

"If we find a job before we have eaten the rice, we will stay; if not, we will go back to the mountain and never move out," he said.

They both found a job in a brick company the next day.

Now, they have an apartment

only three kilometers from their company, earn more than 6,000 yuan (900 U.S. dollars) a month, roughly equivalent to their annual household income in the past, and two children training to be a teacher and a doctor.

Long, who had never ridden a bike before, has learnt to drive a forklift, ride a motorbike and got a license for electrical welding.

China is closing in on its ambitious goal of achieving an "all-round well-off society," or a moderately prosperous society in all respects, with GDP and per capita



income double those of 2010 by 2020.

The baseline task is to lift all people out of poverty.

This entails improving the wellbeing of 43.35 million people living below the national poverty line of 2,300 yuan in annual income at 2010 prices.

If the tasks are completed on time, China will meet the United Nations goal of wiping out poverty in all its forms 10 years ahead of the 2030 deadline.

China had 770 million poor residents in rural areas, or 97.5 percent of the rural population, when it started the reform and opening-up drive more than 30 years ago. Over

700 million have shaken off poverty since, accounting for over 70 percent of global poverty reduction.

These figures prompted *The Economist* to describe China as the "hero of the world's poverty-reduction efforts."

With 700 million people still struggling with poverty worldwide, more countries are turning to China for inspiration.

THE FINAL BUT PUSH

In past decades, China has built highways, railroads and ports, networks for electricity and water access, and every possible infrastructure to connect every possible place in the country, bringing vast numbers of people out of

poverty.

For places like Baiwang village, which are locked in mountains with arid land, a fragile environment and frequent natural disasters, traditional relief methods failed.

Relocation has proved to be effective, ensuring every household a 50-square-meter apartment, access to tailored training and at least one family member employed.

Poverty in Baiwang has reduced to 4.8 percent from 68.9 percent.

To speed up eradication of extreme poverty, Guizhou has singled out 7,654 villages, each with no more than 50 households and poverty over 50 percent, to be relocated by 2020.

Hannah Ryder, a former head of policy and partnerships for the United Nations Development Programme in China, has warned of significant costs as China enters the most difficult phase of poverty alleviation.

"Poverty reduction, like so many important endeavors, is subject to the law of diminishing returns," she said.

The people who benefit first are most likely those who were best equipped to do so, owing to, say, their background or geography. By the time there are only a few - or even a few million - left, one can expect reaching them to be much harder, Ryder said.

Answering such problems, China is seeking to reform and diversify its poverty relief tactics.

The Chinese leadership has underlined high precision in its final poverty eradication push. This means poverty alleviation must focus on individuals, and use the right tools to ensure resources trickle down to the poorest in the most effective way.

China used to rely on sampling surveys to determine which villages or even counties could be legitimately considered impoverished, and concentrated efforts accordingly.

When poverty was widespread and the income gap was small, such a one-size-fits-all approach worked wonders.

In 2014, however, the government mobilized more than 800,000 people to put every poor individual on file, while identifying the causes of their poverty and needs to rid of it.

Nearly 2 million people were organized between August 2015 and June 2016 to make sure those who were really poor were included on the

database, according to the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development.

As a result, apart from a multi-year timetable to wipe out poverty, the Chinese government also created different policies for different regions based on their own conditions, such as developing business, relocation, compensating peasants in ecologically fragile areas, enhancing education and improving social security.

"SHORT PLANK" MATTERS

In a rare recent case, China announced the punishment of senior officials in July, including the vice governor of Gansu Province, who were held accountable for failure to prevent and investigate environmental violations in the Qilian Mountains national nature reserve.

More Chinese officials will face environmental impact audits of their work, according to a new reform endorsed on June 26, which says negative environmental impact will be marked on officials, even after they leave their posts, thus affecting future promotions.

It marked efforts by Chinese authorities to shift to a green development model by rectifying practices that boost economic growth at the cost of the environment, which is one of the country's major "short planks," or areas of weakness.

The "wooden bucket" theory, which states the amount of water a bucket can hold is determined by its shortest plank, has underpinned Chinese governance practices on its way to a moderately prosperous society, said Xu Yaotong, professor with the Chinese Academy of Governance.

To build a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the country must address those short and weak planks, Xu said.

"Achieving an all-round well-off society is not a game of figures or speed," Chinese President Xi Jinping told officials late last year.

At a high-profile workshop in late July, Xi identified three battles that must be won to ensure the goal is achieved on schedule: preventing and defusing major risks, precision in poverty eradication, and pollution prevention and control.

"While maintaining medium to high economic growth, the Communist Party of China (CPC) also moves to improve people's quality of life, which may include fewer hazy days, cleaner rivers, affordable apartments and a better social welfare safety net," said Xin Ming, professor with the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

"A moderately prosperous society in the world's most populous country would be good news for both China and the world," Xin said.

Though China's economy is no longer growing at the dazzling speed it once was, its systematic efforts on restructuring and defusing possible threats to sustainability make it remain a powerful engine for global growth.

China's rapid development comes at a heavy price to the environment, something the West knows all too well, said UNDP Administrator Helen Clark.

"But we now see that China is really stepping up with leadership on climate change, which is so critical, because what China does is of global

significance, given the size of its economy and the size of the population," she said.

CHINA RECIPE

In April this year, Mark van den Boogaard, a senior policy adviser for the UNDP, and Javier Miranda, president of Broad Front in Uruguay, visited mountainous areas in Yunnan Province to get a flavor of China's targeted poverty relief practice.

Mark van den Boogaard was impressed by the CPC's comprehensive guidance and the joint efforts of society in poverty alleviation.

"From what we have seen in the north of Yunnan, under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese authorities are clearly on the right track," he said.

Many believe China's ability to coordinate nationwide efforts to combat poverty, lies in its socialist system with Chinese characteristics and that this system is the country's institutional advantage.

China has allocated 282.2 billion yuan for poverty relief from the central budget and arranged 270 billion yuan via the local governments between 2013 and 2017.

Meanwhile, more than 195,000 first secretaries have been stationed in impoverished villages, while 775,000 Party cadres have been sent to assist their work.

China's major achievements in past years mean that socialism with Chinese characteristics has expanded the pathway to modernization for developing countries, thus providing Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions to problems facing mankind, Xi said.

Severino Cabral, head of the Brazilian Institute of China and Asia Pacific Studies, said that what China had done in ensuring social progress while markedly improving people's living standard had won admiration across the globe.

As a major developing country with over 1.3 billion people, China has gradually embarked on a successful path of reducing poverty through development with distinct Chinese features.

"China's growth model and the country's governance style have offered inspiration to other countries, and China's proposal for common development has been increasingly responded to in the face of unstable global economy and security," Cabral said.

There are still 700 million people across the globe living in extreme poverty, with half in sub-Saharan Africa and one-third in South Asia.

What happens in China does not and should not stay in China.

China's successful poverty reduction experience has drawn the attention of the world. Last October, officials from 15 developing countries, including Malawi, Ghana, and Kenya, came to Beijing to attend a seminar on public service and poverty reduction for developing countries.

"China is a country with a large population, a weak economic foundation and unbalanced development. Almost each of its problem involving people's livelihood is a tough global problem," said Wang Jun, head of the information department of the China Center for International Economic Exchanges.

"The journey to a moderately prosperous society, an incessant process of exploring and solving such problems, could offer a China recipe for the least developing nations facing similar issues," Wang said. "It may possibly serve as a fate changer for them."

CHINA WINNING THE TOUGHEST OF TOUGH BATTLES AGAINST POVERTY

Beijing, Oct. 11 (Xinhua) -- China has made remarkable progress in its poverty alleviation work during the past five years, winning the toughest of the tough battles.

GREAT STRIDES

"The number of people living

below the poverty line in China has been reduced by an average of 13 million each year since 2012," Liu Yongfu, director of the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development, said at a press conference held by the State Council Information Office Tuesday.

The country lifted 6.39 million people out of poverty annually in the last 15 years of the 20th century, after launching large-scale poverty relief programs in 1986.

During the first decade of this century, the population living below the poverty line decreased by an



annual average of 6.73 million.

Priorities such as targeted poverty alleviation have also gained ground. But despite progress, major difficulties still face people living in deep poverty.

Chinese President Xi Jinping called for enhanced and solid efforts to win the battle against poverty at a meeting held in Beijing Monday to honor people who have made great contributions to poverty relief.

Although remarkable progress has been made since the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee made a solemn promise to lift all rural people out of poverty by 2020, Xi said, all-out efforts should be made toward poverty relief, as it is the toughest of all battles.

Xi himself has completed more

than 30 field tours on poverty alleviation during past five years and hosted five inter-provincial meetings at locations including Fuping County in north China's Hebei Province.

FUPING SAMPLE

At remote villages in the county, locals experienced the changes following a visit by Xi Jinping in December 2012, shortly after he was elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

"The general secretary said during his tour to our village that he would like us to get rid of poverty and become better off as soon as possible. Today, I want to let him know that we've made it," said Gu Chenghu, a villager from Gujiatai village in Fuping County, Hebei Province.

When Xi visited Gujiatai village five years ago, Gu had nothing but a

bunch of corn in his shabby yard. He felt helpless to take care of his sick wife and son.

In Luotuowan village, another village in Fuping County, 428 out of 608 villagers were living in poverty when Xi visited there in 2012. In 2013, nearly half of the residents of Fuping County were living in poverty.

Deep in the Taihang Mountains, Fuping is one of the country's old revolutionary bases. It has scarce fertile land, low levels of education and a high poverty rate.

During his 2012 trip to the county, Xi told officials to work hard to help villagers in poverty live better lives as soon as possible.

In the following four years, the country introduced 126 poverty alleviation and development plans, including selecting more capable and

suitable officials to guide poverty relief work at different levels.

"We have selected a group of officials in their 40s with rich work experience in rural areas and appointed them to key posts in towns," said county party secretary Hao Guochi.

Officials were dispatched according to their abilities, according to Hao. For example, officials with business savvy were sent to poverty-stricken villages, while officials with specialized industrial knowledge were sent to villages with an industrial base.

Thanks to their efforts, Gu and his wife have gained access to social assistance programs and endowment insurance. The family's income has also increased to more than 5,000 yuan (about 750 U.S. dollars) from their farmland.

Gu is not the only who has pulled himself out of poverty in Fuping. The

county's registered impoverished population dropped to 35,700 in 2016 from nearly 110,000 people in 2013.

INNOVATIVE THINKING

For most villagers in Fuping, the obvious path out of poverty they could imagine was through financial help from the government, which could ease their burdens over a short period, but could never be a long-term solution.

Hopes of fundamental change came as local authorities realized the importance of developing agricultural industries and encouraged villagers to produce certain products and foster industries, including vegetable and fruit.

While villages are responsible for mass production, companies are tasked with marketing and selling the products. In the process, the government aided industry development by guiding funds to

support growth and offering agriculture insurance to create a sound security network for villagers.

By the end of 2016, Fuping had built 3,000 greenhouses for growing mushrooms, with the participation of more than 6,000 households. The per capita disposable income of rural residents in Fuping has doubled to 6,542 yuan from 2012, higher than the national average in poverty-hit areas.

Determined to win the war against poverty, China has adopted various means to reduce poverty, including e-commerce, financing, industry, relocation and improvement of infrastructure.

The country is aiming to eradicate rural poverty by 2020 by lifting the remaining 55 million rural poor out of poverty, roughly 10 million each year.



CHINA MAKES ALL-ROUND ACHIEVEMENTS IN PAST FIVE YEARS: INDIAN SCHOLAR

New Delhi, Oct. 15 (Xinhua) — China has made all-round achievements in the past five years under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), Indian scholar B.R. Deepak has said.

Deepak, a professor at the Chinese and South East Asian Studies Center of Jawaharlal Nehru University, praised the CPC's success in spurring economic growth, providing better public services and goods to the Chinese people and maintaining social stability and development.

“Externally, China's standing on the global stage has been consolidated and further enhanced,” he said in a recent interview with Xinhua.

Citing the achievements China has made in increasing people's per capita income and reducing poverty, the scholar said that this is impressive, as the global economic recovery remains sluggish and countries across the globe are still reeling from the recession.

Among the drivers of China's economy, Deepak particularly referred to the “four new inventions,” namely high-speed rail, mobile

payment, bike sharing and on-line shopping, which he said have unleashed the forces of domestic consumption and in the meantime are revolutionizing the socio-economic landscape of China.

Meanwhile, Deepak noted that China has continued to do well in health care and education, with the life expectancy of the Chinese reaching 76 years and some 443,000 foreign students from more than 200 countries and regions across the globe studying in China at present.

The scholar said through the anti-corruption campaign that has been keenly watched from both inside and outside, China has been successful in ridding various government institutions of corruption.

Deepak described the Belt and Road Initiative as the biggest innovation as far as connectivity and global rebalancing are concerned.

Put forward by Chinese President Xi Jinping in 2013, the Belt and Road Initiative aims to build a trade and infrastructure network connecting Asia with Europe and Africa along and beyond the ancient Silk Road trade routes.

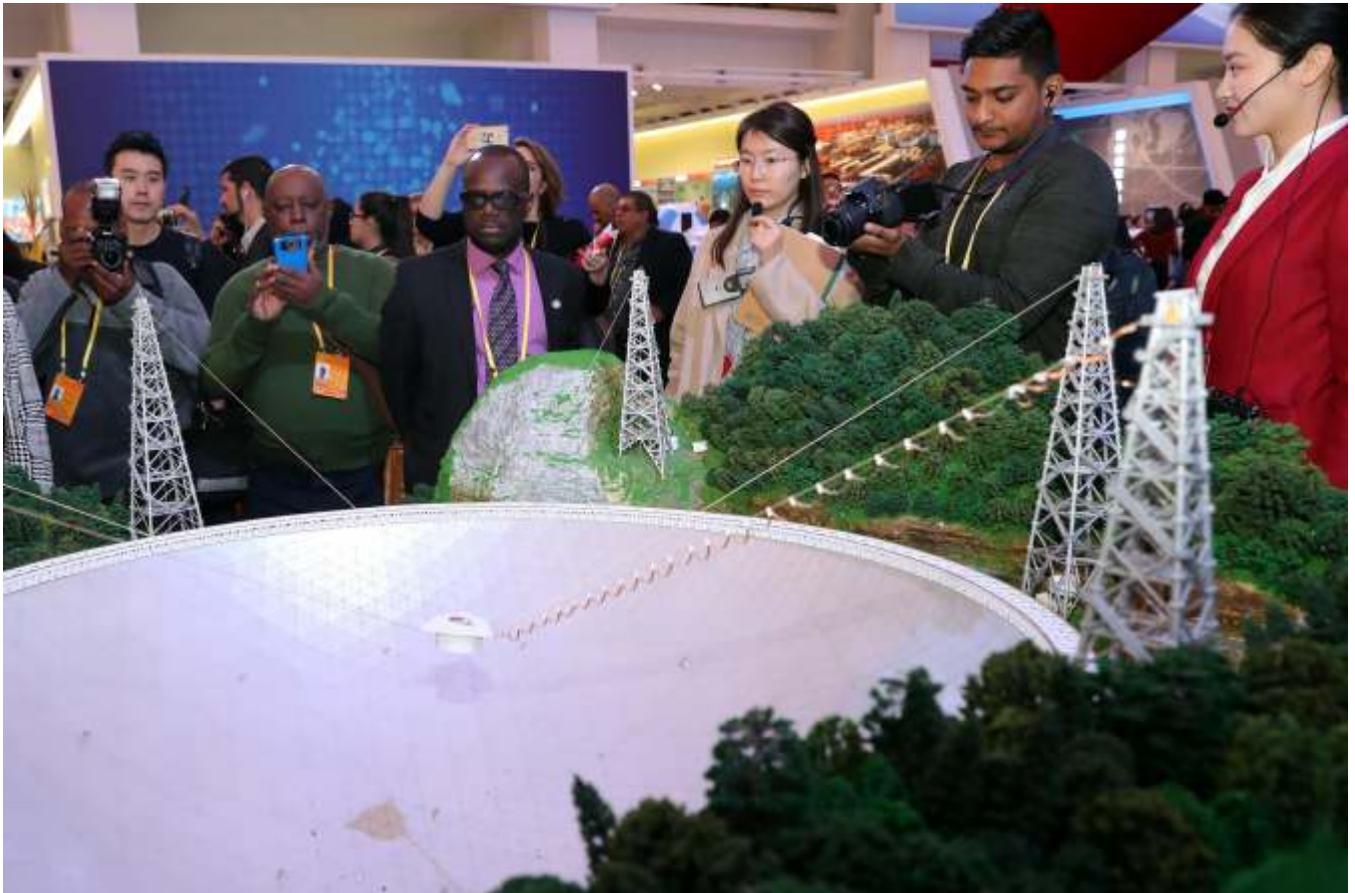
“The initiative has successfully connected various hinterland and coastal cities across China to Southeast Asia, South Asia, Central Asia, Russia and East Europe, hence offering various opportunities for win-win cooperation on the one hand and regional economic integration on the other,” he said.

Also China has been instrumental in creating new institutions of global governance such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the BRICS New Development Bank, and sharing greater responsibilities on the global stage, he said.

The Indian scholar predicted that in the coming five years, maintaining the growth momentum and pushing for a consumption- and services-oriented transition through deepening reforms and further opening up will be China's top priorities.

He hoped that China will continue to focus on green development, which will see the world's second largest economy enhancing its capacities in new energies like hydro, nuclear, solar and wind power.

EXHIBITION SHOWS CHINA'S RECENT DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS



Beijing, Sept. 30 (Xinhua) -- On her first trip to China, Nkamoheng Margaret Phadu-More went to an exhibition in Beijing that showcased China's achievements in the past five years, including technological innovations like interactive robots, cutting-edge medical machines, and models of China's bullet trains.

"What impresses me most is the CAT scan [machine]," said the woman from South Africa. "It can detect illness with great accuracy. Many people's lives can be saved with that."

The exhibition started Tuesday, jointly held by four departments, including the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and the

National Development and Reform Commission.

Featuring ten themed zones and an experiential zone, the exhibition covers various areas including economic progress, political reform, cultural development, environmental protection, Party discipline, diplomacy and military reform. The displays, models and VR technology detail China's achievements since the 18th CPC National Congress five years ago.

INNOVATION-DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

Economically, China has made great progress. The country's GDP increased dramatically from 54.04

trillion yuan (8.14 trillion U.S. dollars) in 2012, to 74.41 trillion yuan in 2016.

Innovation has been powering the growth. China ranked 22nd in the Global Innovation Index in 2017, becoming the only middle income country to make the top 25.

Two innovations in the exhibition are the Fuxing bullet train and the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System.

With a maximum speed of 350 kilometers per hour, Fuxing represents the best of China's high-speed railway technology.

BeiDou, independently developed in China, is used in national defense, agriculture, transportation, urban management and many other areas.



CULTURAL CONFIDENCE

China's central leadership has stressed confidence in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Cultural confidence is an important part of the theory.

In 2016, China produced a total of 944 films, raking in 49.28 billion yuan in box office revenue, up from 17 billion yuan in 2012, according to one exhibit.

Having a dynamic cyberspace, China set up a cyber security law in November 2016, which went into effect on June 1 this year.

The cyber security industry is developing steadily, and China has now nearly 2,000 cyber security

enterprises, according to statistics at the exhibition.

Retired soldier Sun Jiancheng stood at a board in a zone featuring the Party's development and its discipline.

He told Xinhua that "the Party's anti-corruption efforts have been beneficial to the people, and help create a good environment for the people to strive for a better society."

"The exhibition is inspiring. My friends and I are all very eager to see what China and the CPC will achieve in the future," Sun said.

The CPC had a total of 89.45 million members nationwide in 2016, up from 74.15 million in 2007,

according to an exhibit.

The Party has now 188 intra-Party regulations, and 88 of them were stipulated or revised after the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012.

According to statistics, disciplinary watchdogs nationwide have punished more than 1.4 million Party members or officials since 2012.

More than 280 centrally-administered officials have been investigated by the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection since 2012, at least 120 of whom have been transferred to judicial authorities.

Culture & Life

TOURISTS ENJOY NATIONAL DAY HOLIDAY ACROSS CHINA

When National Day holiday meets the Mid-Autumn Festival, where do tourists spend the eight-day holiday?

Tian'anmen Square in Beijing



Photo taken on Oct. 1, 2017 shows the main flower parterre at the Tian'anmen Square in central Beijing, capital of China. Beijing is decorated with ornamental flower beds to add festive air of China's National Day, which fell on Sunday. (Xinhua/Li He)

Firework in Hong Kong



Fireworks are seen during celebration of China's National Day, in Hong Kong, south China, Oct. 1, 2017. (Xinhua/Qin Qing)

Crescent Spring and Singing Sand Dune scenic area in Dunhuang, Gansu Province



Tourists visit the Crescent Spring and Singing Sand Dune scenic area in Dunhuang, northwest China's Gansu Province, Oct. 2, 2017. From Oct. 1 to 8, the eight-day National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival holiday, around 710 million tourist trips will be made across China, according to predictions by China National Tourism Administration. (Xinhua/Zhang Xiaoliang)

Humble Administrator's Garden in Suzhou



Tourists take photos of chrysanthemum flowers at Humble Administrator's Garden in Suzhou, east China's Jiangsu Province, Oct. 4, 2017. This year's Mid-Autumn Festival falls on Oct. 4. Mid-Autumn Festival, the 15th day of the eighth month on China's lunar calendar, is an occasion for family gatherings and well-known as the time to eat mooncakes. (Xinhua/Wang Jiankang)

MANY PARTS OF CHINA ENTER AUTUMN HARVEST SEASON



Farmer Lan Suyun picks silkworm cocoons in Jianshan Village of southwest China's Chongqing Municipality, Oct. 11, 2017. Many parts of China have entered the harvest season in this autumn. (Xinhua/Yang Min)



Farmer Wang Chunmin conveys jujubes in the field at Zhanhua District of Binzhou City, east China's Shandong Province, Sept. 29, 2017. Many parts of China have entered the harvest time in this autumn. (Xinhua/Zhao Bing)



A farmer conveys rice in the field at Hongshui Township of Liuzhou City, south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Oct. 10, 2017. Many parts of China have entered the harvest time in this autumn. (Xinhua/Liao Ziyuan)



Farmer Zhu Huailiang airs corns in Lingpo Village of Tancheng County, east China's Shandong Province, Oct. 9, 2017. Many parts of China have entered the harvest season in this autumn. (Xinhua/Zhang Chunlei)

SHANGHAI PET FESTIVAL KICKS OFF



A dog and its owner compete during a beauty contest of a canine exhibition in east China's Shanghai Municipality, Oct. 3, 2017. The 2017 Shanghai pet festival kicked off here Tuesday. (Xinhua/Lu Peng)



Children look at pet dogs during a canine exhibition in east China's Shanghai Municipality, Oct. 3, 2017. The 2017 Shanghai pet festival kicked off here Tuesday. (Xinhua/Lu Peng)

MOONCAKE: TRADITIONAL FOOD FOR MID-AUTUMN FESTIVAL



Pupils learn to make mooncakes in Hohhot, capital of north China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Sept. 22, 2017. (Xinhua/Ding Genhou)



Pupils taste self-made mooncakes in Hohhot, capital of north China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Sept. 22, 2017. Mooncake is the delicacy for the Mid-autumn Festival, which will fall on October 4 this year. (Xinhua/Ding Genhou)

Xizang Today

TIBET RECEIVES 1.2 MLN TOURISTS DURING HOLIDAY



Lhasa, Oct. 9 (Xinhua) — Southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region received more than 1.2 million tourists, up 16.5 percent year on year, during the National Day holiday, local tourism authorities said Monday.

These tourists brought revenue of 589 million yuan (89 million U.S. dollars), up 20 percent year on year, said a statement issued by the regional tourism development commission.

During the holiday, a highway linking the two major cities and tourist attractions Lhasa and Nyingchi opened, cutting travel time from eight hours to five hours, said the statement.

China had an eight-day holiday for the National Day this year, one more day than usual as Mid-Autumn Day fell on Oct. 4.





DIGITAL ARCHIVING PRESERVES TIBETAN BUDDHIST ARTWORK

Lhasa, Oct. 12 (Xinhua) -- In the morning, researchers and monks gather in front of a hall in Sakya Monastery, the earliest monastery of the Sakya Sect of the Tibetan Buddhism.

They go through the security checks and enter the hall, which is designated as a work area for the

second round of a digital archive project which was launched in September.

Sitting in front of a table, the researchers and monks work together to carefully clean butter lamps, measure their size and weight, then number and photograph them. They store the data on computers in both

the Tibetan language and Mandarin.

The project aims to archive 26 types of artifacts in the Sakya Monastery, Tibet Autonomous Region.

The details of more than 7,000 Buddha statues, 1000 Thangkas (a form of Tibetan silk paintings), 1,000

musical instruments used in Buddhist mass and hundreds of scriptures were recorded during the first round of digital archiving in 2015.

Built more than 900 years ago, Sakya Monastery is renowned for its huge collection of artwork, including Buddha statues, frescoes, scriptures and porcelain pieces. It is even the home to the world's largest bronze Buddha statue, as well as the largest bronze butter lamp.

"The artwork in the monastery is invaluable. They show the skills in craftsmanship and shed light on essence of Tibetan culture. Identifying and understanding them is vital to long-term preservation," said Sonam Wangden, director of the heritage evaluation center of Tibet.

Before the digital project began,

Sakya Monastery archived its relics in various ways.

According to Lodro Thokme, the monk in charge of relic preservation and management at the monastery, monks have recorded basic information of the works in more than 60 note books since 1986, and used scanners to record 6,000 scriptures since 2012.

"The scriptures may be damaged by frequent opening and touching, but they have little value if we lay them aside on the shelves. After digital archiving, we can share the photocopied editions with the public," he explained.

The monastery previously lacked the funds and the personnel to figure out the exact size of its collection of artwork, according to Lodro Thokme.

Since 2002, the central and Tibetan governments have invested more than 100 million yuan (around 15 million U.S. dollars) into the renovation of the monastery and the protection of its artwork.

Currently, 50 out of 140 Tibetan Buddhist monks in the monastery are engaged in relic preservation and management.

"When the digital archiving is complete, we will issue a report on the monastery's artifacts and advise on future preservation," Sonam Wangden said.

Lodro Thokme did not give an end date for this round of archiving, but he hopes the cultural relics will live on through digital archiving to the benefit of the whole world.



AUTUMN VIEW OF POTALA PALACE IN HEART OF LHASA



The Potala Palace is seen in the photo taken on Oct. 5, 2017 in the heart of Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region. (Xinhua/Chogo)



The reflection of the Potala Palace is seen in the photo taken on Oct. 5, 2017 in the heart of Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region. (Xinhua/Chogo)

BOOK REVIEW

TAGORE AND CHINA

Foreword by Nirupama Rao

I am glad that Peking University has taken the initiative to organize an international seminar on Tagore in August 2010, and to bring out a volume on “Tagore and China”. I believe this seminar will go a long way in advancing India-China friendship and understanding.

Tagore is the pride of not only India, but of the world. He was the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 and his creative genius and his faith in Asian civilizational values gave hope to Indians, Chinese, and other Asians at a time when there was demoralization in the Eastern Hemisphere. Chen Duxiu, one of the founding fathers of the Communist Party of China, translated Tagore’s prize-winning anthology, *Gitanjali*, into Chinese as early as 1915. Guo Moruo, who was a writer of Tagore’s stature in China in the early decades of the People’s Republic of China, was deeply influenced by Tagore when he was studying in Japan from 1914 to 1920. He saluted Tagore and expressed his affection for “Santiniketan” (Tagore’s ashram in Bengal) repeatedly in his early poems.

Tagore conducted a historic lecture tour in China in April and May, 1925. In one of his lectures, Tagore said to his Chinese audience: “Your civilization has been nurtured in its social life upon faith in the soul. You are the most long-lived race, because you had centuries of wisdom nourished by your faith in goodness, not in mere strength. This has given your great past.”

During his stay in Beijing, his Chinese hosts celebrated Tagore’s 63rd birthday, and the renowned Chinese scholar, Liang Qichao, presented him the Chinese name, “Zhu Zhendan”. Tagore was deeply touched. In one of his last poems in life, Tagore vividly remembered that occasion:

*Once I went to the land of China,
Those whom I had not met
Put the mark of friendship on my forehead
Calling me their own.
The garb of a stranger slipped from me Unknowing
The inner man appeared who is eternal
Revealing a joyous relationship Unforeseen.*

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.

Editor

News From China

E-mail: newsfromchinadelhi@gmail.com

Address: 50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021

Tel: 0091-11-26116683



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
	228A, Land Mark Building, A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata 700020	Tel: 033-40448887/88 Fax: 033-22875173
China Southern Airlines	118, New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001	Tel: 011-43596075/77/78 Fax: 011-23737453
Cathy Pacific	G123, Tolstoy House, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi	Tel: 011-23321286/3332 Fax: 011-23721550



China Radio International



CRI CIBN

China Radio International
China International Broadcasting Network

Tel: +86-10-68892379,68892397
Add: No.16 Shijingshan Road, Beijing, China
E-Mail: hindi@cri.com.cn
Web: <http://hindi.cri.cn> & hindi.china.com

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TEL: +86-10-68509473,68507842

FAX: +86-10-68511149

Add: No.11,Fuxing Road,Beijing,China 100859

E-mail: Intl@cctv.com ; distribution@cctv.com



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www.fmprc.gov.cn

E-mail: newsfromchinadelhi@gmail.com

E-mail: webmaster@mfa.gov.cn

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