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Ambassador Luo Zhaohui delivered a keynote speech at the Seminar about the 19th National Congress of the CPC & China-India Relations, which was hosted by VIF and ICS.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui and his wife Counselor Jiang Yili hosted a reception to publicize the spirit of the 19th National Congress of the CPC.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui made remarks at the 2nd China-India Technology Transfer, Collaborative Innovation & Investment Conference.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui and his wife Counselor Jiang Yili hosted a reception for China-India youth delegates.



Counselor Jiang Yili led Women's Group of the Chinese Embassy to perform the Cheongsam Fashion Show.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui and his wife Counselor Jiang Yili hosted a reception for Chinese National Shooting Team participating ISSF World Cup Final.

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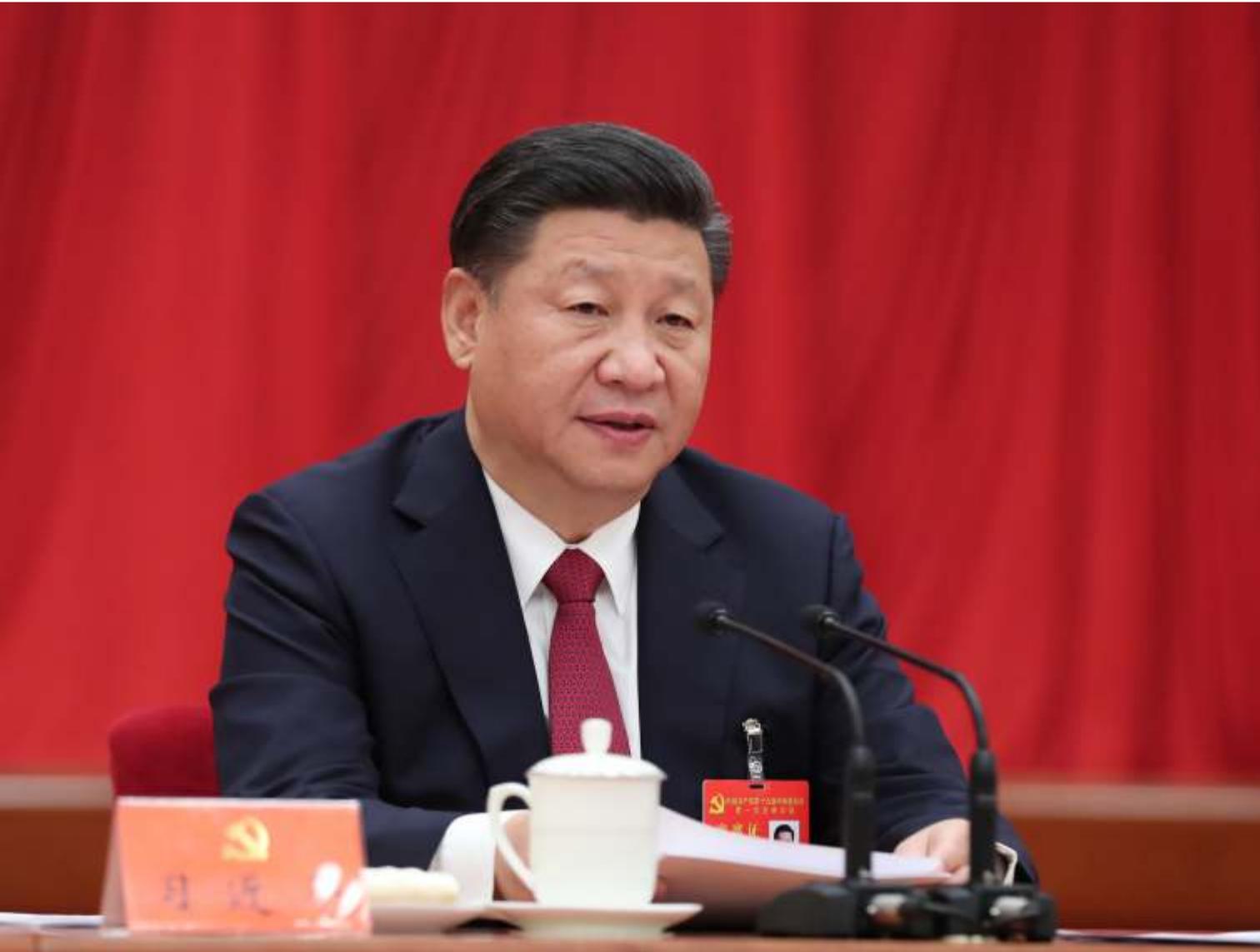
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19th CPC National Congress

NEW CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST PLENARY SESSION



Xi Jinping presides over the first plenary session of the 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 25, 2017. (Xinhua/Liu Weibing)

Beijing, Oct. 25 (Xinhua) — The 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee held its first plenary session on Wednesday morning and elected Xi Jinping as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

Xi presided over the plenum attended by 204 members and 172 alternate members of the CPC Central Committee.

The plenum elected members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and its Standing Committee.

Based on the nomination of the Political Bureau Standing Committee, it endorsed members of the Secretariat of the

CPC Central Committee, and decided on members of the CPC Central Military Commission.

It also approved the election of the secretary, deputy secretaries and members of the Standing Committee of the 19th Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI).



Xi Jinping (C), Li Keqiang (3rd R), Li Zhanshu (3rd L), Wang Yang (2nd R), Wang Huning (2nd L), Zhao Leji (1st R) and Han Zheng (1st L) attend the first plenary session of the 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 25, 2017. (Xinhua/Ju Peng)



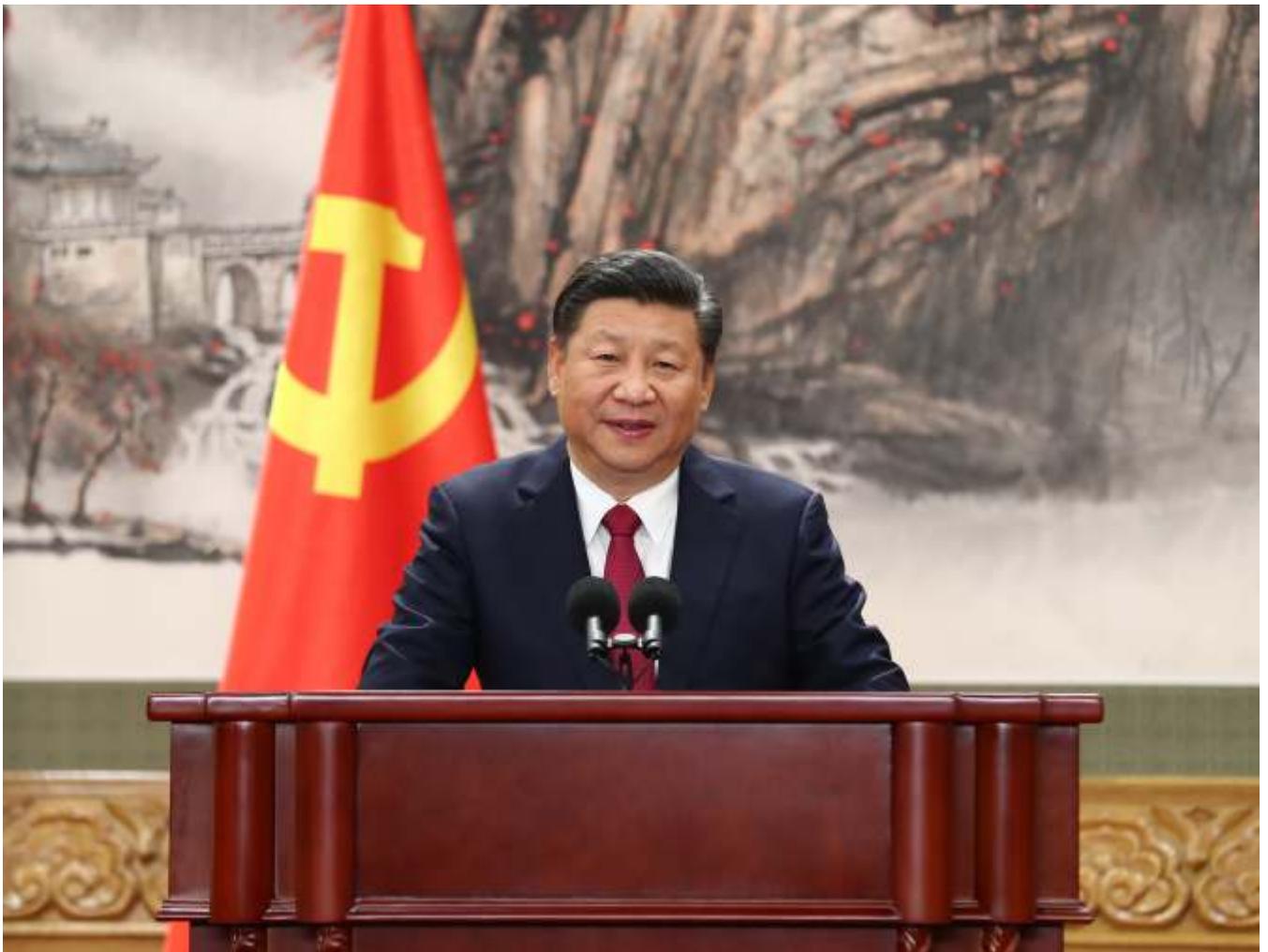
The 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee holds its first plenary session at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 25, 2017. (Xinhua/Liu Weibing)

XI JINPING ELECTED GENERAL SECRETARY OF CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Beijing, Oct. 25 (Xinhua) — Xi Jinping was elected General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee for the second term at the first plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee on Wednesday.

Members of the newly elected Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee are Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng.

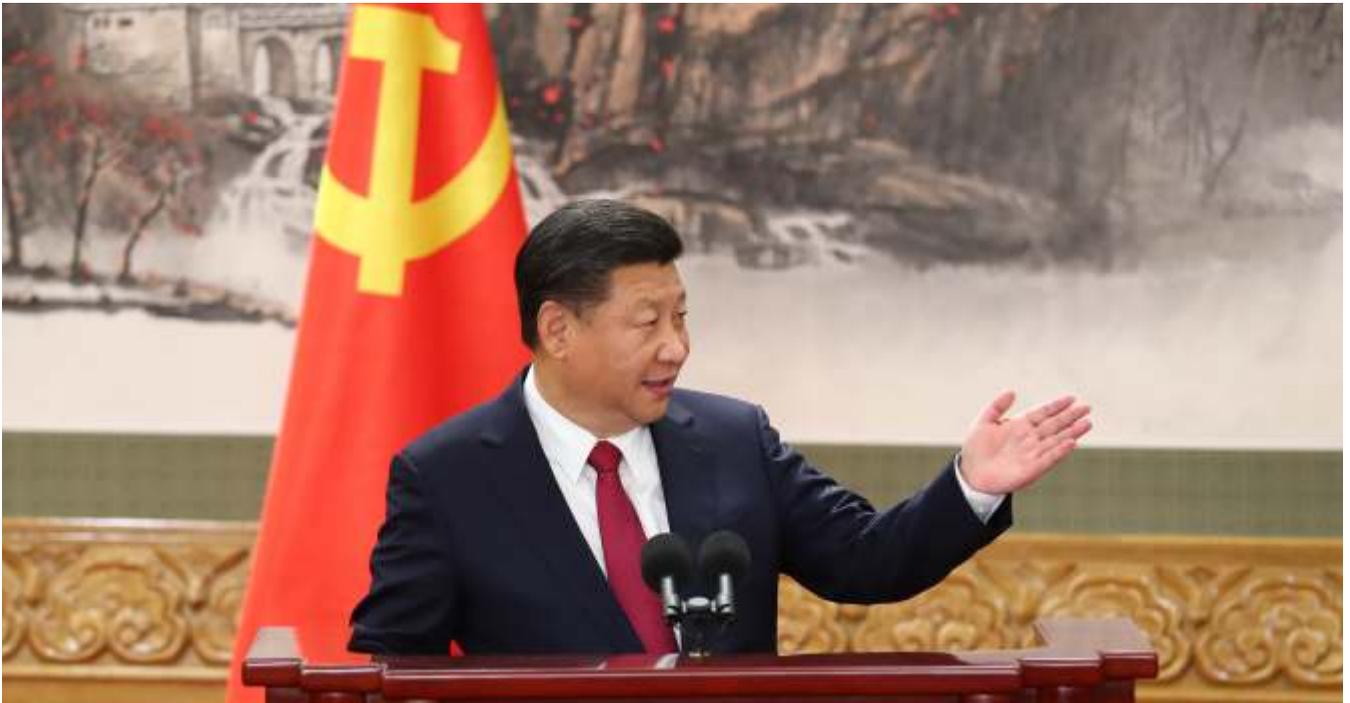
TOP CPC LEADERSHIP MEETS THE PRESS



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), speaks when meeting the press at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 25, 2017. Xi Jinping and the other newly-elected members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng met the press on Wednesday. (Xinhua/Xie Huanchi)



Xi Jinping (1st L), General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and the other newly-elected members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee Li Keqiang (3rd R), Li Zhanshu (4th L), Wang Yang (2nd R), Wang Huning (3rd L), Zhao Leji (1st R) and Han Zheng (2nd L) meet the press at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 25, 2017. (Xinhua/Yan Yan)



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), speaks when meeting the press at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 25, 2017. Xi Jinping and the other newly-elected members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng met the press on Wednesday. (Xinhua/Xie Huanchi)



Xi Jinping(C), General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and the other newly-elected members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee Li Keqiang (3rd R), Li Zhanshu (3rd L), Wang Yang (2nd R), Wang Huning (2nd L), Zhao Leji (1st R) and Han Zheng, meet the press at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 25, 2017. (Xinhua/Li Tao)

XI MEETS CONGRESS DELEGATES

Beijing, Oct. 25 (Xinhua) — Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, Wednesday met with more than 2,700 delegates, specially invited delegates and non-voting participants of the 19th CPC National Congress.

Xi is also Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission.

Xi was joined by Li Keqiang, Li

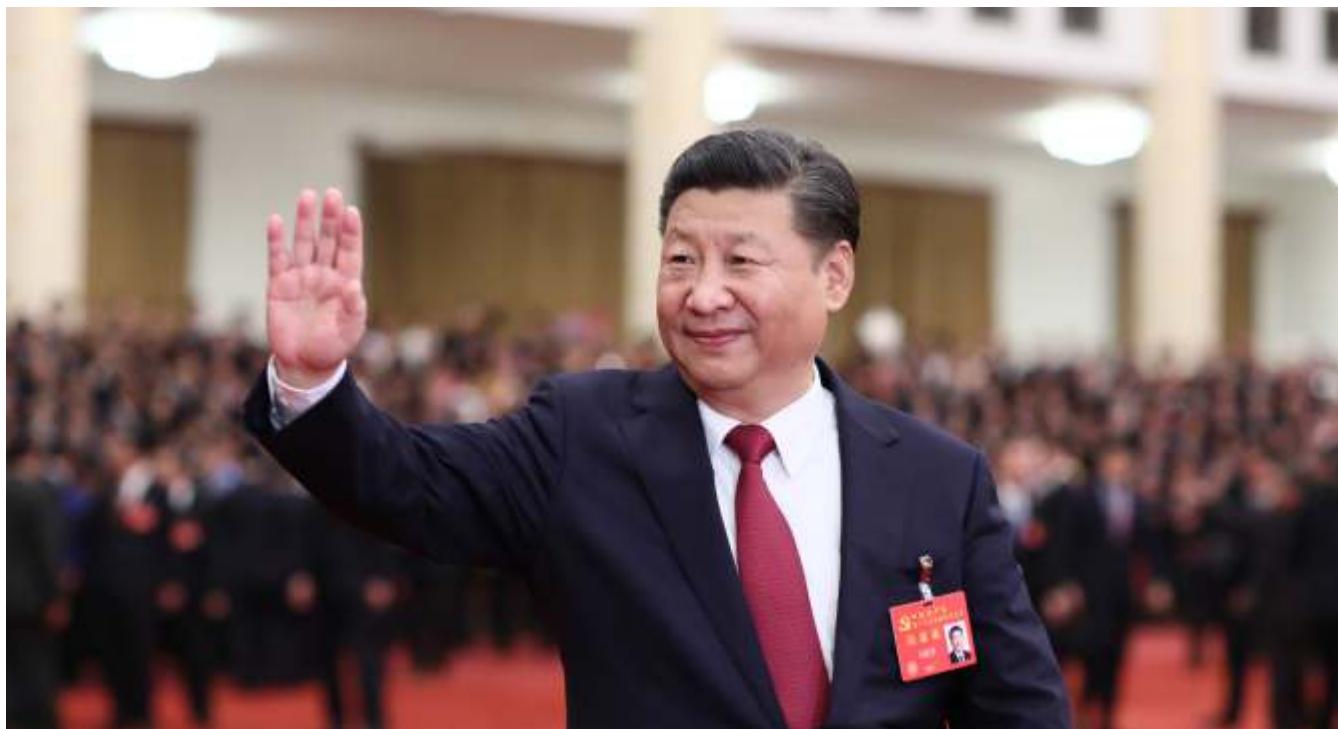
Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng, all newly-elected members of the Standing Committee of the 19th CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, as well as other senior officials including Zhang Dejiang, Yu Zhengsheng and Zhang Gaoli.

Xi was also joined by former Party and state leaders including Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao, Li Peng, Zhu Rongji, Li Ruihuan, Wu Bangguo, Wen Jiabao, Jia Qinglin, Song Ping, Li

Lanqing, Zeng Qinghong, Wu Guanzheng, Li Changchun, He Guoqiang, Liu Yunshan and Wang Qishan.

Xi was greeted by warm applause and posed for group photos with them at the Great Hall of the People.

The 19th CPC National Congress was held from Oct. 18 to 24 in Beijing.



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, who is also Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, meets with delegates, specially invited delegates and non-voting participants of the 19th CPC National Congress at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 25, 2017. (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, who is also Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, meets with delegates, specially invited delegates and non-voting participants of the 19th CPC National Congress at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 25, 2017. (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)

TOP CPC LEADERS REAFFIRM MISSION AT PARTY'S BIRTHPLACE



Xi Jinping (C), General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, who is also Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, leads other members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Li Keqiang (3rd R), Li Zhanshu (3rd L), Wang Yang (2nd R), Wang Huning (2nd L), Zhao Leji (1st R) and Han Zheng to review the oath of the CPC when visiting the site where the first CPC National Congress was held in 1921, in Shanghai, east China, Oct. 31, 2017. On Tuesday morning, Xi led the other six members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee to the sites where the first CPC National Congress was held. In 1921, the delegates representing about 50 CPC members nationwide convened the first CPC National Congress in late July in Shanghai, but moved to a boat on Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing of east China's Zhejiang Province due to the harassment of local police. (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)

Shanghai/Jiaxing, Zhejiang, Oct. 31 (Xinhua) — In July 1921, 13 individuals met and founded the Communist Party of China (CPC) in a brick-and-wood building in the French concession area of Shanghai.

Ninety-six years later, the new CPC leadership looked back on the

Party's revolutionary past to seek impetus for future endeavors.

On Tuesday morning, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, led the other six members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee to the sites where

the first CPC National Congress was held.

Xi said the aim of the tour was to revisit the Party's past — especially the history of its founding — to learn from the predecessors of revolutionary times and their noble spirit.



Xi Jinping (C), General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, who is also Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, and other members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Li Keqiang (3rd R), Li Zhanshu (3rd L), Wang Yang (2nd R), Wang Huning (2nd L), Zhao Leji (1st R) and Han Zheng visit a meeting room of the first CPC National Congress in Shanghai, east China, Oct. 31, 2017. On Tuesday morning, Xi led the other six members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee to the sites where the first CPC National Congress was held. In 1921, the delegates representing about 50 CPC members nationwide convened the first CPC National Congress in late July in Shanghai, but moved to a boat on Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing of east China's Zhejiang Province due to the harassment of local police. (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)

The tour should also serve to throw light on the responsibility the current leadership now bears, and strengthen their sense of duty to fulfill targets and missions laid down at the 19th CPC National Congress, he said.

“Only by remaining true to our original aspiration, keeping our mission firmly in mind, and keeping on striving, could the Party stay young and live,” said Xi, also Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission.

“As long as the Party and all Chinese people unite and work hard, the great ship of national rejuvenation of the Chinese nation will reach its glorious destination,” he said.

The first stop of the Tuesday visit was Shanghai.

In 1921, the delegates representing about 50 CPC members nationwide convened the first CPC National Congress in late July in Shanghai, but moved to a boat on Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing of east China's

Zhejiang Province due to the harassment of local police.

The meeting site on Xingye Road has been open to public as a museum since 1952.

Xi visited the place three times when he worked in Shanghai.

After visiting a meeting room of the first CPC National Congress, Xi asked for efforts to protect and make good use of the site.

Once called by late Chinese leader Mao Zedong the “maternity ward of the CPC,” the site is also the “spiritual home” of Chinese communists, Xi said.

They also visited exhibitions displaying the founding and development of the CPC.

“We can not forget the road that we have taken no matter how far we march,” Xi said.

“We should often recall and deeply comprehend the cultural relics and scenes on the founding of the CPC so as to decode the CPC’s original aspiration,” he said.

Xi also led Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng to review the oath of the CPC in front of a huge CPC flag, then asked all CPC members to keep firmly in mind the oath and keep in alignment.

On Tuesday afternoon, the CPC leadership visited Jiaxing, following the footsteps of their forerunners.

The leaders visited a replica of the boat on which CPC founders convened their meeting in 1921 — now referred to as the “Red Boat” — and the Nanhu Lake Revolution Museum after a train trip from Shanghai.

The construction of the



Xi Jinping (C), General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, who is also Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, delivers a speech after a visit at Nanhu Lake Revolution Museum in Jiaxing, east China’s Zhejiang Province, Oct. 31, 2017. Xi and other members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee Li Keqiang (3rd R), Li Zhanshu (3rd L), Wang Yang (2nd R), Wang Huning (2nd L), Zhao Leji (1st R) and Han Zheng on Tuesday afternoon visited the site in Jiaxing where the first CPC National Congress was held in 1921. The first CPC National Congress was originally held in the French concession area in Shanghai in July 1921, but moved to a boat on Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing due to an interruption by local police. (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)

museum started on June 28, 2006, when Xi laid its cornerstone as then Zhejiang Party chief. However, Tuesday's visit was Xi's first visit to the museum since it opened in 2011.

Xi called on CPC members to implement the Red Boat spirit in the new era, which highlights pioneering work, persistence and dedication.

In an address at the end of Tuesday's tour, Xi called the Shanghai and Jiaxing sites "the places where the CPC's dream set sail" and "the root of the Party."

"Our Party was born here, our journey began here, and our rule of the country all dates back to here," Xi said.

Over the past 96 years, the CPC had united and led the Chinese people to make great achievements, but that undertaking has no end, Xi said.

"The original aspiration of the CPC members must never change," he said, adding that only in this way could the Party keep on striving and win the hearts of the people.

Noting that the 19th CPC National Congress had outlined

targets and missions for the development of the Party and the country, Xi said all CPC members must observe the Party's fundamental purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people and working to improve the lives of the people.

They must keep in mind the noble ideal of Communism and the shared ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics, remain humble and prudent, and brave hardships and sacrifices, in order to realize the two Centenary Goals and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, Xi said.

STATE COUNCIL VOWS TO IMPLEMENT SPIRIT OF CPC CONGRESS



Chinese Premier Li Keqiang presides over the meeting of the Leading Party Members' Group of the State Council to study the spirit of the 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) National Congress, in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 26, 2017. (Xinhua/Pang Xinglei)

Beijing, Oct. 28 (Xinhua) — Leading Party Members Group of the State Council held a meeting on Thursday to study the spirit of the 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) National Congress.

The 19th CPC National Congress was held from Oct. 18 to 24 in Beijing.

The congress elaborated on the mission of the Party in the new era, and enshrined Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as a new component of the Party's guide for action, according to a statement released Saturday.

The meeting was presided over by Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council and Secretary of its Leading Party Members Group.

Attendees at the meeting agreed that it is their primary political task to study and implement the spirit of the congress, especially Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

The statement said that it is important to unleash and develop productive forces so as to secure a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and to embark on a new

journey to fully build a modern socialist country.

The meeting stressed maintaining the medium-high growth rate of the economy so as to lay a solid foundation for development for the years to come.

The Leading Party Members Group of the State Council and the government should follow the arrangements made at the congress, strengthen Party self-discipline, give full support to the CPC Central Committee with Xi at the core, said the statement.

NPC, CPPCC STUDY SPIRIT OF CPC CONGRESS



Zhang Dejiang, Chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, presides over the meeting of the Leading Party Members' Group of the 12th NPC Standing Committee to comprehend the meaning of the 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) National Congress, in Beijing, China, Oct. 26, 2017. (Xinhua/Liu Weibing)

Beijing, Oct. 28 (Xinhua) — Key members of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) respectively held meetings on Thursday to comprehend the meaning of the 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) National Congress.

The 19th CPC National Congress was held from Oct. 18 to 24 in Beijing.

The meeting of the Leading Party Members' Group of the 12th NPC Standing Committee was presided over by Zhang Dejiang, Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

The meeting stressed the “study and implementation of the spirit of the CPC national congress,” especially “Xi Jinping Thought on

Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era,” said a press release on Saturday.

It also underlined “the integration of the Party leadership, the position of the people as masters of the country, and the rule of law.”

The leading Party members of the 12th NPC Standing Committee will “firmly adhere to the report delivered by Xi, the new CPC Central Committee with Xi at the core, the revised Constitution of the CPC and the work report of the 18th CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection,” which were adopted at the congress, said the press release. Yu Zhengsheng, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, presided over the meeting of the Leading Party Members' Group of the 12th CPPCC National Committee, which stressed that the spirit of the 19th CPC National

Congress and the first plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee must be thoroughly comprehended and implemented.

According to the meeting, political advisors must uphold the report delivered at the CPC national congress and resolutions adopted. They must give full support to the new CPC Central Committee with Xi at the core.

The meeting listed the study and implementation of the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress and the first plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee as their primary political task.

CPPCC members must follow new requirements brought about by the report to the congress and seek pragmatic plans to “promote the development of the people's political consultative system.”



Yu Zhengsheng (C), Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), presides over the meeting of the Leading Party Members' Group of the 12th CPPCC National Committee to comprehend the meaning of the 19th Communist Party of China (CPC) National Congress in Beijing, China, Oct. 26, 2017. (Xinhua/Zhang Ling)

CPC LAUNCHES MAJOR POST-CONGRESS CAMPAIGN



Liu Jian, Secretary of the Tianshengqiao township's committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), publicizes the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress in Tianshengqiao Township of Longlin County, south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Nov. 1, 2017. Some 100 people took part in the activity on Wednesday. (Xinhua/Zhou Hua)

Beijing, Nov. 2 (Xinhua) — The Communist Party of China (CPC) will launch a major campaign on the study, promotion and implementation of the “spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress.”

The campaign will be the prime political task for the Party and for the country, according to a decision of the CPC Central Committee released Thursday.

The document summarized the

essence of congress and made detailed requirements for Party members and organizations during the campaign.

The Central Committee requires full training for Party members, as well as courses specifically for Party officials.

Textbooks will also be compiled, said the document, dated Wednesday.

A series of publicity projects

targeting non-Party members, netizens and overseas audience will help them understand the spirit of the Party congress. The use of new media and online video streaming services were highlighted.

The campaign should be integrated with efforts to improve the Party's leadership and self-governance, as well as the ongoing reform and development, said the decision.

452 MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES WORLDWIDE CONGRATULATE CPC CONGRESS

Beijing, Oct. 25 (Xinhua) — A total of 452 major political parties in 165 countries have sent 855 messages of congratulation to the Communist Party of China (CPC) since the opening of the 19th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping said Wednesday.

Xi, who was just re-elected as

General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, made the remarks when meeting the press at the Great Hall of the People together with other newly-elected members of the Standing Committee of the 19th CPC Central Committee Political Bureau.

Of these congratulatory

messages, 814 came from heads of state or government, or the leaders of political parties or important organizations, Xi said.

“On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, I wish to convey our sincere appreciation to them all,” Xi said.

FOREIGN LEADERS, SCHOLARS HOLD HIGH HOPES FOR CHINA'S ECONOMIC REFORMS, PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT

Beijing, Oct. 28 (Xinhua) -- Foreign leaders and scholars are impressed by the development plans announced on the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and hold high hopes for China's continued economic reforms and peaceful development in the coming years.

The CPC is leading the country successfully through successive reforms, Libyan Foreign Minister Mohamed Sayala told Xinhua in a recent interview.

Sayala, whose government is backed by the United Nations, said what China has achieved over the past years through these reforms is "an economic miracle," noting that China has relied on the experience of the whole nation mobilizing for

economic reform.

"I think the important thing is that despite the achievements, the Chinese leadership still recognizes that China is a developing country and that there is still a lot of things to improve," Cheng Li, director of the John L. Thornton China Center at the Brookings Institution, told Xinhua.

Li believed that it reflects the Chinese government's confidence to take challenges "positively" and "constructively" and resolve problems.

In a recent interview with Xinhua, Costas Gouliamos, rector of the European University Cyprus, said he believes Chinese President Xi Jinping is "firm to create (not only) the appropriate political and legal

framework, but also social policies to tackle all issues."

Gouliamos also said he believes that Xi is determined to eliminate corruption to make China an even better country.

The new Chinese leadership under Xi can guarantee China's progress, as objectives are clear and the determination for success unquestionable, George Tzogopoulos, a lecturer on international relations at Democritus University of Thrace in northern Greece, told Xinhua on Wednesday in a written interview.

"At the economic level reforms will continue and China -- despite criticism in the West -- is becoming more open and keen to accept market

rules," said Tzogopoulos, adding that technology and innovation will drive growth, making "Made in China 2025" not wishful thinking but a reality.

The CPC's long-term development plans have also impressed Hilik Bar, deputy speaker of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament.

"I believe that the people of China can only benefit from leaders who think and plan ahead, so many years in advance," Bar said.

Commenting on the report delivered by Xi at the opening session of the 19th CPC National Congress, Bar said he was especially interested in the part about following the path of

peaceful development and working to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

"I think it is very important that China takes an active role in the development of the whole world and also the well-being of mankind," Bar said.

In that regard, Russian Foreign Ministry Spokeswoman Maria Zakharova said Thursday that Russia welcomes China's traditional option of peaceful development, cooperation and friendly relations with other states.

The choice of peaceful development, cooperation and development of friendly relations is

the traditional position of China, Zakharova said.

"This is also what bilateral relations are built on. This is the fundamental thing that China promotes on the international stage," the spokeswoman said.

Moscow can only welcome such an approach by both the Chinese leadership and the Chinese people, Zakharova added.

"Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese government has proven that it deserves this protagonist role in keeping international peace and sustainable development," Gouliamos said.

NEWS ANALYSIS: XI'S WISDOM OFFERS NEW INSIGHTS INTO GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Beijing, Nov. 7 (Xinhua) -- Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era offers new insights into the improvement of the global governance system, international politicians and analysts said in reading signals from the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

China, under the leadership of the CPC, endorses the common values of the whole mankind, including peace, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, and advocates a world truly shared by all where international affairs are jointly managed, the world order is jointly

built, and economic and social progress are shared.

HOLD FAST TO THE CONCEPT OF A WORLD SHARED BY ALL

China champions the development of "a community with a shared future for mankind", which has been widely accepted by the international community and become an important consensus of global governance.

Slovak Prime Minister Robert Fico spoke highly of Xi's innovative concept of promoting the establishment of a community with a

shared future for mankind.

Lord Tu'ivakano, speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Tonga and former prime minister, said China's impressive feat is an inspiration to developing countries including Tonga.

China has over the past five years set its own independent course governed by a policy of development-for-all, said Michael Steger, president of the Bay Area Chapter of the International Schiller Institute. He attributed China's achievements to the strong Chinese leadership. His organization is a global political and economic think

tank with headquarters in Germany and the United States.

Steger noted that China's willingness to blaze its own pathway, with an orientation to share the means of development, has now become a stabilizing factor for the world.

With great strength comes great responsibility, and Xi has already displayed that responsibility, said Sourabh Gupta, a senior policy analyst at the Institute for China-America Studies, a Washington-based independent think tank.

IMPROVE GLOBAL GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

As China gradually steps up onto the stage to take part in global governance, international observers have recognized it as a responsible stakeholder.

Speaking on China's international leadership, Maksym Savrasov, head of the secretariat of Ukraine's ruling party PetroPoroshenko Bloc "Solidarity", said the achievements are vividly represented by the initiative on the construction of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road (the Belt and Road Initiative), which was put forward by Xi in 2013.

The initiative envisions reviving the ancient overland and maritime silk trade routes that connect Asia with Europe and Africa, boosting inter-connectivity, trade and people-to-people links.

"We are convinced that this global initiative has an enormous potential. Today more than 65

countries are united around this idea," or more than 60 percent of the world's population, the Ukrainian lawmaker said.

Pakistani President Mamnoon Hussain, senior leader of the ruling Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz, said: "The Belt and Road Initiative has been proved to be effective in addressing problems facing mankind. The government and people of Pakistan are willing to work together with the Chinese people to build a global community with a shared future."

The Belt and Road Initiative "should be able to produce global public goods. I think it can be," said Harvard professor Joseph Nye.

Former Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk said the initiative is a good instrument to promote win-win cooperation and equal partnership around the globe.

"China firmly adheres to the policy of non-interference. It does not impose its lifestyle upon others, but promotes cooperation. The Belt and Road Initiative is the vivid confirmation to this," Kravchuk said.

As dozens of countries have joined the initiative, China has become "a major center of attraction" for all the people who wish to achieve development, said Mahmoud Raya, director of the "China in Arab Eyes" news website in Lebanon.

PUT FORWARD CHINA SOLUTION TO GLOBAL CHALLENGES

Over the years, China's proposals, ranging from the Belt and Road Initiative and the Asian Infrastructure

Investment Bank, created to complement multilateral financial institutions like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, to the strengthening of multilateral institutions such as BRICS and Shanghai Cooperation Organization, have provided alternative solutions to major issues in global development, said Xulio Rios, director of the Spanish Observatory of Chinese Politics.

When the world faces uncertainties arising from persistent economic problems and serious disputes, China takes on greater global responsibilities, and China's growing role in global affairs means a larger presence of emerging economies and developing countries in global governance, Rios said.

Mauritanian President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz said Xi's strategic thinking maps out a bright future for the Chinese people and consolidates the foundation of world peace.

China's success can provide other countries with inspiring experience in pursuing their own development and in promoting global peace and prosperity.

"Over the past five years, China has shown potential it has to the entire world," said South Korean ambassador to China Noh Young-min, noting that Beijing has also begun to turn into a key player in the international community for world peace.

"Most of the countries admire the Chinese experience," Raya from Lebanon added. "That's why China will always be an inspiration for all the countries looking for peace, security and advancement."

XI JINPING HOLDS TALKS WITH US PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP



On November 9, 2017, President Xi Jinping held talks with President Donald Trump of the US at the Great Hall of the People. The two heads of state conducted extensive and in-depth exchange of views on China-US relations and major international and regional issues of common concern.

Both sides recognized that substantial progress has been achieved in the development of China-US relations since this year. China-US relations concern not only the well-being of the two peoples, but

also the peace, stability and prosperity of the world. Cooperation is the only right choice for both China and the US, and only win-win results can make the two countries usher in a better future.

Both sides agreed to continue giving play to the strategic leading role of diplomatic activities between the two heads of state in developing China-US relations, and strengthen bilateral exchanges at high level and all levels. Both sides will give full play to the four high-level dialogue mechanisms, expand exchanges and

cooperation in such fields as economy and trade, the two militaries, law enforcement and people-to-people and cultural engagement, and enhance communication and coordination on major international and regional issues, so as to push forward China-US relations for greater development.

Xi Jinping emphasized that China-US relations are now at a new starting point in history. China is willing to work with the US to respect each other, benefit each other, focus on cooperation and properly manage



differences, so as to bring more sense of gain to the two peoples as well as people of the region and the world.

Donald Trump expressed that the US-China relations are great. Cooperation between the US and China conforms to the fundamental interests of both countries and is of great importance in resolving major global issues. He is willing to keep close communication with President Xi Jinping to promote the in-depth development of US-China relations and push for closer cooperation between the two countries in international affairs.

The two heads of state listened to

the reports by the two countries' initiators of the four high-level dialogue mechanisms between both countries, namely diplomatic and security dialogue, comprehensive economic dialogue, social and people-to-people and cultural dialogue and law enforcement and cyber security dialogue, and they also put forward instructive opinions on deepening exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in all fields.

Xi Jinping stressed that the establishment of the four high-level dialogue mechanisms is a strategic decision made during the meeting between President Donald Trump and I at Mar-a-Lago and will play an

important and supporting role in the development of bilateral relations. It is hoped that the four high-level dialogues not only focus on major issues with overall importance and strategic influence, but also earnestly and well implement each cooperation project, so as to expand common interests, suppress interference in a timely and proper manner, and ensure stable and long-lasting China-US relations.

Xi Jinping pointed out that diplomatic and security issues concern the overall development of China-US relations and the level of strategic mutual trust between the two countries. Both sides should draw up a roadmap in accordance

with the direction determined by the two heads of state for developing China-US relations and build trust and resolve doubts when it comes to major sensitive issues. The Taiwan problem is the most important and sensitive core issue in China-US relations and it is also about the political foundation of China-US relations. China hopes the US to continue to abide by the one-China policy and protect the overall situation of China-US relations from interference. Bilateral military relations should become a stabilizing factor in China-US relations. The Pacific Ocean is vast enough to accommodate China and the US. As the common interests of the two countries in the Asia-Pacific region far outweigh the differences, China and the US should actively conduct cooperation in this region to let more countries in the region join the common circle of friends of the two countries, thus working altogether to make contributions to promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Xi Jinping pointed out that economic and trade cooperation is a stabilizer and ballast stone of China-US relations. The nature of China-US economic and trade relations is mutual benefit and win-win results, and bilateral economic and trade cooperation has brought enormous profits to the two countries and the two peoples. According to the strategic plans made at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), China will push for a new pattern of all-round opening up and adopt high-level policies for promoting trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. In order to expand economic and trade cooperation and further drive the healthy development of China-US economic and trade

relations towards a direction featuring dynamic equilibrium, mutual benefit and win-win results, both sides should draw up and launch the economic and trade cooperation plan for the next stage as early as possible and promote China-US economic and trade cooperation for a larger scale, higher level and broader field. Both sides should strengthen communication and coordination on macroeconomic policies, expand practical cooperation in such fields as energy, infrastructure construction and the "Belt and Road" construction and strive to achieve more two-way progress in loosening up export restrictions, expanding market access, and fostering better business environment. Both sides should strengthen cooperation and coordination in such multilateral mechanism as the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, G20 and the APEC, and work together to promote the robust, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth of the world economy.

Xi Jinping pointed out that people-to-people and cultural exchanges are a long-term cause that "plants trees to leave cool shelters for the posterity", concerning the foundation for long-term development of China-US relations. It is hoped that both sides can well implement the cooperation projects of China-US two-way student exchanges as well as youth and cultural exchanges, and enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples, so as to constantly inject vitality into the continuous development of China-US relations.

Xi Jinping pointed out that law enforcement and cyber security, concerning the two peoples' sense of security and happiness, is an important cooperation area for China

and the US. It is hoped that both sides can carry out more cooperation in such fields as chasing fugitives and recovering illicit assets, drug control, illegal immigration, countering cybercrimes, cyber anti-terrorism and protection of cyberspace security.

Xi Jinping emphasized that both sides should make joint efforts to forge the 4 high-level dialogue mechanisms into the accelerator for enhancing mutual trust, the incubator for fostering cooperation, and the lubricant for managing and controlling differences between China and the US, so as to play a positive role in advancing China-US relations for new and greater development.

Donald Trump expressed that as important major countries in the world, the US and China are important trading partners to each other. Both sides share extensive common interests and enjoy broad prospects for cooperation, which makes it necessary to strengthen dialogues and cooperation. The US government firmly adheres to the one-China policy. The US stands ready to enhance exchanges and cooperation at all levels in such fields as diplomatic security, economy, society, people-to-people and cultural engagement, law enforcement and cyber security, and continues to strengthen communication and coordination in international and regional issues. Attaching great importance to China's important role in the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, the US hopes to cooperate with China to push forward the realization of the goal of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

During the talks, the two heads of state reached multiple important results and consensus on

strengthening cooperation at bilateral, regional and global levels. Both sides agreed to expand cooperation in economy and trade, investment, energy and other fields, solve issues and conflicts emerging in the process of the rapid development of bilateral economic relations by enlarging the cake of China-US economic cooperation, continue to enhance cooperation in such fields as cyber security, chasing fugitives and recovering illicit assets, repatriating illegal immigrants and drug control, and make joint efforts to promote China-US two-way student exchanges as well as the cooperation in education, science and technology, culture, health care and other fields.

Both sides reaffirmed their commitments to promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region, safeguarding the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, and realizing the goal of denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. It is also stressed that the two countries share the same

goal in finally settling the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue through dialogues and negotiation, and both sides are committed to safeguarding the peace and stability in the Peninsula.

After the talks, the two heads of state jointly witnessed the signing of business contracts and two-way investment agreements in energy, manufacturing industry, agriculture, aviation, electricity, automobile and other areas. During President Donald Trump's visit to China, the total amount of the business contracts and two-way investment agreements signed between the two countries exceeded 250 billion US dollars.

Before the talks, Xi Jinping held a welcome ceremony for Donald Trump at the square outside the East Gate of the Great Hall of the People. President Xi Jinping's wife Mme. Peng Liyuan, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Premier Wang Yang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central

Committee, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee Ding Xuexiang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Wang Chen, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Director of General Office of the Central Leading Group for Financial and Economic Affairs Liu He, Vice Premier Liu Yandong, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councilor Yang Jiechi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and State Councilor Guo Shengkun, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) Dong Jianhua, Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Wan Gang and others attended the ceremony.

XI JINPING AND HIS WIFE MME. PENG LIYUAN ACCOMPANY PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP OF THE US AND HIS WIFE MME. MELANIA TRUMP ON A VISIT TO THE PALACE MUSEUM

On November 8, 2017, President Xi Jinping and his wife Mme. Peng Liyuan accompanied President Donald Trump of the US and his Wife Mme. Melania Trump, who were on a state visit to China, on a tour in

the Palace Museum. Both heads of state and their wives had an afternoon tea in the Baoyun Building (the Building of Embodied Treasures) of the Forbidden City and visited the three front halls of the Forbidden

City. They visited the exhibition of repairing techniques of historical relics and the exhibition of antiques and also watched Peking Opera.

In this beautiful autumn, the red



walls and golden tiles in the Forbidden City shine brilliantly and add radiance to each other. Xi Jinping and his wife Mme. Peng Liyuan greeted Donald Trump and his Wife Mme. Melania Trump in front of the Baoyun Building of the Forbidden City. Both heads of state and their wives exchanged warm and friendly greetings and walked into the Baoyun Building for an afternoon tea.

The Baoyun Building teems with tea aroma, elegant music and rich cultural atmosphere. Xi Jinping warmly welcomed Donald Trump's state visit to China on the occasion of the first anniversary of being elected as President of the US and thanked Donald Trump and his family for

their kind reception at Mar-a-Lago this April, wishing Donald Trump and his wife a pleasant visit in China.

Xi Jinping stressed that President Donald Trump's visit to China was of great significance, which was not only a matter of great concern to both China and the US, but also attracting the attention of all countries in the world. It is believed that with concerted efforts of the two sides, the visit will yield positive and important results. Xi Jinping briefed Donald Trump at inquiry on China's current economic and social development as well as the major outcomes of the just-concluded 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Donald Trump thanked the Chinese side for the considerate arrangement on his visit to China and congratulated on the successful conclusion of the 19th CPC National Congress and on Xi Jinping's re-election as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee. He praised China's achievements in economic development and expected a successful state visit to China.

Xi Jinping introduced the history of the Forbidden City to Donald Trump and pointed out that the Forbidden City is an indispensable access to discover China's history and culture. Soon afterwards, Xi Jinping and his wife accompanied Donald Trump and his wife on a visit to the

three front halls. The two heads of state and their wives walked across the Neijinshuiqiao (the Inner Golden Water Bridge) and the Taihemen (the Gate of Supreme Harmony), and took photos at the square in front of the magnificent and solemn Taihedian (the Hall of Supreme Harmony). Walking along the central axis of the Forbidden City, both heads of state and their wives visited the Taihedian (the Hall of Supreme Harmony), Zhonghedian (the Hall of Central Harmony) and Baohedian (the Hall of Preserving Harmony) one by one and experienced China's cultural traditions from the Chinese character "he" (harmony) embodied in the Chinese names of the three main halls. Donald Trump, amazed by the splendid architecture of the Forbidden City, occasionally stopped

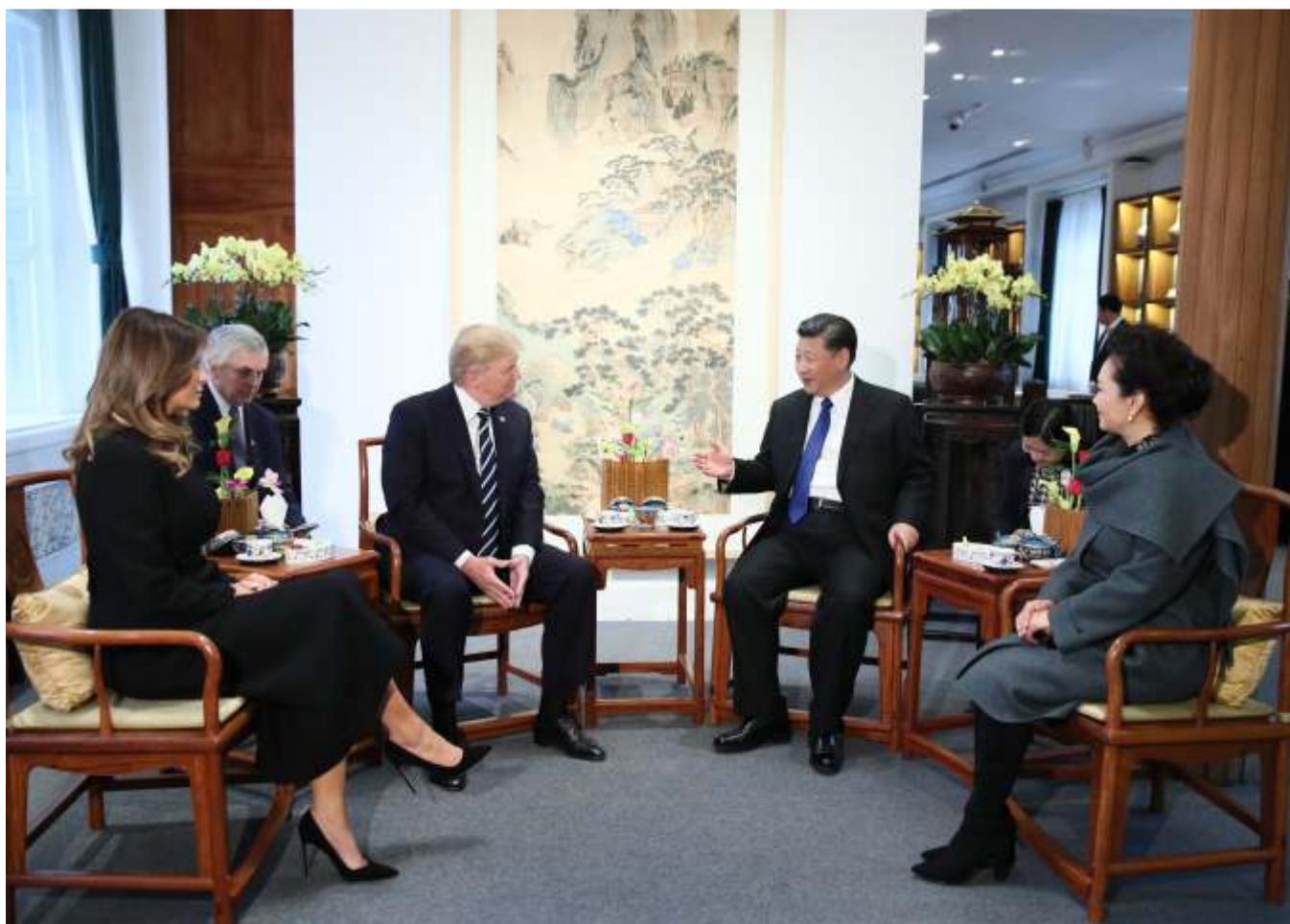
his paces and appreciated with strong interest. He appreciated the red walls, golden tiles, carved beams and painted pillars earnestly, showing great admiration to the profound and rich traditional Chinese culture.

After visiting the three front halls, both heads of state and their wives arrived at the "antiques hospital" of the Forbidden City and watched the exhibition of repairing techniques of such antiques as clocks and watches, carpentries, metalwork, ceramics, textiles, calligraphy works and paintings. They participated in the restoration of calligraphy works and paintings on the spot, and watched the exhibition of antiques together. Both heads of state made positive comments on the extensive and in-depth cooperation in antiques

restoration between the two countries.

With the day giving way to the beautiful sunset and the lights being lit, both heads of state and their wives moved on to the Changyinge (the Pavilion of Cheerful Melodies) and they, along the way, appreciated the exquisite Cloisonné artworks and their production techniques, taking part in the interaction of the "adding cloisons" procedure. They then took in three classic pieces of Peking Opera, including Spring Seedlings in the Pear Garden, The Monkey King and The Drunken Beauty. The performances were greeted by rounds upon rounds of applause and cheers from the audience.

During the visit and exchanges,



the two heads of state also exchanged views on state governance and administration, China-US relations and other issues of mutual concern.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the General Office of the CPC

Central Committee Ding Xuexiang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councilor Yang Jiechi and others attended above events.

FULL TEXT OF XI'S REMARKS AT SESSION I OF APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' MEETING



Working Together for a New Chapter of Win-Win Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific

**Remarks by H.E. Xi Jinping
President of the People's Republic of China**

**At Session I of the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting
Da Nang, 11 November 2017**

Da Nang, Vietnam, Nov. 11 (Xinhua) -- Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a speech titled "Working Together for a New Chapter of Win-Win Cooperation in the Asia-Pacific" here Saturday at the first session of the 25th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Economic Leaders' Meeting.

The following is the full text of his remarks:

President Tran Dai Quang,
Dear Colleagues,

I wish to thank President Tran Dai Quang and the Vietnamese government for their thoughtful arrangements. Vietnam was hit by Typhoon Damrey a few days ago, resulting in heavy casualties and economic losses. On behalf of the Chinese government and people, let me express my deep sympathy to those affected by the typhoon.

Three years ago on this day, we discussed in Beijing the blueprint for Asia-Pacific cooperation. The Chinese people believe that three years is a good time to take stock of what one has achieved. In the past three years, the world economy has gradually rebounded, showing strong momentum of recovery since the outbreak of the international financial crisis. People in all sectors are gaining more confidence.

Those who recognize the trend are wise and those who ride the trend will win. We need to take note of the profound changes taking place in the world economy. At yesterday's CEO Summit, I shared my thoughts on this subject. If Asia-Pacific economies seize the trend and take action, we can usher in a new round of development and prosperity for the world.

First, we need to promote innovation as a strong growth driver. Innovation is the most powerful lever for development. As new technologies emerge and the new industrial revolution gains momentum, we face a rare historic opportunity for innovation-driven development. We need to strive for both scientific and technological innovation and institutional innovation, build synergy between market and technology, and help bring to fruition new technologies, new business forms and models to fully unlock our development potential. This is why, in the context of APEC, we need to implement in real earnest the Roadmap on the Internet and Digital Economy we have drawn this year.

Innovation has proven to be essential to the emergence of new drivers for the Chinese economy in recent years. Thirty years ago, China's first email was sent from Beijing. Today, China has 750 million Internet users, our on-line retail sales are growing by 30 percent a year, our "sharing economy" has reached 3.5 trillion yuan in size, and China's mobile payment transactions have exceeded 158 trillion yuan. This example shows that as long as we keep exploring, we will see more opportunities and successes of innovation-driven development.

Second, we need to open up our economies to create more space for development. History has taught us that closed-door development will get nowhere, while open development is the only right choice. We need to remain true to APEC's founding purpose: advance trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, build an open economy, uphold and strengthen the

multilateral trading regime, and help rebalance economic globalization. We need to take determined steps toward a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific in line with the agreed roadmap, and herald a new round of development in the Asia-Pacific in the course of opening up.

Next year will mark the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening-up. In nearly four decades, China has opened its arms to embrace the world and achieved "leapfrog development" of itself in this process. Looking ahead, China will open still wider and its development will deliver even greater benefits to the rest of the world. Starting from next year, China will hold an International Import Expo. I am sure this new platform of mutually beneficial cooperation will help all parties to better share the opportunities of China's development.

Third, we need to pursue inclusive development to enhance our people's sense of fulfillment. Lack of inclusiveness in development is a problem facing many economies. We should redouble efforts to address this problem. To enable more people to share the benefits of development, efforts must be made to strike a better balance between fairness and efficiency, capital and labor, technology and employment. Greater attention must be paid to the impact of artificial intelligence and other technological advances on jobs. APEC members need to do a good job of implementing the Action Agenda on Inclusion formulated this year, and deepen cooperation on poverty reduction, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), education, fighting corruption, urbanization and women's



empowerment. All this will contribute to the well-being of the 2.8 billion people in the Asia-Pacific region.

China gives high priority to employment. We have worked to ensure that economic development is pursued in a way that supports job creation, encouraged business start-ups as a means to create more jobs, and paid particular attention to the employment of college graduates and other key groups. We have also provided the labor force with better education and training to tackle structural unemployment. In each of the past few years, we have created over 13 million new jobs in cities and towns. An important thing we have learnt from all this is that with better coordination and the right measures, economic restructuring does not have to come at the expense of employment. On the contrary, stable employment would allow greater leeway for reform and development.

Fourth, we need to enrich our partnerships and deliver benefits to all involved. As APEC economies, we have a stake in each other's success and our future is closely connected. With a shared future in mind, we need to develop a stronger sense of community, harmonize our policies and create synergy. We need to foster a spirit of harmony in diversity, draw on each other's strength, pursue mutually beneficial cooperation and draw on each other's best practice in development. We should consider the interests of others while pursuing those of our own, and reduce the adverse spillovers of our domestic policies. As we have agreed on the direction and framework of an Asia-Pacific partnership, it is time to take solid steps toward this goal.

China has put forward the Belt and Road Initiative and is pursuing it in a spirit of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits. This initiative is well received

and supported by various parties. The successful and fruitful Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation held in Beijing in May marked a new stage of full implementation. Going forward, China will deepen policy, infrastructure, trade, financial and people-to-people connectivity with our Asia-Pacific partners, seek interconnected development and move toward a community of shared future.

Dear Colleagues,

You may all have an interest in China's future development. Last month's 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was a great success. We laid out our development strategy and blueprint for the coming decades, keeping in mind that socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era whose overriding goal is socialist modernization and national

rejuvenation. We will continue to be guided by a philosophy of people-oriented development, resolve the issue of unbalanced and inadequate development and raise the quality and efficiency of growth to better meet our people's ever-growing needs for economic, political, cultural, social and ecological progress, promote all-round development of our people

and facilitate social progress across the board. We will act on the new vision of development, comprehensively deepen reform, turn China into an innovation-driven country at a faster pace, break new ground in pursuing opening-up on all fronts and build a modern economic system.

I am convinced that a China that enjoys stronger growth and interacts more with the world and whose people have a greater sense of fulfillment will surely bring more opportunities and make greater contributions to the Asia-Pacific and the world at large.

Thank you.

XI JINPING ATTENDS INFORMAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN APEC AND ASEAN LEADERS

On November 10, 2017 local time, President Xi Jinping attended the informal dialogue between APEC and ASEAN leaders held in Da Nang, Vietnam.

Leaders present at the Dialogue held discussions under the theme of "Partnering for New Dynamism for a Comprehensively Connected and Integrated Asia-Pacific", jointly discussing the cooperation between APEC and ASEAN.

Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech that APEC has become the most influential platform for economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, while ASEAN has also built itself into an organization of regional integration with huge vitality and potential in Asia. The two mechanisms have similar concepts of cooperation and both adhere to such principles as consensus through consultation, being flexible and practical and taking care of each other's comfort. Therefore, the two mechanisms enjoy a bright future for cooperation.

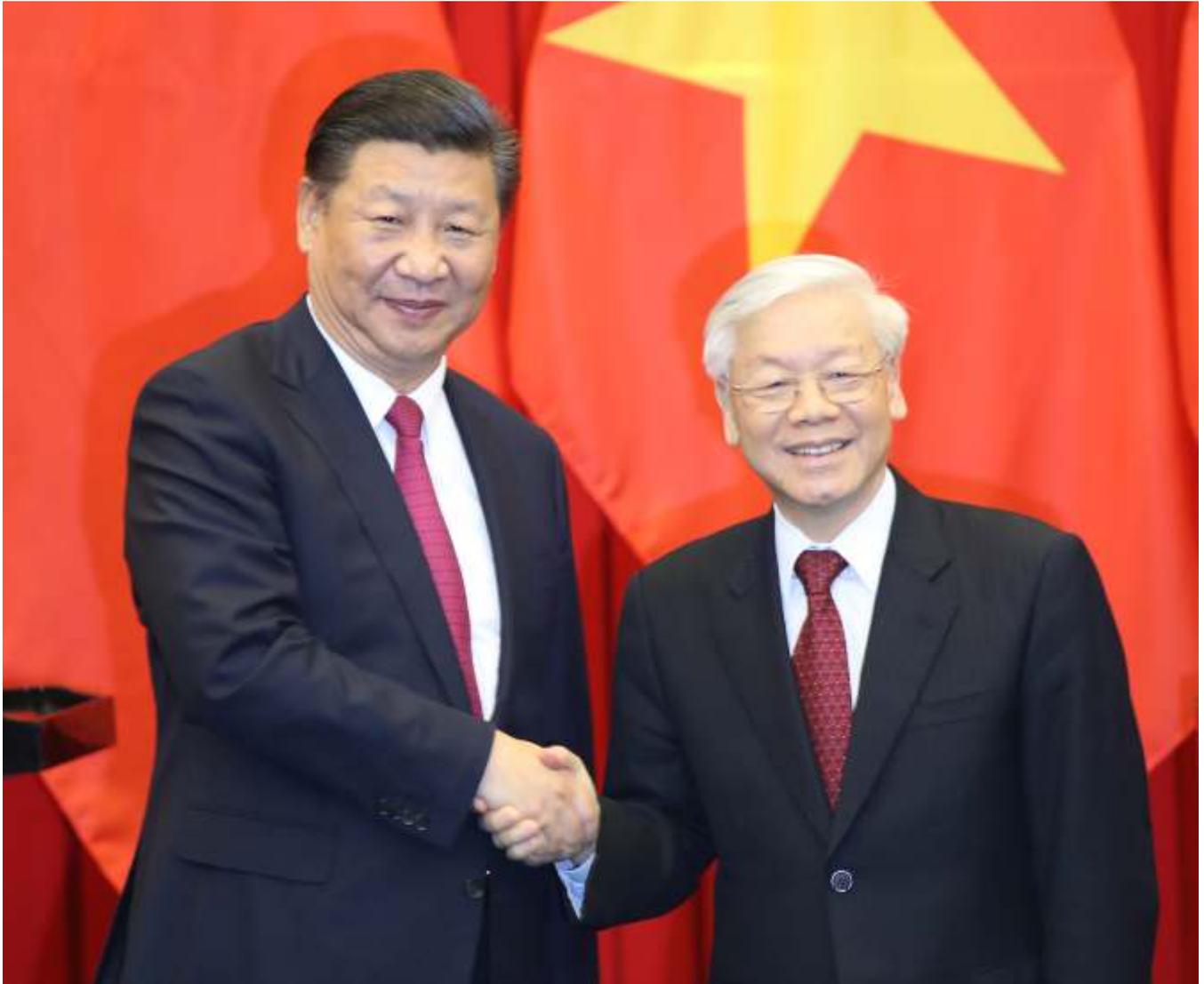
Xi Jinping put forward the following proposals regarding the cooperation between APEC and ASEAN. First, jointly promote

regional economic integration. We should make joint efforts to build an open economy in the Asia-Pacific region as well as a framework of regional cooperation featuring equal consultation, common participation and all-win results and to facilitate the construction of Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific. China firmly backs ASEAN's core role in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership negotiations and stands ready to work together with ASEAN members to reach an early conclusion of the negotiations. Second, jointly advance connectivity construction. We should give play to the role of APEC and ASEAN as two engines and take stronger measures in infrastructure construction, policy regulation and personnel exchanges and other areas to build a wider and deeper network of connectivity. Third, jointly promote inclusive and sustainable development. We should realize effective docking between our own development strategy and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to explore ways for the sustainable development with coordinated economic, social and environmental progress. And we

should narrow the development gap by strengthening cooperation in such fields as poverty reduction, climate change and women and helping developing members to carry out capacity building.

Xi Jinping stressed that connected by mountains and rivers, China and ASEAN are strategic partners featuring mutual trust, mutual accommodation, and mutual assistance and shared benefits. China sticks to the concept of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, firmly develops friendly cooperation with ASEAN, firmly supports the construction of the ASEAN community, and unswervingly supports ASEAN's central position in regional cooperation. China will advance the in-depth docking of the "Belt and Road" initiative and the development strategies of ASEAN, so as to create a higher level of China-ASEAN strategic partnership, move to a closer China-ASEAN community of shared destiny, and inject new impetus into the realization of coordinated development and common prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

XI JINPING HOLDS TALKS WITH GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CPV CENTRAL COMMITTEE NGUYỄN PHÚ TRỌNG



On November 12, 2017, local time, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and President Xi Jinping held talks with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Nguyễn Phú

Trọng at the headquarters of the CPV Central Committee in Hanoi. Both sides spoke positively of each other's development achievements and agreed to inherit, maintain and carry forward China-Vietnam traditional friendship, firmly uphold friendly policies toward each other and

promote bilateral comprehensive strategic cooperation for better development in order to deliver more tangible benefits to both countries and peoples.

Xi Jinping and Nguyễn Phú Trọng respectively introduced the

19th CPC National Congress as well as the causes of the CPV and Vietnam.

Xi Jinping stressed that China and Vietnam are good neighbors connected by mountains and rivers, good friends that share weal and woe, good comrades that cherish the same ideal and good partners that witness win-win cooperation. Over the 67 years since the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and Vietnam, bilateral traditional friendship forged and cultivated by Chairman Mao Zedong, President HỒ Chí Minh and other leaders of older generations have been constantly consolidated and carried forward. Since the beginning of this year, China-Vietnam relations have achieved positive progress with close high-level exchanges between the two countries and parties as well as constantly deepened cooperation in all fields. At present, both China and Vietnam are at a pivotal stage for reform and development and facing rare historic opportunities for the construction cause of each other and development of bilateral relations. Both sides should give priority to the overall situation of relations between both countries and parties, bear in mind the fundamental interests of the two peoples, and carry forward the fine tradition of standing together through thick and thin, so as to constantly open up new situation for China-Vietnam relations and work in unison to pursue common development on the way ahead.

Xi Jinping congratulated on Vietnam's great achievements in all areas over 30 years since its renovation and opening up. Xi

Jinping stressed that it is believed under the strong leadership of the CPV Central Committee with General Secretary Nguyễn Phú Trọng as its head, people in Vietnam as our sisters and brothers will definitely forge a brighter future for socialist construction cause.

Nguyễn Phú Trọng expressed his heartfelt congratulations on the complete success of the 19th CPC National Congress, congratulated Xi Jinping on his re-election as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and on the establishment of his core leadership for the CPC. Nguyễn Phú Trọng said that Vietnam thanks China for its tremendous help to Vietnam's national liberation and development, and supports China in playing a greater role in international and regional affairs. Vietnam speaks highly of China's achievements in economic and social development as well as its positive contributions to regional development, and welcomes Xi Jinping's proposal on building a community with shared future for mankind which is regarded as a reflection of China's global vision and responsibility as a major country. Vietnam is willing to work with China to deepen bilateral traditional friendship and comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership so as to benefit the two peoples and promote regional peace and prosperity.

Xi Jinping and Nguyễn Phú Trọng reached important consensus on deepening China-Vietnam comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership in the new situation. They agreed that China and Vietnam are neighbors with a tradition of time-honored friendship, and are both

socialist countries under the leadership of the Communist Party with the same political system, similar development path and shared future and destiny. The two sides should learn from each other, seek common development, inject new vitality into their own socialist construction causes, and promote the sustained, sound and steady development of China-Vietnam comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership so as to make positive contributions to promoting regional peace, stability and prosperity.

The two sides agreed to maintain and strengthen the good tradition of high-level exchanges, firmly uphold friendly policies toward each other, strengthen strategic communication, enhance political mutual trust and properly handle differences so as to lead China-Vietnam relations to a right direction. They agreed to deepen inter-party exchanges, give play to the unique advantages of China-Vietnam relations, and intensify exchanges on experience in party governance and state administration. They agreed to make full use of the China-Vietnam Steering Committee for Bilateral Cooperation, and strengthen exchanges and cooperation at all levels between various departments such as diplomacy, national defense, public security and security.

The two sides agreed to earnestly implement the cooperative document on jointly building the "Belt and Road" and "Two Corridors and One Economic Circle", promote regional economic links and connectivity, promote cooperation for constant and practical progress in

such fields as economy, trade, production capacity, investment, infrastructure construction, currency and finance, steadily push forward the construction of cross-border economic cooperation zones, and strengthen cooperation in fields such as agriculture, environment, technology and transportation.

The two sides agreed to expand cooperation in such fields as culture, education, media, health, youth, locality and tourism, promote an early opening of the Hanoi China Culture Center and the Vietnam-China Friendship Palace, and successfully organize activities for non-governmental exchanges to consolidate the public opinion foundation for China-Vietnam friendship.

The two sides agreed to follow the important consensus reached by leaders of the two parties and countries, properly handle maritime issues and steadily promote maritime cooperation in various forms including joint development so as to jointly stay committed to maintaining peace and stability in the South China Sea.

The two sides agreed to enhance coordination within international and regional frameworks such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, the Asia-Europe Meeting, the China-Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation. China congratulated Vietnam on its successful hosting of the 25th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, and expressed its willingness to work with all parties including

Vietnam to make positive contributions to promoting regional economic integration in Asia-Pacific as well as advancing regional development and prosperity.

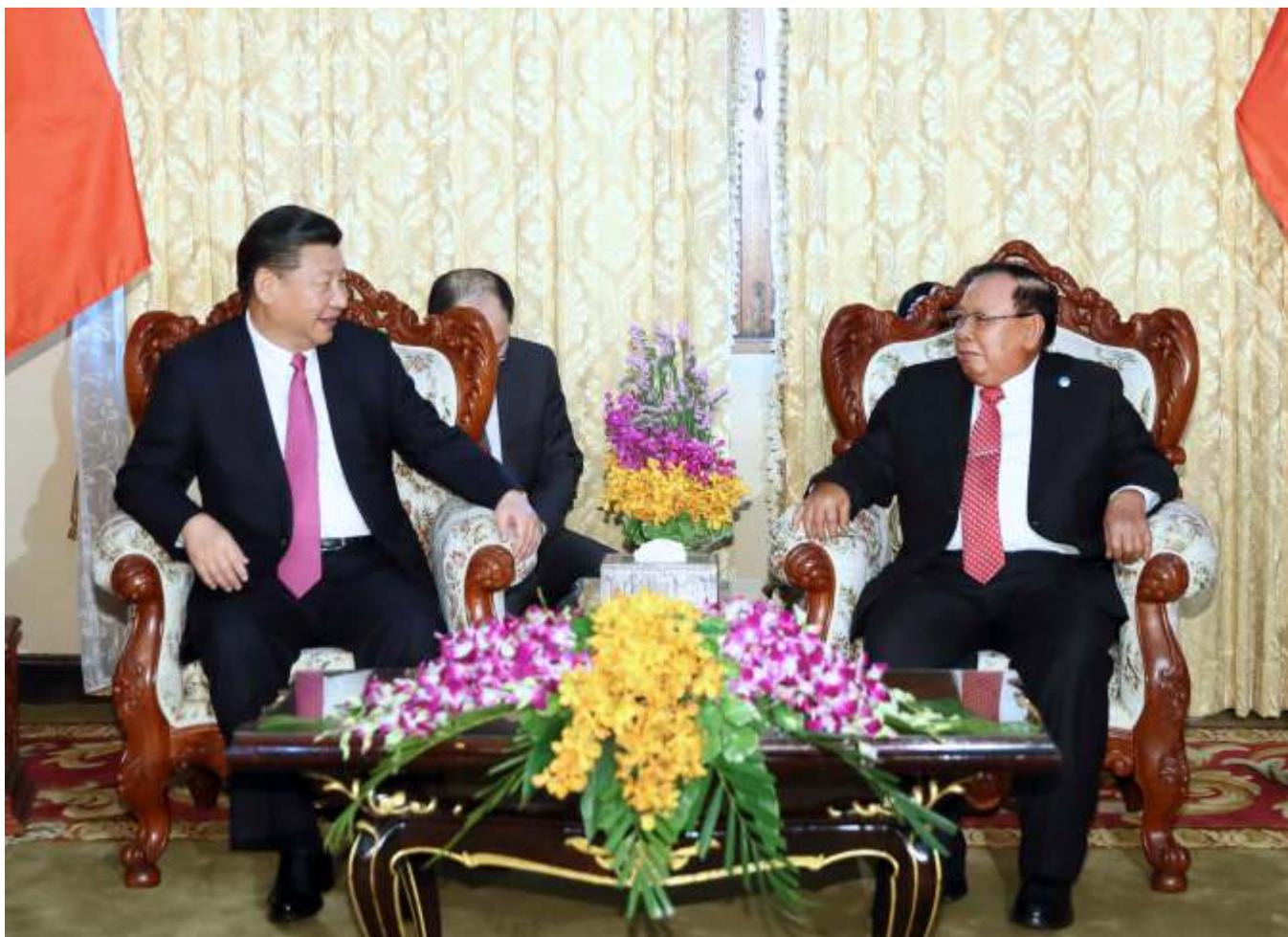
After the talks, the leaders of the two countries witnessed the signing of the memorandum on cooperation in jointly building the "Belt and Road" and "Two Corridors and One Economic Circle" as well as cooperative documents on production capacity, energy, cross-border economic cooperation zones, e-commerce, human resource, economy, trade, finance, culture, health, news, social science, frontier defense and other fields.

Prior to the talks, Nguyễn Phú Trọng held a grand welcome ceremony at the square of the Presidential Palace. Outside the square, local people in national costumes gathered to welcome Xi Jinping. When arriving by car, Vietnam children warmly received Xi Jinping, waving the national flags of China and Vietnam. Nguyễn Phú Trọng greeted Xi Jinping at the parking area, and Vietnamese children presented flowers to Xi Jinping. Xi Jinping and Nguyễn Phú Trọng stepped on the reviewing stand. The military band played the national anthems of China and Vietnam, and a 21-gun salute was fired. Accompanied by Nguyễn Phú Trọng, Xi Jinping reviewed the honor guard. All members of the honor guard saluted with "Wish General Secretaries health" in Vietnamese. Xi Jinping shook hands with Vietnamese delegation members, and Nguyễn Phú Trọng shook hands with Chinese delegation members. Xi Jinping and Nguyễn Phú Trọng returned to the

reviewing stand and watched the march-past. When leaders of the two countries left for the headquarters of the CPV Central Committee, Vietnamese young people scattered petals to show their hospitality.

Ding Xuexiang, Liu He, Yang Jiechi and others attended the above activities. The attendees of these activities from Vietnam included Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, Permanent Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee and Chairman of the CPV Central Committee's Inspection Commission **Trần Quốc Vương**, Member of the Political Bureau of CPV Central Committee, Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee and Head of Commission for Organization of the CPV Central Committee **Phạm Minh Chính**, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister **Phạm Bình Minh**, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee, Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee and Head of the Commission for Popularization and Education of the CPV Central Committee **Võ Văn Thương**, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and Minister of National Defense **Ngô Xuân Lịch**, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and Minister of Public Security **Tô Lâm**, Member of the Secretariat of the CPV Central Committee and Head of the CPV Central Committee Office **Nguyễn Phú Trọng** and heads of relevant government departments of Vietnam.

XI JINPING HOLDS TALKS WITH GENERAL SECRETARY OF LPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND PRESIDENT BOUNGNANG VORACHITH OF LAOS



On November 13, 2017 local time, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and President Xi Jinping held talks with General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and President Bounngang Vorachith of Laos at the Presidential Palace in Vientiane. Speaking highly of each

other's development achievements, both sides agreed to strengthen exchanges and mutual learning, promote continuous advancement of China's reform and opening up and Lao renovation cause, continue to uphold the spirits of good neighbors, good friends, good comrades and good partners, consolidate bilateral traditional friendship, and elevate long-term and stable bilateral

comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership to a new level.

Xi Jinping and Bounnhang Vorachith respectively introduced the 19th CPC National Congress and the relevant situation of the causes of the LPRP and Laos.

Xi Jinping appreciated that Laos' adherence to the path of socialism

with its own characteristics, spoke positively of the achievements in economic and social development that Laos has made, and stressed that he believed that the Lao people will surely be able to make new and greater achievements in the cause of comprehensive renovation under the strong leadership of the LPRP Central Committee with General Secretary Bounnhang Vorachith as its head.

Bounnhang Vorachith warmly congratulated on the complete success of the 19th CPC National Congress. He spoke highly of the establishment of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era by the Congress as a guiding principle for the CPC, and believed that Chinese people will step towards the "two centenary goals" smoothly under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core. Bounnhang Vorachith pointed out that the achievements made in the 19th CPC National Congress will also make great contributions to the development of socialism theories in the new era and to the regional and global peace, friendship, cooperation and development.

Xi Jinping stressed that China and Laos are socialist countries as well as friendly neighbors. The traditional good-neighborliness remains unshakable and becomes even firmer as time goes by. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations 56 years ago, both sides have enhanced political mutual trust constantly, expanded practical cooperation constantly and improved people-to-people exchanges gradually. The relationship between the two countries has seen comprehensive and profound

development, bringing practical benefits to the people of both countries. China and Laos share similar ideals and beliefs. Bilateral strategic relations have a profound positioning and enjoy broad space for development. China always cherishes its traditional friendship with Laos, pays high attention to its relationship with Laos, and is willing to work together with Laos to constantly enrich and develop a China-Laos comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership which enjoys high degree of mutual trust, mutual support and mutual benefit, so as to make two countries good neighbors, good friends, good comrades and good partners forever.

Bounnhang Vorachith appreciated that Comrade Xi Jinping chooses Laos as his first visit after being re-elected as General Secretary of the 19th CPC Central Committee. He believed that this visit will deepen the traditional friendship between the two countries, promote cooperation in each field, draw a blueprint and chart the course for building a community with shared future for Laos and China, which will lift China-Laos comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership to new levels. Laos respects China's achievements, appreciates the long-term support from China, and will adhere to the "four-good spirit" to constantly promote Laos-China comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership and support China in playing a greater role in advancing global and regional stability and prosperity.

Xi Jinping and Bounnhang Vorachith exchanged in-depth views on the relationship between the two parties and the two countries, and international and regional issues of common concern and reached important consensus. Both sides

agreed that both China and Laos are socialist countries led by the Communist Party. Both sides agreed to jointly build a community of shared future with strategic significance for China and Laos on the basis of mutual trust, which is in line with the fundamental interests and common wishes of the two parties and peoples, and will benefit the lofty cause of peace and development for human beings.

Both sides agreed to maintain the good tradition of high-level exchanges, guide and instruct the development China-Laos relations in the new era, strengthen friendly exchanges and cooperation between two parties, deepen exchanges of experience on party governance and state administration, and enhance cooperation in diplomacy, national defense and law enforcement. Both countries have firmly reclaimed their support for each other's core interests and major concerns.

Both sides agreed to accelerate the strategic alignment of China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative with Laos' strategy of "transformation from a land-locked country into a land-linked one", jointly establish China-Laos economic corridor, and advance the major projects like China-Laos railway project, so as to lift the scale and level of the economic and trade cooperation and promote bilateral complementary advantages in economy. Both countries will deepen cooperation in many sectors including production capacity, finance, agriculture, energy, resource, water conservancy, communication, infrastructure construction and health care, so as to push forward bilateral practical cooperation to benefit more common people of the two countries.

Both countries agreed to further deepen bilateral cooperation in culture, education, technology and tourism, run well the Chinese Culture Center in Laos, strengthen friendly exchanges among teenagers and expand regional cooperation. Both sides will intensify coordination and cooperation within multilateral frameworks such as the United Nation, Asia-Europe Meeting, East Asia Cooperation and Lancang-Mekong Cooperation.

After the talks, Xi Jinping and Bounnhang Vorachit witnessed the signing of cooperation documents covering the construction of China-Laos economic corridor, infrastructure construction, the digital Silk Road, technology, agriculture, electricity, human resources, finance, and water conservancy.

Prior to the talks, Bounnhang

Vorachit held a grand welcome ceremony at the square of the Presidential Palace.

Before the welcome ceremony, thousands of local people waved the national flags of China and Laos along roads outside the Presidential Palace, and people in full regalia of all ethnic groups of Laos sang and danced to greet distinguished Chinese guests. Large portraits of the leaders of the two countries were hung up in front of the Presidential Palace.

When arriving by car, Xi Jinping was warmly greeted by Bounnhang Vorachit. Lao youth presented flowers to Xi Jinping. Xi Jinping and Bounnhang Vorachit stepped on the reviewing stand. The military band played the national anthems of China and Laos. Accompanied by Bounnhang Vorachit, Xi Jinping reviewed the honor guard. All the members of the honor guard saluted

with "Wish General Secretary Xi Jinping health", and "Health! Health! Health!" in Lao. Xi Jinping shook hands with Lao delegation members and Bounnhang Vorachit shook hands with Chinese delegation members.

Ding Xuexiang, Liu He, Yang Jiechi and others attended the above activities. The attendees of Laos included Member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, Member of the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee and Head of the LPRP Central Committee Office Khamphan Phommatham, Member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and Deputy Prime Minister Somsanat Lengsavad, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Somdy Douangdy and principals from relevant department of the Lao government.

LI KEQIANG ATTENDS 20TH ASEAN PLUS THREE (APT) COMMEMORATIVE SUMMIT

On the morning of November 14, 2017, local time, Premier Li Keqiang attended the 20th ASEAN Plus Three (APT) Commemorative Summit at Philippine International Convention Center. Leaders of the ten ASEAN countries, as well as Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, President Moon Jae-in of the Republic of Korea (ROK) attended the summit. President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines chaired the summit.

Li Keqiang said in his remarks that over the past 20 years, thanks to the concerted efforts of all parties, the APT cooperation framework has

kept improving and incorporated broader areas. It has become one of the most full-fledged and productive cooperation frameworks in Asia, making positive contribution to peace, stability, development and prosperity in East Asia.. China hopes that our meeting will build up consensus and send a positive message of our firm commitment to regional integration and to the building of the East Asia Economic Community (EAEC), which serves the interests of our countries and peoples and adds positive energy to fostering an open world economy.

Li Keqiang pointed out that

building the EAEC has been one of the strategic objectives of APT cooperation and serves the long-term and fundamental interests of the people in the region. In China's view, EAEC building needs to serve one purpose, which is to promote regional economic integration to deliver integrated development and common progress.

Follow two principles, namely, sticks to the centrality of ASEAN and the ASEAN Way featuring consensus-building, openness and inclusiveness, and accommodating each other's comfort level. It needs to be advanced at the "three spheres"

with APT cooperation serving as the main channel, the three 10+1 as the basis, and sub-regional mechanisms such as China-Japan-ROK, Lancang-Mekong and BIMP-EAGA as useful supplement. All this will help put EAEC on a track of sound, steady and sustainable development. Li Keqiang proposed six suggestions in this regard:

Firstly, we need to vigorously promote trade liberalization and facilitation to move toward a single market step by step. All parties need to further open their markets, and enhance liberalization in services trade and investment facilitation, expedite trilateral FTA negotiations among China, Japan and the ROK and take a more proactive approach in advancing RCEP negotiations. All parties should establish a pan-East Asia customs clearance cooperation mechanism, strengthen cooperation in customs and create enabling conditions for cross-border e-commerce.

Secondly, we need to expand industrial capacity and investment cooperation to forge industrial chains for win-win results. While expanding investment cooperation in traditional sectors such as light industry, textiles, home appliances, construction materials and metallurgy, we should advance cooperation in emerging sectors such as the digital economy, smart economy, green economy and sharing economy; we should also look for opportunities to expand third-party cooperation; and while leveraging the leading role of big companies, we should give full play to the supportive roles of SMEs, so that businesses of all sizes can better integrate their operations and to develop an APT SME Service Alliance.

Thirdly, we need to strengthen infrastructure cooperation to develop connectivity networks. China will

work for greater synergy between its Belt and Road Initiative and ASEAN's Connectivity Master Plan and, on that basis, explore with regional countries a master plan for East Asia connectivity that comprises land, sea, air and cyberlinks.

Fourthly, we need to deepen financial cooperation to safeguard regional financial stability. We should do a good job in the periodic review of the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization Agreement, make it safer, more effective and more readily available, and add more building blocks to the regional financial safety net. We should engage full functionality of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), the Silk Road Fund, and the Association for Asian Financial Cooperation.

Fifthly, we need to strengthen cooperation in sustainable development to make development in East Asia more balanced, inclusive and beneficial to all. In building the EAEC, we need to make sure that all parties benefit from the process and that the concerns of the less developed countries and the disadvantaged communities are duly accommodated. In the interest of regional food security, China and Thailand have co-sponsored an APT Leaders' Statement on Food Security Cooperation to be adopted by this meeting. China welcomes more experience sharing with other APT countries to jointly explore effective ways of poverty reduction tailored to the needs of our region.

Sixth, we need to expand cultural and people-to-people exchange to instill a greater sense of community among our peoples. For the EAEC to be successful, it must be built on solid popular support. We need to encourage more interactions between our peoples and more mutual learning in the cultural sphere to forge deeper mutual understanding, greater trust

and stronger friendship. We need to step up tourism cooperation and make traveling easier, safer and more comfortable.

Li Keqiang emphasized that in 2017, China's economy has continued its good momentum of steady growth with simultaneous improvement in the speed and efficiency of growth. We will stay committed to the policy of opening-up and promote the formation of China's all-round opening-up. A more open and prosperous China will not only benefit the more than one billion Chinese people, but also offer larger markets and more opportunities for growth, investment and cooperation to countries across East Asia and the world. Let us join hands in building the East Asia Economic Community and together usher in another 20 years of even more dynamic APT cooperation.

All leaders highly recognized the significance and achievement of the APT cooperation to promote regional economic and social development and welcomed China's proposal on boosting APT cooperation. They were willing to take the 20th anniversary of APT cooperation as a great opportunity, and focus on long-term plans, further promote EAEC, strengthen the establishment of various mechanisms, and improve the level of cooperation. They also agreed to expand cooperation in infrastructure, trade, investment, finance, scientific and technological innovation, and people-to-people and cultural engagement so as to promote all-round connectivity, and promote regional peace and prosperity.

The summit adopted outcome documents including the ASEAN plus Three Leaders' Statement on Food Security Cooperation and Manila Declaration on the 20th Anniversary of APT Cooperation.

SPEECH BY H.E. LI KEQIANG PREMIER OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AT THE 20TH CHINA-ASEAN SUMMIT

Manila, 13 November 2017



President Duterte,
Colleagues,

It is my great pleasure to join you at the 20th China-ASEAN Summit. I wish to thank our host, the government of the Philippines, for its thorough preparations and thoughtful arrangement for our

meeting. My appreciation also goes to Singapore, country coordinator for China, and other ASEAN members for their efforts in promoting ASEAN's relationship with China.

ASEAN's golden jubilee this year is undoubtedly a cause for celebration. You have accomplished so much in

the past 50 years. ASEAN's development has been hailed as the Asian miracle; it has turned a sub-region once mired in war and turmoil into a land of peace and stability; it has transformed the poor and backward Southeast Asia into one of the world's most dynamic and promising economic powerhouse;

and it has made the once weak and divided sub-region an important force on the world stage. Taken together, these changes have brought profound shifts in the geopolitical and economic landscape in Asia and beyond and significantly enhanced regional peace, stability, development and prosperity. China truly admires and rejoices at your accomplishments. We are full of confidence in ASEAN's bright future. China will continue to be a firm supporter of ASEAN communities, ASEAN centrality in regional cooperation, and a greater role by ASEAN in regional and international affairs.

All ASEAN members would agree that among ASEAN's many dialogue partnerships, ASEAN plus China stands out as the most vibrant pair with the most substantial cooperation. China was the first to join the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, the first to establish strategic partnership with ASEAN, and the first to launch FTA negotiations with ASEAN. Our trade ties have entered a fast-lane of growth, which saw China remain ASEAN's largest trading partner for eight consecutive years. Our two-way direct investment reached a cumulative total of nearly US\$200 billion, and fruitful cooperation has been carried out in other areas as well. China always puts ASEAN high on its diplomatic agenda in developing ties with its neighbors. As committed good neighbors, good friends and good partners sharing weal and woe, China and ASEAN are working together to build a community of shared future with common ideals, common prosperity and common responsibility.

In the context of an international

landscape full of profound and complex changes, China and ASEAN's common interests have been expanding, and so are our mutual needs. China stands ready to work with ASEAN and other parties to make this year's East Asia Leaders' Meetings a full success. Let us together take China-ASEAN strategic partnership to a new level, and jointly play our leading role in regional development and cooperation.

Colleagues,

The friendly and cooperative relations between China and ASEAN countries have been carefully nurtured by successive generations of leaders from both sides. In 2013, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the China-ASEAN strategic partnership, President Xi Jinping paid a state visit to Indonesia. He put forth the goal of building the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and forging a closer China-ASEAN community of shared future, which charted the course for the development of China-ASEAN relations. In the same year, during my first China-ASEAN Summit, I proposed a "2+7" cooperation framework to lay out a roadmap for the growth of China-ASEAN cooperation. Five years on, China-ASEAN relations have stood the test of the changing international and regional landscape, with our cooperation advancing in all dimensions, at all levels and in multiple areas.

We remained firmly committed to good-neighborliness and friendship, strengthened high-level exchanges and policy communication, and enhanced political and security cooperation. We have properly managed sensitive issues and disputes

through dialogue and negotiation to minimize the distraction of isolated incidents and keep our relations on the right track. With agreement reached on the framework of a code of conduct (COC) in the South China Sea, the situation in the South China Sea has cooled down and showed a positive momentum. Breakthroughs have been made in maritime cooperation, with the holding of the first ever large-scale joint exercise on maritime search and rescue by the two sides. We have also strengthened cooperation mechanisms on combating terrorism, natural disasters, transnational crimes, cross-border communicable diseases and other challenges, raising the level of cooperation in non-conventional security fields. In the context of growing geopolitical risks and the rise of traditional and non-traditional security issues, China-ASEAN good-neighborly friendship serves as an anchor of stability for the region, which is a blessing for countries in the region and their peoples.

We have provided a strong impetus for regional economic cooperation by promoting trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, upgrading the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, pushing forward negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and launching the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) framework. We worked together to promote Belt and Road cooperation, initiated and successfully launched the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and accelerated the implementation of major connectivity projects. We expanded industrial capacity cooperation in an

all-round way, and broke new ground in fostering interconnected development. Against the backdrop of a tortuous global recovery and rising protectionism, sustained, fast economic growth by China and ASEAN have made us shining "twin stars" in the constellation of development and "front-runners" of economic globalization, providing positive energy to building an open world economy.

Respecting the cultural diversity of East Asia, we have advocated people-to-people exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations. We created a boom in such exchanges and cooperation by holding a series of "China-ASEAN Year" activities on science and technology, culture, education and tourism, and implementing the Plan of Action on China-ASEAN Cooperation in Culture, making people-to-people cooperation the third pillar of China-ASEAN relations, in addition to political and security cooperation and economic cooperation. Last year, over 38 million mutual visits were made between the two sides, and over 200,000 students studied in each other's countries. All these have increased the mutual understanding between our peoples and cemented popular support for our relations.

China and ASEAN countries have shown to the world that we are good neighbors sharing mountains and rivers and giving each other help and support; we are trustworthy friends with common visions and aspirations; and we are close partners sharing weal and woe and pursuing win-win cooperation. We should carry forward the Asian culture of harmony in diversity, uphold the principles of amity, good faith,

equality, openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation, and remain committed to respecting each other's core interests and major concerns and accommodating each other's comfort level. All this, together with the combined wisdom and strengths of our two billion people, will enable China and ASEAN to rise above all disruptions to our relations and keep producing fruitful results.

Colleagues,

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China was successfully convened a few weeks ago. The Congress mapped out strategic plans for the development of China from now to the middle of this century. It set out the lofty objective of securing a decisive victory in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, marking the beginning of a new journey to fully build a modern socialist country. China's development endeavors will create more opportunities and broad space for its cooperation with other countries. ASEAN on its part is taking its community building to a higher level in line with ASEAN Community Vision 2025. Looking ahead, China and ASEAN countries need to follow the trend of peace and development of our times, work closely together to pursue our shared goals, and take our relations to a new height by enhancing cooperation in all areas. In this connection, let me propose the following:

First, we need to develop a joint vision for China-ASEAN relations. As we celebrate the 15th anniversary of China-ASEAN strategic partnership next year, it is necessary for us to plan for the mid- and long-term development of our relations.

China proposes that we formulate a China-ASEAN Strategic Partnership Vision 2030 and upgrade the "2+7" cooperation framework into a "3+X" cooperation framework. This will be a new cooperation framework underpinned by the three pillars of political and security cooperation, economic cooperation and people-to-people exchange and supported by cooperation in multiple sectors. The vision 2030 should be aligned with the development strategies of both sides and with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations by promoting cooperation on sustainable development. This will expand the global dimension of China-ASEAN cooperation and build a new paradigm for South-South cooperation. China suggests that our two sides start the drafting and consultation on this new vision as soon as possible to ensure that it can be submitted to the China-ASEAN Summit next year for deliberation and adoption.

Second, we need to form greater synergy between the Belt and Road Initiative and ASEAN's development plans. ASEAN is a priority region in the pursuit of the Belt and Road Initiative. Following the principle of pursuing shared benefits through consultation and collaboration, China will work with ASEAN countries to deliver on the outcomes of the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, further synergize the Belt and Road Initiative with the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025 and deepen all-round cooperation in business, finance, infrastructure, rules and mechanisms, and human resources. China welcomes the adoption of the Joint Statement on Further

Deepening China-ASEAN Infrastructure Connectivity Cooperation at this meeting, and stands ready to work with ASEAN to effectively implement the newly revised Strategic Plan for China-ASEAN Transport Cooperation. Major projects on land, maritime, aviation and cyber connectivity will be vigorously implemented to demonstrate the real difference such cooperation brings. China will launch the China-ASEAN Environmental Information Sharing Platform to facilitate the development of the big data service platform for ecological and environmental protection among the Belt and Road countries.

Third, we need to steadily advance political and security cooperation. Only with deep roots of political mutual trust can the tree of win-win cooperation grow tall and sturdy. We need to maintain close high-level exchanges, enhance policy communication and dialogue, and deepen political and security cooperation to increase mutual understanding and trust. China will work with ASEAN to strengthen judiciary cooperation and cooperation in non-traditional security fields such as combating transnational crimes, counter-terrorism and cybersecurity. We are ready to implement the Nanning Statement of the Second China-ASEAN Justice Forum issued this year and the renewed Memorandum of Understanding Between the People's Republic of China and ASEAN on Cooperation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues. We welcome the China-ASEAN Joint Statement on Comprehensively Strengthening Effective Anti-Corruption Cooperation adopted at this meeting and stand ready to send

experts to ASEAN countries to provide on-site training on cyber-emergency response. We welcome the active participation of ASEAN countries in the first tabletop exercise of China-ASEAN joint maritime search and rescue to be held in China next year.

Fourth, we need to strengthen the bond of business cooperation. In the past five years, the Chinese economy registered an average annual growth of over 7%, contributing 30% to global growth and also boosting the economies of ASEAN countries. In cumulative terms, China's import from ASEAN has surpassed US\$1 trillion and its direct investment in ASEAN has reached US\$36 billion in the same period. This has made China an important export market and source of investment for ASEAN countries. As the Chinese economy enters a stage of high-quality growth, new drivers are fast emerging. Given its robust strength, strong resilience and huge potential, the Chinese economy can well maintain sound growth for years to come. China is a country of over 1.3 billion people. Its rising household income, expanding middle-income group and increasingly diversified consumption has ensured China's place as the most promising growth market in the world. China is also a major outward investor with abundant foreign exchange reserve and a growing number of companies who are both willing and able to explore the global market.

All these will create new opportunities for China-ASEAN business cooperation and give a new impetus to our common development. China does not seek trade surpluses. We will import more

competitive goods from ASEAN countries. We hope that all ASEAN countries will ratify the protocol on upgrading China-ASEAN Free Trade Area as soon as possible. We are ready to complete the negotiations on the product specific rules of origin with the ASEAN side at an early date to deliver the benefits of the upgraded FTA to our companies and people in the nearest future. China will work with ASEAN countries to actively advance RCEP negotiations, further promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation in the region, and lay the foundation for the building of an East Asia economic community. Next year, China will continue to provide grant assistance to ASEAN. We are ready to conclude the Memorandum of Understanding between China and ASEAN on helping Cambodia and Myanmar to establish animal disease control and prevention laboratories at an early date.

China's advanced industrial capacity as well as cost effective equipment are well-suited to the development needs of ASEAN countries. China stands ready to work with ASEAN countries to implement the Joint Statement Between China and ASEAN on Production Capacity Cooperation issued last year, including jointly building trade and industrial cooperation parks and facilitating the launch of major projects of international industrial capacity cooperation. We should together develop better integrated industrial, value and logistics chains that will help boost growth and deliver more widely shared benefits. China is keen to enhance financial cooperation with ASEAN countries in the course of RMB's internationalization, expand the scale of local currency settlement,

facilitate the development of local currency bond markets, and promote the use of local currency in regional investment and trade. China will set up a China-ASEAN Inter-bank Association Special Loan equivalent to RMB10 billion to support our cooperation projects.

Fifth, we need to raise the level of people-to-people exchange and cooperation. Tourism is one of the areas with the greatest consensus, best foundation and biggest potential for cooperation. China will implement the Joint Statement Between China and ASEAN on Tourism Cooperation to be issued at this meeting, host the first China-ASEAN tourism ministers' meeting, and take our tourism cooperation to a new level. During this year's China-ASEAN Education Cooperation Week, we adopted the Plan of Action for China-ASEAN Education Cooperation (2017-2020), which set the direction for our education cooperation in the next stage. In the next three years, China will provide ASEAN countries with no less than 20,000 government scholarships. We proposed the China-ASEAN Human Resource Development Program, and will invite 3,000 ASEAN visitors to China for study programs in 2018. Furthermore, the two sides will enhance cooperation on capacity building in areas including economy and trade, agriculture, science and technology, education, culture, health, public administration and transport.

China has been pursuing a strategy of innovation-driven growth, which involves vigorous actions on promoting Internet plus, national big data strategy and Made in China 2025. ASEAN has also given strategic priority to digital innovation and identified innovation-driven growth

as its priority task. This promises unprecedented opportunities for innovation cooperation between the two sides. China supports designating 2018 as the China-ASEAN Innovation Year. We will host a series of events such as the Forum on China-ASEAN Technology Transfer and Collaborative Innovation and the China-ASEAN Youth Innovation and Entrepreneurship Competition. In the next five years, China will invite 500 young ASEAN scientists to visit China for short-term scientific research, provide 1,200 training opportunities for ASEAN professionals in science, technology and management, and launch 10 joint laboratories. Fast progress in scientific and technological innovation cooperation will lead the way for all-round cooperation on innovation.

Colleagues,

Peace and stability in the South China Sea is closely linked to the development and prosperity of regional countries. Countries in the region stand to benefit the most from a peaceful South China Sea, yet they will also bear the brunt of instability. China conducts most of its trade through the South China Sea. We want peace and stability there more than any other country. China's commitment to the goal of upholding peace and stability in the South China Sea will not change, nor will we change our policy of peacefully resolving disputes over territory and maritime rights and interests through consultation and negotiation with countries directly concerned. China looks forward to working with ASEAN countries in the constructive spirit of friendly consultation to continue to fully and effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) and actively advance

consultations on the COC. The COC framework, agreed upon by all relevant parties, represents our common understanding on the main elements of the COC and is an important initial outcome of the COC consultation.

China proposes that the commencement of the next-step consultation on the text of the COC be officially declared at this meeting. We hope the parties could increase their mutual understanding and trust through COC consultation and strive to conclude COC on the basis of consensus at an early date to make it an anchor of peace and stability in the South China Sea. China welcomes the adoption of the Declaration for a Decade of Coastal and Marine Environmental Protection (2017-2027). Under the framework of DOC implementation and COC consultation, we are ready to conduct practical cooperation with ASEAN countries in the South China Sea in such areas as maritime search and rescue and marine environmental protection, and support relevant projects with the China-ASEAN Maritime Cooperation Fund and the China-ASEAN Cooperation Fund.

Colleagues,

There is a saying in the Philippines, "A broom is sturdy because its strands are tightly bound. (Matibay ang walis, plibhasa'y magkabigkis.)" I am convinced that so long as China and ASEAN stand more firmly together and work hand in hand to pursue common progress, we will create broad prospects for building a China-ASEAN community of shared future.

Thank you.

SPEECH BY H.E. LI KEQIANG PREMIER OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AT THE 12TH EAST ASIA SUMMIT

Manila, 14 November 2017



President Duterte,
Colleagues,

We live in a time of great progress, huge change and major adjustment. Peace and development remain the prevailing trend, yet the world still faces enormous uncertainties and destabilizing factors. World economic recovery remains fragile; economic globalization and regional integration are encountering headwinds; regional hotspots flare up one after another; and non-traditional security threats

such as terrorism keep rising. It is against this background that East Asia has emerged as an important engine for global growth and a leading force for international cooperation. This has not come without an effort and must not be taken for granted. The achievement of our region is attributable to the common efforts of regional countries to grow the economy and improve people's lives, to the East Asian cultural traits of mutual accommodation and mutual learning, and to our shared commitment to a harmonious and

prosperous Asia.

Peace and stability in East Asia have not come easily and should be cherished. East Asian countries suffered greatly from wars and conflicts in history, thus what our people want the most is peace and stability. Over the years, despite the differences in social system, development stage and basic national conditions, countries in the region have embraced the spirit of seeking common ground while shelving and overcoming differences. We all

believe in properly tackling differences and frictions through dialogue and consultation and enhancing good-neighborliness and political mutual trust, and have identified a path of peaceful coexistence with East Asian features. We have all benefited from the hard-won peace and stability in our region, and we must work together to firmly uphold and actively contribute to the peace and stability in our region.

The economic success of East Asia has not come easily and should be further built upon with great vigor. Recent centuries have seen East Asian countries miss too many opportunities for self-enhancement through unity and for national development and rejuvenation. With tremendous efforts, we have found a path of development that suits our own realities and created the East Asian miracle, which increased our weight in the world economic landscape and transformed the destiny of our countries and peoples. We all have the duty to sustain this sound momentum, and meet challenges with mutual help. While pursuing our own interests and development, we also need to accommodate the interests of others and work for common development. This will deliver more benefits to the over two billion people in our region and inject a strong impetus into global growth.

Regional integration in East Asia has not come easily and should be taken forward continuously. In keeping with the trend of economic globalization and regional integration, countries in the region have over the years vigorously pursued trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. An ASEAN-centered regional cooperation architecture with the broad participation of other regional countries has been established. A

variety of bilateral and multilateral free trade arrangements have prospered. East Asia now stands as a leading advocate of regional integration. We must uphold this open, inclusive and win-win spirit, follow the trend of the world, pursue opening-up and cooperation at a higher level and work toward an early establishment of an East Asia Economic Community.

Colleagues,

Since its inception 12 years ago, the East Asia Summit has, with its commitment to regional development, security and stability, grown into an important platform for dialogue and cooperation for countries from within and outside the region. We should maintain the nature of the EAS as a "leaders-led strategic forum", uphold ASEAN centrality, and advance economic development and political and security cooperation in parallel, as the two wheels driving EAS forward. We need to keep to the right direction, enhance overall planning and improve institution building to bring about sound and sustained development of the EAS. I wish to make the following six-point proposal for our future cooperation.

First, speed up regional integration. China hopes to enhance the synergy between the Belt and Road Initiative and the Master Plan on ASEAN Connectivity 2025, and deliver the benefits of the upgraded China-ASEAN Free Trade Area at a faster pace. We will work with relevant parties for early conclusion of the negotiations on the China-Japan-ROK Free Trade Area and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

Second, promote sustainable development. To implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China, the Philippines

and Lao PDR co-sponsored the EAS Leaders' Statement on Cooperation in Poverty Alleviation. China will host a seminar on environment and resources management, and continue to hold the Clean Energy Forum and New Energy Forum. China is ready to step up maritime dialogue and cooperation with other parties under the EAS framework, and will host seminars on maritime management and microplastics in the sea.

Third, advance social development. China highly values its cooperation in health, education and other fields with EAS members. We will actively consider hosting cooperation programs on tumor prevention and control and the special food regulation, and continue to advance cultural and people-to-people exchanges and cooperation such as technical and vocational education and training.

Fourth, jointly tackle non-traditional security threats. China supports the EAS leaders in issuing a statement on counter-terrorism cooperation and commends the Philippine government in its effort to fight terrorists. China is ready to enhance counter-terrorism dialogue and cooperation with other parties to jointly uphold regional security and stability. China will continue to support the UN agency in hosting the EAS Exercise on Earthquake Emergency Search and Rescue.

Fifth, develop new approaches to security. We need to advocate and follow a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept and work for win-win security. The white paper on China's Policies on Asia-Pacific Security Cooperation published earlier this year laid out in full China's new security concept, and demonstrated China's positive approach to regional security cooperation. We call upon

various parties to properly handle hotspot and sensitive issues and settle differences through dialogue and consultation.

Sixth, improve regional security architecture. We need to improve our approach to regional security governance to tackle security challenges. China supports continued discussion on a regional security architecture. We propose that a joint study be conducted by regional countries on improving the Asia-Pacific security architecture.

Colleagues,

A peaceful South China Sea is a blessing for all countries, whereas turbulence serves no one's interests. China, as the biggest littoral state and a main user of the shipping lanes in the South China Sea, hopes to see peace, stability and freedom of navigation and overflight there more than any other country.

With the joint efforts of China and ASEAN countries, the situation in the South China Sea has notably eased and is showing a positive momentum. The relevant parties have come back to the right track of resolving disputes through consultation and negotiation and improved their relations with countries concerned.

In particular, China and ASEAN countries have been fully and effectively implementing the

Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), and agreed on the framework of a Code of Conduct (COC) last May. Yesterday, ASEAN leaders and I announced the commencement of the next-step consultations on the COC text. Such progress is indeed heartening. It speaks volumes about the shared desire of regional countries to properly handle differences through dialogue and consultation for peace and stability in the South China Sea. It also fully demonstrates that regional countries have the confidence, wisdom and ability to properly address the South China Sea issue and make the South China Sea a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation.

Going forward, China will continue to work with ASEAN countries to fully and effectively implement the DOC, deepen maritime cooperation and actively pursue the COC consultation, for the early conclusion of the COC on the basis of consensus. We hope non-littoral countries will respect the efforts of regional countries to this end.

Colleagues,

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held last month has clearly articulated China's firm commitment to peaceful development and to the development of friendship and cooperation with all other countries on the basis of the

Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. It has also called for vigorous promotion of international cooperation on the Belt and Road Initiative, continued participation by China in the reform and development of the global governance system, and efforts to forge a new form of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice and win-win cooperation, with a view to building a community of shared future for mankind.

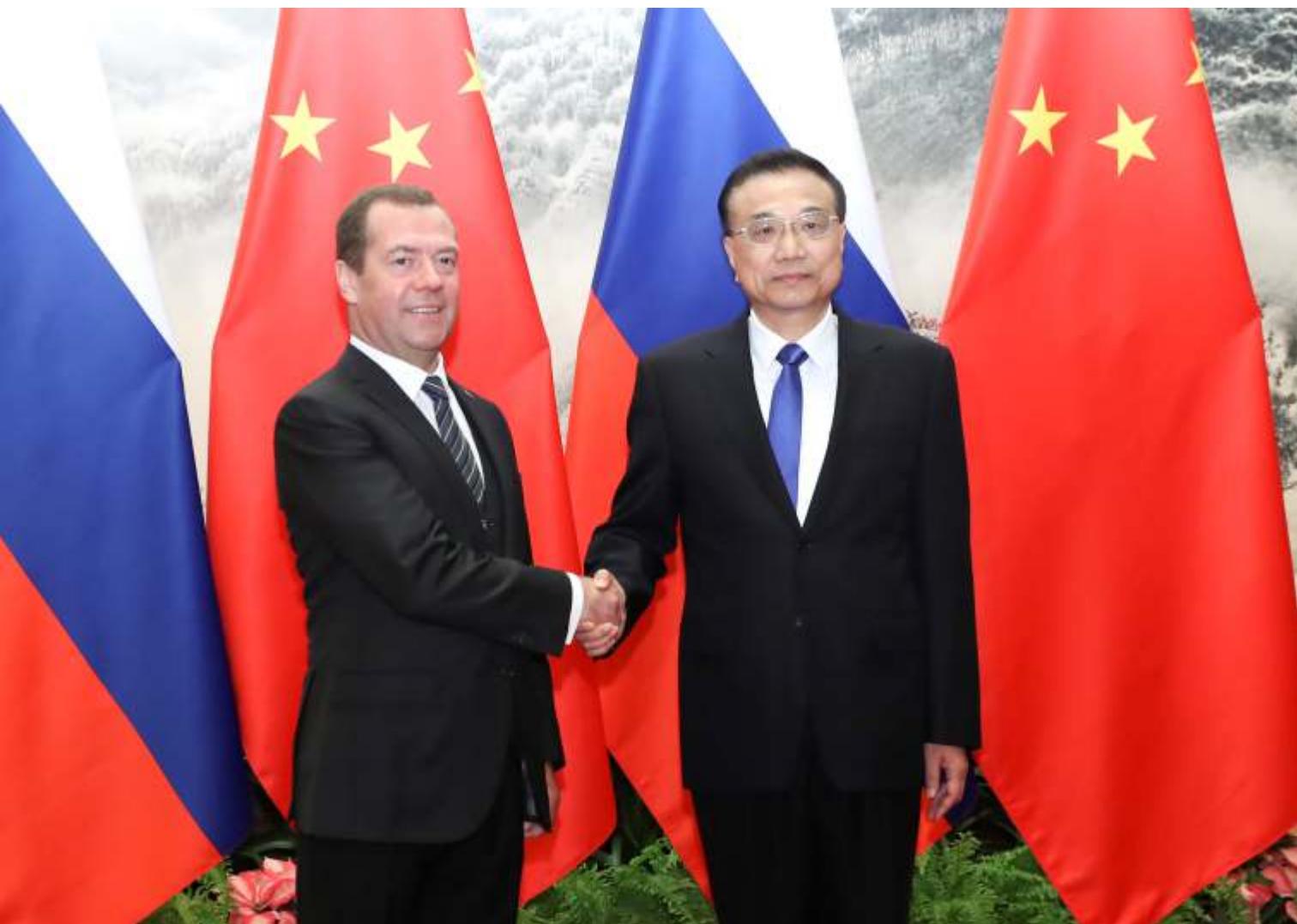
These policies and objectives can be implemented in Asia, China's neighborhood, first and foremost. In keeping with the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, China will continue to implement the policy of building friendship and partnership with its neighbors and the win-win strategy of opening-up, and pursue its own development and security in the broader context of promoting development and security for all in the region. China's development will only bring opportunities for the development and prosperity of East Asia and the world, and will not pose a threat to any country. China wishes to work with all other EAS members to uphold the good momentum of regional peace, development and cooperation, advance the building of the East Asia Economic Community, and open new prospects for East Asian cooperation and development.

LI KEQIANG MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER DMITRY MEDVEDEV OF RUSSIA

On the evening of October 31, 2017, Premier Li Keqiang met at Yangyuan Hall, Diaoyutai State Guesthouse with Prime Minister

Dmitry Medvedev of Russia, who was paying an official visit to China and attending the 22nd China-Russia Prime Ministers' Regular Meeting.

Chinese Premier and Russian Prime Minister spoke highly of the sound progress made in China-Russia relations. Li Keqiang said that



President Xi Jinping and President Vladimir Putin have met and held telephone talks many times since this year, vigorously advancing the development of China-Russia relations. The just-concluded successful 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has elected a new CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core. Mr. Prime Minister is the first foreign leader to visit China after the 19th National Congress, which fully demonstrates the closeness and high level of China-Russia relations. China is willing to make joint efforts with Russia to consolidate mutual trust, expand cooperation and communication as well as push

forward the translation of cooperation visions into reality through the Prime Ministers' Regular Meeting and cooperation mechanisms in various fields, so as to ensure sustained, healthy and stable development of China-Russia relations, better benefit the two peoples as well as jointly safeguard world peace, stability, development and prosperity.

Li Keqiang stressed that under new circumstances, China will further deepen reform, expand opening-up, cultivate new driving forces and make new ground in pursuing opening up on all fronts, in a bid to share the development opportunities with all

countries.

Dmitry Medvedev congratulated on the successful conclusion of the 19th CPC National Congress and said Russia-China comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination is of high level and a future-oriented one. Russia is willing to make joint efforts with China to promote bilateral relations and cooperation for greater development.

On the afternoon of the same day, Dmitry Medvedev laid a wreath to the Monument to the People's Heroes.

LI KEQIANG HOLDS TALKS WITH PRESIDENT RODRIGO DUTERTE OF THE PHILIPPINES



Li Keqiang Holds Talks with President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines, Stressing to Adhere to Good-neighborliness and Friendliness and Deepening Practical Cooperation so as to Promote Sound and Steady Development of China-Philippines Relations

On November 15, 2017 local time, after attending the series of Leaders' Meetings on East Asia Cooperation, Premier Li Keqiang started his official visit to the Philippines. In that afternoon, Li

Keqiang held talks with President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines at the Malacañan Palace in Manila.

Li Keqiang conveyed the warm

greetings from President Xi Jinping to President Rodrigo Duterte. He expressed that exchanges between China and the Philippines enjoy a long history and that friendly

cooperation is always the mainstream. Currently, relations between the two countries have been turned around as many difficulties had been overcome. Practice has proved that adherence to good-neighborliness and friendliness is in line with the fundamental interests of both sides, which meets the common aspirations of the two peoples and is an irresistible regional trend as well as a cornerstone of mutual development. China is willing to, together with the Philippines, grasp the right direction, consolidate bilateral friendship, deepen cooperation and make up the loss of time in the past so as to promote sound and steady development of China-Philippines relations.

Li Keqiang pointed out that China and the Philippines enjoy high economic complementarity and provide development opportunities and broad markets for each other. China is willing to step up efforts to align its development strategies with the Philippines and meet the demands of the Philippines to scale up infrastructure construction, give play to its own experience and advantages in equipment manufacturing and infrastructure construction, conduct capacity cooperation in infrastructure construction and formulate medium and long-term plans so as to give the markets of the two countries and the international community more confidence in long-term and stable cooperation between China and the Philippines. China is also willing to promote bilateral cooperation in trade and investment, information technology, agriculture, fishery, poverty alleviation and shantytowns transformation as well as strengthen strategic security cooperation with an aim to better cope with traditional and

non-traditional security challenges. The two countries should give full play to the advantage of people-to-people and cultural affinity to strengthen cooperation in areas such as culture, science and technology, health care and youth and intensify communication and coordination in multilateral and regional cooperation mechanisms so as to boost bilateral and regional development.

Li Keqiang expressed his congratulations to the Philippines on the successful holding of the series of Leaders' Meetings on East Asia Cooperation and noted that China has always regarded the ASEAN as a priority in its diplomacy with neighboring countries and been committed to regional development and cooperation. As the Philippines will succeed the role as the country coordinator for China-ASEAN relations, China is willing to work with the Philippines to promote sustainable development of China-ASEAN relations and inject permanent impetus into regional peace and stability.

Rodrigo Duterte noted that Premier Li Keqiang's visit is the first one by a head of the Chinese government to the Philippines in the past ten years, which is of great significance. China is a good friend and a sincere cooperation partner of the Philippines. He thanked China for providing the Philippines with valuable support in infrastructure construction and safeguarding national security and welcomed Chinese enterprises to invest and start business in the Philippines. He hoped to draw from China's experience in development, strengthen bilateral cooperation in such fields as

transportation facilities, telecommunication, and agriculture to make bilateral relations more dynamic and fruitful. The Philippines stands ready to play a better role as the country coordinator for ASEAN-China relations, so as to promote further development of ASEAN-China relations.

Both sides also conducted in-depth exchanges of views on international and regional issues of mutual concern.

After the talks, Li Keqiang and Rodrigo Duterte jointly witnessed the signing of over ten cooperative documents between China and the Philippines in infrastructure construction, production capacity, economic technology, finance as well as people-to-people and cultural exchanges.

Before the talks, Rodrigo Duterte held a grand welcoming ceremony for Premier Li Keqiang at the square outside the Malacañang Palace. The leaders of both countries walked together onto the review stand. The military band played the national anthems of the two countries and a salute of 19 guns was fired. Li Keqiang and Rodrigo Duterte reviewed the guard of honor and paid tribute to the national flags of the two countries. Philippine children waved the national flags of China and the Philippines and warmly welcomed Premier Li Keqiang's arrival in Chinese. Philippine folklore artists gave distinctive musical performances to express joy of having friends from afar.

In the afternoon the same day, Li Keqiang laid a wreath at Bantayog ni Jose Rizal.

STARTING A NEW COURSE OF MAJOR-COUNTRY DIPLOMACY WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS IN THE NEW ERA

—Foreign Minister Wang Yi Talks about President Xi Jinping's Attendance at the 25th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting and State Visits to Vietnam and Laos

From November 10 to 14, 2017, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and President Xi Jinping attended at invitation the 25th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Da Nang, Vietnam and paid state visits to Vietnam and Laos. At the end of the visits, Foreign Minister Wang Yi briefed journalists on the visits.

Wang Yi said that the successful convening of the 19th CPC National Congress recently has attracted worldwide attention. The international community spoke highly of China's remarkable achievements, focused on China's development strategies and paid close attention to the direction of China's diplomacy. President Xi Jinping attended the 25th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting and paid state visits to the socialist neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. President Xi Jinping announced China's development paths and governing strategies to the world. Based on the diplomatic policy with neighboring countries featuring amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, and on the concept of win-win cooperation, Xi Jinping's visits demonstrate the confidence in path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics and show the new look, new accomplishments and new contributions of major-country diplomacy with Chinese

characteristics in the new era, thus opening a successful chapter for the visits of the top leader of the CPC and the country after the 19th CPC National Congress.

Over the past five days, President Xi Jinping worked tirelessly day and night, and participated in nearly 40 bilateral and multi-lateral activities and extensively contacted with people from all walks of life in different countries. Grasping the development trends of the times and bearing in mind the big pictures of both domestic and international situations, President Xi Jinping has interpreted development concepts from the perspective of a politician, proposed initiatives in the view of a strategist, promoted cooperation with the boldness of a doer, and built consensus in the style of a diplomat. All his efforts have received more extensive support for China's future development, opened up a brighter future for Asia-Pacific regional cooperation, and injected a stronger impetus into China-Vietnam and China-Laos relations. Public opinions at home and abroad generally view that these visits are the major actions of China to develop a new diplomatic landscape, the efficient measures to build a new type of international relations and a community of shared future for humankind, the wonderful roadshows of China's institutional concepts and development prospects, as well as the vivid demonstrations of

Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

1. To Expound China's Development Path and Expand its Cognition and Recognition of the International Community

As China is moving increasingly closer to the center of the world arena, it has been closely connected with the world's future and destiny. China cannot develop itself in isolation from the world, nor can the world develop without China. Focusing on the world coordinate of the China's development in the new era and grasping the historical evolution of the relations between China and the outside world, President Xi Jinping delivered a keynote speech at the APEC CEO Summit in Da Nang, held talks and meetings, discussions and exchanges with leaders from different countries, introduced the great achievements and significance of the 19th CPC National Congress to the international community, and expounded China's development path and philosophy, which have injected China's positive energy and stability to the challenging international and regional situation.

Meticulously elaborate on the advancing journey of China's development. President Xi Jinping reviewed the historical achievements

made by China over the past five years in his speech, solemnly declaring to the world that the CPC is now leading Chinese people to embark on a new journey to fully build China into a great modern socialist country. This is a new journey to deepen reform in all respects and sustainably release development vigor; a journey to advance with the times and innovate development pattern; a journey to go global further and develop an open economy of higher standards; a journey to get a people-centered approach towards a better life; a journey to foster a new type of international relations and build a community with a shared future for mankind. It was the first time for President Xi Jinping to elucidate the blueprint of China's development under the planning of the 19th CPC National Congress on multilateral occasions, which received warm responses from both inside and outside the venue. The relevant parties expressed that the speech by President Xi Jinping allows them to get a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of China's development. It also makes them further feel the great talent, the bold vision, and the bearing and manner of the leader of a great nation.

Profoundly reveal prosperous prospects for China's development. President Xi Jinping introduced China's strategic deployment of promoting the reform and development to all sides. He stressed that China will thoroughly implement the new concept of development, deepen comprehensive reform, accelerate the construction of innovation-oriented country, promote a new pattern of all-round opening-up and construct the modern economic system. He also pointed out that China will hold grand celebration for the 40th anniversary of its reform and opening-up next year and conduct its reform and

opening-up in broader areas with more varied and forceful measures. The pace of China's opening-up will not be stagnant. These commitments are regarded as an important positive signal of China's economy and policy. Having cited detailed statistics, President Xi Jinping curved the outline of sound economic development and described the booming situation of domestic Internet economy, displaying China's vigorous impetus of innovation growth. By combining with successful practices of the party governance and state administration, he revealed the fundamental principle of "the key of China's tasks lies in the Party", enabling all the parties to better understand China's "success stories", and furthermore increasing the confidence in China's development prospects and enhancing the positive expectations on cooperation with China.

Clearly point out the essence of China's peaceful development. The 19th CPC National Congress has made a top-level design for China's diplomacy in the new era and set forth the goal of its endeavor. During his visit, President Xi Jinping elucidated on different occasions the core concepts and overall objectives of the major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. He stressed that China will stick to the path of peaceful development and will always be the anchor of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world. China will, with greater efforts,

The 19th CPC National Congress has made a top-level design for China's diplomacy in the new era and set forth the goal of its endeavor.

promote the building of a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, equity and justice, and win-win cooperation and join hands with all parties in building a clean and beautiful community of shared future for humankind featuring enduring peace, universal security, common prosperity, and openness and inclusiveness. President Xi Jinping made crystal clear the banner of China's diplomacy in the new era on the international arena, pointed out the direction to which China is willing to work with all parties, and demonstrated China's firm resolution to blaze a trail with Chinese characteristics that differs from those of traditional powers so as to make China stronger, which received overall welcome and high praise. General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Nguyen Phu Trong welcomed President Xi Jinping's proposal on building a community of shared future for humankind, and expressed that it fully embodies the global vision of Chinese leader and the visions of a great power.

Fully demonstrate the global significance of China's development. The continuous development of socialism with Chinese characteristics will broaden the path towards modernization of developing countries, and will make the scientific socialism show the power of the truth in the 21st century. President Xi Jinping introduced the theoretical innovations of the 19th CPC National Congress to leaders from the countries concerned. They exchanged and mutually learned experiences of the party governance and state administration, and most of them expressed that they were greatly inspired. The leaders of the parties and the countries of Vietnam and

Laos spoke highly of the theoretical achievements and innovative practices made at the 19th CPC National Congress, and expressed they believe that under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core, the Chinese people will definitely achieve the strategic targets set forth at the 19th CPC National Congress and continuously make new achievements on the road to the great rejuvenation of Chinese nation. They held that the successful convening of the 19th CPC National Congress greatly encourages the socialist cause in their countries, and it will exert significant impact on the worldwide socialist causes. The new thinking, new strategies and new measures put forward at the Congress are worth learning in an in-depth manner. President Xi Jinping integrated China's development with common development of all countries, and pointed out that China, with its characteristic of high-powered driving force of growth, people's growing sense of gains and deeper interaction with the world, will create more development opportunities, bring more cooperation opportunities to the Asia-Pacific and the rest of the world, and will facilitate more countries to get on China's fast train of development. President Xi Jinping announced that China will hold the International Import Expo from next year, which will be an unprecedented pioneering work proposed by a major economy in the world, showing China's positive attitude of sharing market opportunities and releasing development dividend.

2. To Lead Asia-Pacific Regional Cooperation and Deepen Mutual Benefit and Mutual Trust within the Region

Wang Yi said that the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Da

President Xi Jinping has perceived thoroughly the profound changes in global economy in terms of its growth momentum, development mode, globalization process and governance system.

Nang was held against the backdrop where the world and the Asia-Pacific region undergoing profound adjustment, and China's role has drawn great attention in this course. At the Meeting, President Xi Jinping held high the banner of openness and inclusiveness, mutual benefit and win-win results, vigorously pushed the process of economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region, advocated the spirit of the Asia-Pacific partnership, and played the role of the backbone in taking the helm steady, guiding the direction and setting the keynote.

Adhere to the direction of building an open economy. President Xi Jinping has always been advocating building an open world economy with a clear-cut stand on many multilateral occasions, such as the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation this year, the 2017 BRICS Xiamen Summit and the 2017 G20 Hamburg Summit. At the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Da Nang, President Xi Jinping stressed again that openness brings progress, while self-seclusion leaves one behind. He also pointed out that the Asia-Pacific region must adhere to the principle of building an open economy, promoting the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment, and striving to create a framework for regional cooperation featuring equal consultation, extensive participation

and universal benefit. We must support the multilateral trade system and drive economic globalization toward a more open, inclusive, universally-beneficial, balanced and win-win direction. President Xi Jinping's proposal follows the trend of the times, wins people's heart and support and is widely echoed. With the efforts of China, the promotion of free and open trade and investment and continuous opposition to protectionism were clearly written in the declaration of the leaders on the meeting. The meeting has decided to comprehensively and systematically promote the construction of Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) and make new progress based on the Beijing Roadmap and the Lima Declaration.

Draw a blueprint for a new round of development. Asia-Pacific has the biggest share of the global economy and serves as a major engine driving global growth. President Xi Jinping has perceived thoroughly the profound changes in global economy in terms of its growth momentum, development mode, globalization process and governance system. He emphasized that Asia-Pacific should expand the opening up and create a broader space for development. It is necessary to seek innovative growth and create a strong driving force for development. It is necessary to strengthen interconnection, forming a coordinated and interconnected development pattern. It is necessary to enhance the inclusiveness of development, so that people can share the fruits of development. These proposals are consistent with the one put forward by President Xi Jinping at the G20 Hangzhou Summit last year, which focuses on building an innovative, open, interconnected and inclusive world economy, and is echoing with China's five new development concepts,

injecting positive energy into the Asia-Pacific regional cooperation and global economic growth. President Xi Jinping emphasized that the Belt and Road Initiative will provide all parties with a broader and more dynamic platform for cooperation, which indicates that this initiative will have a greater radiological and stimulating effect on the economic development in the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large.

Expound the significance of promoting cooperation in the next phase. With the accelerating evolution of the political and economic landscape in the world today and the undercurrent of "anti-globalization" and protectionism, Asia-Pacific cooperation faces with more complexity and uncertainties. In response to the general concerns of all parties, President Xi Jinping clearly pointed out that all parties in the Asia-Pacific region should continuously enrich the connotation of the partnership, strengthen the awareness of a community of shared future, uphold the concept of seeking harmony while tolerating differences, take into consideration the self-interests and others' interests, and strengthen the coordination and docking of policies so as to achieve win-win results. The commitment of the participating parties of jointly building a community of shared future for the Asia-Pacific region has become a major highlight and an important achievement of this meeting. As the 30th anniversary of the establishment of APEC drawing near, President Xi Jinping, with a vision of Asia-Pacific cooperation from 2020 onwards, stressed that APEC should remain true to its original aspiration, adhere to be the "incubator" of cutting-edge concept of economic and trade cooperation, the "propeller" of regional economic integration, and the "binder" in various free trade arrangements.

APEC should reflect the strategic height and ambition, and lead the global economic development; APEC should also ensure the continuity of all the agenda and carry out a mode of relay cooperation. These proposals are both present-oriented and future-targeted, which is conducive to leading APEC cooperation forward along the right track.

In addition, President Xi Jinping also conducted a series of bilateral meetings during the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, reaching positive results of enhancing mutual trust, building consensus and expanding cooperation. President Xi Jinping has held the 5th meeting with President Vladimir Putin of Russia within this year and this is also the first meeting of the Chinese and Russian heads of state since the 19th CPC National Congress, which is of guiding significance in planning the development of China-Russia relations in the new era. Both sides agreed to continue to strengthen mutual support, deepen all-round cooperation and unswervingly push high-level operation of the comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for the two countries, thus better promoting the security and development of both countries and better safeguarding the regional and global peace and stability. The two heads of state also had an in-depth talk on the issues of common concern, which not only reflects their profound personal friendship, but also demonstrates the high level and particularity of China-Russia relations.

President Xi Jinping also respectively met with the leaders of the Republic of Korea (ROK), Japan, the Philippines and other countries. When meeting with President Moon Jae-in of the ROK, President Xi Jinping affirmed the recent consensus reached between the two sides on

improving China-ROK relations and expressed principled stance on issues concerning China's core interests. He stressed that China and the ROK should step up their communication and coordination, take an attitude responsible for history, for China-ROK relations and for the two peoples on the issues concerning each other's major interests, and make decisions that can stand the tests of history, in order to ensure bilateral relations to always go along the right direction in a steady manner. When meeting with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, President Xi Jinping, based on the recent situation in China-Japan relations, emphasized that China and Japan should make unremitting efforts and accumulate favorable conditions so as to promote the continuous improvement and sound development of China-Japan relations. Japan should take more practical actions and make specific policies to implement the strategic consensus that China and Japan are cooperation partners, but not threat to each other. When meeting with President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines, President Xi Jinping made positive comments on the development of China-Philippines relations and emphasized that the friendly policy toward China pursued by President Rodrigo Duterte is entirely in line with the interests of the people of the Philippines and the country as a whole. Both sides agreed to stick to good neighborliness and friendship, enhance political mutual trust, consolidate and deepen cooperation and better benefit the two peoples. Moreover, both sides confirmed that they will continue to properly handle the maritime issues through bilateral channels.

During the meeting, President Xi Jinping attended Dialogue between APEC Leaders and ASEAN Leaders and this is the first time for the

Chinese head of state to hold a collective dialogue with the leaders of ASEAN under the multilateral framework in recent years. The dialogue reached extensive consensus on the docking cooperation between ASEAN and APEC and the promotion of regional connectivity. President Xi Jinping encouraged the alignment of the Belt and Road Initiative with the development strategies of ASEAN, so as to build a higher level of China-ASEAN strategic partnership and move to a closer community of shared future for China and ASEAN countries, which has won positive responses from the leaders of ASEAN countries.

President Xi Jinping also witnessed the signing of a deal on upgrading the China-Chile Free Trade Agreement with President Veronica Michelle Bachelet of Chile. This is the first upgraded version of the free trade agreement signed between China and Latin American countries, which will inject new impetus into practical cooperation between China and Chile and set a new benchmark for China-Latin America cooperation.

3. To Carry Forward the Tradition of Good-neighborly Friendship and Enhance China-Vietnam and China-Laos Intimacy and Closeness

Wang Yi said that China has built profound traditional friendships with Vietnam and Laos throughout the process of our joint pursuit of national independence and liberation. With close geographical location, the same social system and similar paths of development, destinies of both countries are closely connected. As General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and President of China, Xi Jinping firstly visited Vietnam and Laos after the 19th CPC National

Congress to achieve the mutual visits between the top leaders of the two parties and the two countries of China and Vietnam as well as China and Laos, reflecting a high emphasis on consolidating bilateral good-neighborly friendships and promoting comprehensive strategic cooperation, and sending a clear signal to the international community that China will promote the building of a community of shared future with neighboring countries and support the development of socialism cause.

The traditional friendships have been further promoted. Both Vietnam and Laos received President Xi Jinping with the highest standards and made special arrangements. General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Nguyễn Phú Trọng and President Tran Dai Quang of Vietnam jointly held a grand welcoming banquet. The top leaders of two terms of party and country of Laos received President Xi Jinping. President Xi Jinping amicably interacted and communicated with the leaders of the two counties, fully reflecting the special and close relationships. President Xi Jinping recalled the past in light of the current situation, and reviewed the history of friendly exchanges between the leaders of the older generation and the experience of the two peoples supporting each other, and laid wreathes at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and the unknown martyr's monument in Laos, which aroused strong resonance in local societies. In the former residence of Ho Chi Minh, President Xi Jinping tasted tea and talked freely with General Secretary Nguyễn Phú Trọng, and promised that they would stay true to the original aspiration of China-Vietnam traditional friendship, and grasp the characteristics of the shared destiny, in a bid to open up a brighter future. The friendship between China and the Pholsena family of Laos has become a favorite tale. President Xi

Jinping amicably met with the friends of Pholsena family and other families in Vientiane, reviewed their friendship and encouraged them to continuously devote themselves to the cause of China-Laos friendship. Along the way, scenes of warm hospitality came one after another and people who lined the two sides of the street to extend their welcomes can be seen everywhere, which shows that the China-Vietnam friendship and the China-Laos friendship have remained unshakable and become even firmer as time goes by, shining with new vigor and vitality in the new era.

Political mutual trust has been further enhanced. President Xi Jinping reached important consensus with leaders of Vietnam and Laos on consolidating political mutual trust, intensifying strategic communication, deepening party contacts and exchanges in ruling experience, strengthening multilateral coordination and maintaining common strategic interests, and thus elevating bilateral comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership to a new stage. Friends are valued in heart-to-heart sharing. President Xi Jinping held a small-scale communication with General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong. Both sides, on the basis of the comradely and brotherly spirit, exchanged in-depth views on the major strategic issues of relations between the two parties and the two countries, deepened mutual trust, expanded consensus, and enhanced tacit understanding, thus bringing more fundamental stability to bilateral relations. The two sides agreed to follow the consensus reached by the leaders of both parties and both countries to properly handle maritime issues, steadily advance maritime cooperation including joint-development, and jointly safeguard the peace and stability in

the South China Sea. The development of China-Laos relations has always walked in the forefront of China's relations with neighboring countries. President Xi Jinping and the leaders of Laos had a long and in-depth talk and both sides agreed to enrich the China-Laos comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership featuring high-level mutual trust, mutual assistance and mutual benefit, and build a community of shared future with strategic significance. China issued joint statements respectively with Vietnam and Laos, epitomizing their high degree of political consensus on working together for a common cause and a bright future.

Practical cooperation has been further expanded. China, Vietnam and Laos are all in the pivotal stage of reform and development, and both China-Vietnam cooperation and China-Laos cooperation face new practical demands and embrace new historical opportunities. President Xi Jinping and leaders of Vietnam and Laos worked out systemic deployment and comprehensive plans for intensifying bilateral cooperation in all fields. The three countries agreed to speed up the integration of development strategies, and steadily advance major cooperation projects. Vietnam openly supported the joint building of the "Belt and Road" initiative. China and Vietnam have signed inter-governmental documents on the construction of the "Belt and Road" and "Two Corridors and One Economic Circle", clearly charting the course for bilateral cooperation in the next phase. China and Laos decided to construct China-Laos Economic Corridor together based on China-Laos Railway, and the Corridor will become the most important achievement of aligning the "Belt and Road" Initiative and Laos' strategy of "transformation

from a land-locked country into a land-linked one". China has signed nearly 20 cooperation agreements with Vietnam and Laos respectively, covering infrastructure construction, economy and trade, production capacity, economic cooperation zone, finance, science and technology, agriculture, and human resources, which shows that the advantage of traditional friendship is being transformed into more and more benefits in practical cooperation.

Public opinion foundation has been further consolidated. President Xi Jinping has mentioned repeatedly that amity between the people holds the key to sound state-to-state relations and lies in shared aspiration. To further consolidate and develop bilateral relations, we must gain people's support, accommodate their wills and benefit them. President Xi Jinping also puts such conviction into practice. Whenever he visits or receives leaders from other countries, he strengthens communication with them on expanding cultural and people-to-people exchanges, and proposes practical initiatives and concrete measures. In addition, he has close contacts with local friendly personages and narrows the distance with them through warm words, intimate communications and affinity. President Xi Jinping also attended the completion and handover ceremony of Vietnam-China Friendship Palace, and the foundation stone laying ceremony of Mahosot General Hospital in Laos. He stressed that both China-Vietnam and China-Laos cooperation should give priority to people's livelihood and benefit more local people. During these visits, China has announced new measures to help Vietnam and Laos improve their people's livelihood. This is a concrete expression for China to fulfill its obligation as a traditional friendly neighbour of Vietnam and Laos and also the real reflection of

upholding justice while pursuing shared interests.

In the end, Wang Yi pointed out that the visit of President Xi Jinping was a historical one with overall significance as it delivers in-depth discussions with neighboring countries, takes root in Asia-Pacific region and affects countries around the world. After receiving leaders of the US, Russia and other countries, China's diplomacy has made headway both at home and abroad, and been expanded with major countries, neighboring countries, and multilateral diplomacy, thus introducing a brilliant opening of diplomacy in the new era since 19th CPC National Congress. We understand that the 19th CPC National Congress not only embarks on a new journey of reform and development, but also sounds the trumpet of diplomacy in new era as well as brings new opportunities for win-win cooperation and common development of China and other countries around the world. At the new historical period, China's diplomacy will move forward with a broader horizon, a higher goal, a grander landscape and a more confident pace. Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, we will unite more closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core, remain true to our original aspirations and keep our missions firmly in mind, and continue to carve out a new landscape of China's major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in the new era. We will make new and greater contributions to realizing the strategic target of the "two centenary goals" and the Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as well as achieving the lasting peace and common development of the world.

China-India Relations

THE XI PATH TO PROSPERITY

On November 4, 2017, Indian Newspaper The Indian Express published the article “The Xi Path to Prosperity” of H.E. Ambassador Luo Zhaohui. The full text is as follows:

On October 24th, 2017, the twice-a-decade National Congress of the Communist Party of China in Beijing successfully completed its week-long session where I was present as Chinese ambassador to India.

As the most important outcome, the 19th CPC National Congress has endorsed Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as the guiding ideology that the whole party will long adhered to.

First of all, the Thought originates from the great political judgment that Socialism with Chinese Characteristics has crossed the threshold into a new era. China has witnessed historic changes since reform and opening up nearly 40 years ago, especially in the past five years. The Chinese nation has achieved a tremendous transformation—it has stood up, grown rich, and is now becoming strong.

Second, the Thought originates from the new changes of the principal contradiction in Chinese society. It has greatly evolved from the contradiction between the ever-growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production to the one between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people’s ever-growing needs for a better life. The evolution of the principal contradiction in Chinese society has



raised new demands for the work of the party and the state. We will devote ourselves to addressing development’s imbalances and inadequacies, driving China’s

economy from a phase of rapid growth to a stage of high-quality development, in a bid to meet the people’s ever-growing demand for a better life.

Third, the Thought will serve as a guideline to implement the new blueprint. As per achieving the two centenary goals, China aims to accomplish the task of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020 when the Communist Party of China celebrates its centenary anniversary. Building on this achievement, we will strive for developing China into a strong modern socialist country by 2050 when the country celebrates its centenary anniversary. The 19th National Congress has drawn up a two-step approach to achieve this goal. In the first stage from 2020 to 2035, socialist modernization will be basically realized. In the second stage from 2035 to 2050, we will develop China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful.

Fourth, the Thought is abundant in content which includes comprehensively deepening reform, advancing law-based governance, exercising full and rigorous governance over the Party as well as policy guidance on political affairs, economy, culture, education, foreign affairs and national defense. The overarching goal is to realize socialist modernization and the great rejuvenation of Chinese nation.

I have noticed that the Indian media pays close attention to the 19th CPC National Congress. The emerging concerns and misgivings focus on the allegation that a rising China would be a threat. The doubts are pretty much misplaced.

First, to bring China's new blueprint into reality, we are committed to building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and thereafter developing a great modern socialist country. China will maintain a stable society with economy

booming, which in itself contributes to world peace and stability.

Second, to bring the new blueprint into reality, China will certainly make greater contribution to world peace and development. The essence of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Thought on Diplomacy is to forge a new form of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice, and win-win cooperation, and build a community with a shared future for mankind, to build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. China is opposed to zero-sum game and never seeks hegemony.

Third, to bring the new blueprint into reality, China will continue making development as top priority, continue reform and opening up, and promote further integration into the world. It will present greater opportunity for China to advance mutually beneficial cooperation with India and the rest of the world.

Fourth, to bring the new blueprint into reality, a stable and sound international environment and order is highly required for China. This has determined that China must stay committed to an independent foreign policy of peace, upholding the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and promoting good neighborliness and friendship.

In a word, to make new and greater contributions to mankind is our Party's abiding mission. General Secretary Xi Jinping's Thought on Diplomacy is highly innovative and consistent. It will further enhance the closer interactions between China and the outside world, and exert positive influences on the international community.

After the 19th CPC National Congress, China's diplomacy has already taken on a new look. Russian Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev made a successful visit to China. President of the United States Donald Trump will visit China soon. Chinese leaders will later attend the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, the Series of Leaders' Meetings on East Asia Cooperation and visit some other countries. China-ROK and China-Japan relations have also made positive progress.

Both China and India are developing countries and face common tasks of developing economy and improving people's wellbeing. At a critical stage of deepening reform and advancing modernization, both countries need to foster a favorable external environment. China and India are neighbors that cannot be moved away. We live under the same sky. As important members of BRICS and the SCO, China and India are committed to advancing globalization and multi-polarity and upholding democracy in international relations. We believe that the New India initiative proposed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the Chinese Dream are closely connected and can be synergized as well.

The Chinese government attaches great importance to its relations with India. President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi have met many times. In early September, the two leaders reached important consensus on bilateral relations during the meeting in Xiamen, China. We need to implement the consensus, enhance mutual trust and focus on cooperation while properly managing differences in a bid to take our bilateral relations to a new level.

A CHINESE VIEW OF THE NEW GLOBAL ORDER

On November 15, 2017, Indian Newspaper The Tribune published the article “A Chinese View of the New Global Order” of H.E. Ambassador Luo Zhaohui. The full text is as follows:

A Chinese view of the new global order

LUO ZHAOHUI
Chinese Ambassador to India

As a saying goes, if you want to create an opponent, you will have an opponent. The cold war mentality must give way to closer Indo-Pacific ties.

THE 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has successfully concluded in Beijing, but the heated discussion and interpretation of it continue both in China and abroad. People show strong interests in its far-reaching influence on China and the world, as well as China-India relations.

I believe that the influence is positive and I would like to highlight my optimism in the following three aspects.

First, I am optimistic about China's development and its future. One important political judgment in the 19th CPC National Congress is that Socialism with Chinese Characteristics has crossed the threshold into a new era. China is the second largest economy in the world. Over the past five years, China has made historical progress and deepened its reform and opening-up. With an average annual economic growth of 7.2 per cent, China's average contribution to the global economic growth exceeds 30 percent annually. More than 60 million people have been lifted out of poverty. People are talking about high-speed train, Alipay, bicycle-sharing and online shopping with great interest. In the early stage of China's reform and opening-up, we formulated a "three-step" roadmap of development. The first step is to address the subsistence problem, rich and poor; the second is to build a moderately prosperous society in the second step. These two goals have been successfully accomplished in advance. At present, we are in the decisive stage of the third step for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020 when the CPC celebrates its centenary anniversary.

In the meantime, the principal contradiction in Chinese society has changed. This is another important political judgment made in the 19th CPC National Congress. It has evolved from the contradiction between the ever-growing material and cultural needs of the people and the backwardness of social production, to the one between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people's ever-growing needs for a better life. It indicates that we need to focus on addressing development's imbalances and inequalities, and shift the economy from high speed growth to improvement in quality and effect of development. With this, we will be better placed to focus on green development and environmental protection, and to promote well-rounded human development and all-round social progress.

The great practice of China's reform and opening-up and the great era we are in call for the great theories and ideas envisaged by the Congress. The 19th CPC National Congress has embodied the Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as the guiding ideology that the CPC adheres to on a long-term basis.

The Thought will guide China to realize its blueprint. The Party Congress has drawn up a two-step approach to develop China into a great modern socialist country by 2050 when China celebrates its centenary anniversary, building on the foundation created by the moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020. At the first stage from 2020 to 2035, socialist modernization will be basically realized. At the second stage from 2035 to 2050, we will build China a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful.

Second, I am optimistic about China's interaction with the rest of the world. China has been deeply integrated into the world and long adhered to the fundamental national policy of opening up. President Xi Jinping attaches great importance to and directly participates in China's external exchanges. Over the past five years, President Xi has made 28 foreign trips to 56 countries. China has hosted APEC, G20, BRICS Summit and the Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. Earlier this year, President Xi's speech on globalization and free trade at the World Economic Forum in Davos was very inspiring. He is the super diplomat of China and the great contributor to world peace and development.

The Xi Jinping Thought on major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics is highly innovative and consistent. One of the important concepts is to forge a new form of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice, and win-win cooperation. The other one is to build a community with a shared future for mankind, to build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that engages lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. In line with the world trend, President Xi's thought on diplomacy follows the tide of the times and will further strengthen China's interaction with the rest of the world.

A prosperous and stable China in itself is a contribution to world peace and development and will provide more opportunities for world prosperity, progress, and mutually beneficial cooperation. In the coming 50 years, China's market will further expand. It is projected that China will import \$24 billion worth of goods and attract \$2 trillion of foreign direct investment. China's total outward investment will reach \$2 trillion. Next November, Shanghai will host the first China International Import Expo.

To realize the blueprint and achieve greater progress, China needs a stable international and regional environment and order. In this context, China must stay committed to its independent foreign policy of peace, upholding the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, and promoting good neighborhood and friendship. China is opposed to zero-sum game and never seeks hegemony.

After the 19th CPC National Congress, China's diplomacy has already taken on a new look. Russian and the US leaders visited China successively. President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang will attend several multilateral meetings respectively and visit some neighbouring countries. China-Russia and China-Japan relations have also made progress.

Third, I am optimistic about the prospect of China-India relations. The new thought and concept have emerged in the 19th National Congress. President Xi and Prime Minister Modi reached important consensus during their meeting in September in Xiamen. Against the abundant backdrop, I am optimistic about China-India relations. Both China and India are developing countries and face common tasks of developing economy and improving people's well-being. At a critical stage of deepening reform and advancing modernization, both countries need to foster a favourable external environment. China and India are neighbours that cannot be moved away. We view under the same sky. As important members of BRICS and the G20, China and India are committed to advancing globalization and multipolarity and upholding democracy in international relations. We believe that the New India initiative proposed by Prime Minister Modi and the Chinese Dream are closely connected and can be synergized as well.

In recent days, some media have been covering the concept of "Indo-Pacific Strategy" and speculating that the emerging military and cooperation is against China. I have a different opinion. As a saying goes, if you want to create an opponent, you will have an opponent. We should get rid of the cold war mentality. In fact, it is in the interests of all parties and in the trend of globalization to enhance closer Indo-Pacific ties from a geographical and economic perspective. Above all, China cannot be contained. We are fully confident about it.

China attaches great importance to China-India relations. There will be a series of institutional dialogues between the two countries. We need to set long-term goals for our relations such as Free Trade Agreement, the Treaty of Good Neighbourliness and Friendly Cooperation between China and India, "early harvest" on the boundary issue and alignment of the Belt and Road Initiative with India's development strategies. I firmly believe that China and India can move at the same pace towards the same direction. We need to enhance mutual trust and focus on cooperation, while properly managing differences, in order to promote China-India relations to a new level.

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train, Alipay, bicycle-sharing and online shopping with great interest. In the early stage of China's reform and opening-up, we formulated a "three-step" roadmap of development. The first step is to address the subsistence problem, followed by preliminarily building a moderately prosperous society as the second step. These two goals have been successfully accomplished in advance. At present, we are in the decisive stage of the third step for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020 when the CPC celebrates its centenary anniversary.

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REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LUO ZHAOHUI AT THE 2ND CHINA-INDIA TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER, COLLABORATIVE INNOVATION & INVESTMENT CONFERENCE

(November 16th, 2017)

Shri Rajeev Shukla, Member of Rajya Sabha, Chairman of India China Trade Centre,

Shri S. N. Tripathy, Additional Secretary and Financial Advisor of Ministry of Agriculture,

Dr. Anup Chandra Pandey, Commissioner of Infrastructure and Industrial Development Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh,

Mr. Hou Shuqian, Head of the Chinese delegation, Director

General, Yunan Academy of Science and Technology,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to attend this conference, together with friends from the Chinese and Indian governments as well as sectors of technology, innovation and investment to promote cooperation and exchanges between China and India. This conference serves as a

platform for exchanges between China and India's technology and industry communities. It is also a vivid epitome of "Dragon-Elephant Tango" and our win-win cooperation. This conference will contribute significantly to our technology, innovation and investment cooperation, and to the development of China-India relations.



The recently-concluded 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China pointed out that as socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, China has been transitioning from high-speed growth to high-quality development. China has made it clear that innovation is the primary driving force behind development and it is the strategic underpinning for building a modernized economy. We have decided to make China a country of innovators and a scientific and technological powerhouse to better meet people's aspirations for a better life.

China has been actively exploring social and economic development through technological innovation. In recent years, China put technological innovation at the centre of its overall national development, devoted great

energy to implementing the innovation-driven development strategy, and issued policy guidance such as Outline of the National Strategy of Innovation-Driven Development and National Technology Transfer System Program. China has been promoting fundamental research, original innovation and cutting-edge technology breakthrough, facilitating the transfer and commercialization of scientific and technological achievements, and creating a sound environment for mass entrepreneurship and innovation. Huge progress has been made in technological innovation. Driven by the innovation strategy, China has made great achievements in science and technology, such as the Tiangong-2 space lab, the deep-sea manned submersible Jiaolong, the five-hundred-meter aperture spherical

telescope (FAST) Tianyan, the dark matter probe satellite Wukong, and the quantum science satellite Mozi. China's four great new inventions, the high-speed railway, online shopping, online payment Alipay and sharing bicycles, have established remarkable reputation across the globe.

As the world's largest developing countries, China and India share many similarities in development stage, population size and the demand to improve people's well-being. We have many common goals in technological innovation, and are highly adaptive to and compatible with each other in technology transfer. Over the past years, China and India has made solid progress in technology, innovation and investment cooperation. The two countries have carried out a number

of joint research projects, and witnessed an increase in technology transfers as well as transnational start-up investments. For instance, with technologies from China First Metallurgical Group Co., Ltd, Bhilai Steel Plant of Steel Authority of India managed to save 10% of its costs. Many Chinese venture capitals have invested in Indian Internet companies such as Paytm. A Chinese company has just set up an internet startup incubator called "Zhudao Lab" in Gurgaon. Competitive Indian enterprises in IT, pharmacy and consultancy like Infosys and TATA have also entered Chinese market. In the Sino-Indian Software Industry Park in Linyi city, Shandong province, more than a hundred Indian software engineers work together with their Chinese counterparts. They help and learn from each other, and jointly start their businesses.

China is now striving to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects and a great modern socialist country. India is pressing ahead with "New India" and is making great efforts to implement its own national strategies such as "Make in India", "Startup India", "Digital India" and "Smart Cities". During this new historical era and in the midst of a new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation, the "Chinese Dream" and the "New India" create broad potential for cooperation. China-India technology and innovation cooperation has a bright future. A lot more could be done. With this in mind, we stand ready to work with India in the following aspects:

First, we need to establish innovation cooperation mechanisms. China has established innovation

cooperation mechanisms, such as "Innovation Dialogue", with the United States, the UK, Russia and Israel, etc. Based on the existing China-India Joint Committee on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, the two countries could establish inter-governmental innovation cooperation mechanisms and platforms to plan and guide China-India cooperation in science, technology and innovation in the new era. In technology transfer, we should expedite the establishment of China-India Technology Transfer Centre at the national level.

Second, we need to deepen key-area cooperation. China and India should enhance cooperation in new energy and jointly tackle climate change by developing new and renewable energy projects such as solar power and electric vehicles. We





should strengthen cooperation in environmental protection technologies, and jointly development technologies in haze treatment and the prevention and control of water pollution. We should strengthen cooperation in agricultural science and technology, and support each other in the development of hybrid rice and ecological agriculture. China has achieved significantly in the cultivation of hybrid rice. A team led by the famous "Father of Hybrid Rice" Yuan Longping has created another world record this year, with per hectare yield of single-cropping rice reaching more than 17 tons. We should strengthen internet and ICT cooperation. Chinese companies like Huawei, Alibaba and Tencent are working with Reliance, Paytm, Flipkart and other Indian companies to carry out many cooperation projects. We should strengthen AI technology cooperation, jointly seize the opportunities presented by the new round of AI scientific and technological revolution

and tackle its challenges. We should enhance cooperation in traditional medicine. The traditional Chinese medicine and Ayurveda are treasures of China and India respectively. We should jointly revitalize our traditional medicine by means of modern science and technology, and make greater contribution to mankind. We should enhance cooperation in science and technology finance and ensure that venture capitals can better serve innovation-driven companies in both countries. China's Shenzhen Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange are in talks with each other for the establishment of Sino-India Innovative Capital Alliance and Sino-India Innovative Enterprise Service Platform supported by governments and with innovation enterprises and financial service sector as leading actors.

Third, we need to promote exchanges between scientists and engineers. In particular, we should

increase exchanges between young scientists on a larger, more regular and institutionalized basis.

Fourth, we need to enhance cooperation in the research and sharing of policies and theories of technological innovation. China and India are actively exploring respective paths to become a rich and strong country through technological innovation. Both countries have undertaken many studies and practices in advancing innovation and entrepreneurship, the building of smart cities, as well as in green and coordinated development. The two sides can share their development philosophies, policies and experiences, engage in mutual learning, draw on each other's merits in a bid to achieve common development.

To conclude, I wish this conference a great success. Thank you!

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LUO ZHAOHUI AT THE GALA NIGHT FOR CHINA-INDIA YOUTH

(November 17th, 2017)



Dr. Amarendra Kumar Dubey, Secretary of Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports, Ms. Yin Dongmei, Person in Charge, All-China Youth Federation, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen, Namaste!

I am very delighted to see so many young and lively faces today. Welcome to our Embassy. Present here today are outstanding

representatives of Chinese and Indian youth, the Stars of Tomorrow in the development of China and India. I hope that today's function will not only be a joyous event for young people, but also a platform to make new friends and exchange ideas.

India is an important stop during the youthhood of my wife Dr. Jiang Yili and me. More than 20 years ago, inspired by our love for Indian culture, we came here for work and study

respectively. At that time, there were not many channels to visit India. Being a diplomat or student was the most viable options. Today, as our economy and society continue to grow and China-India relations keep developing, young people have much more access and opportunities to engage. From this perspective, you all have better historical opportunities and conditions than my generation to contribute to the development of China-India relations.



India, like China, has a huge youth population. According to a 2014 UN report, the population between 10 and 24 years old in China and in India is 269 million and 356 million respectively, taking the top two places in the world. In 2017, there are 7.95 million college graduates in China. According to Indian media reports, there are as many as 5 million graduates each year in India. Both countries are faced with the task of giving full play to their "youth advantages" and promoting sustainable economic development.

During the recently-concluded 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, President Xi Jinping pointed out that a nation will prosper only when its young people thrive; a country will be full of hope and have a great tomorrow only when its younger generations have

ideals, ability, and a strong sense of responsibility. The Chinese Dream is a dream about history, the present, and the future. It is a dream of our generation, but even more so, a dream of the younger generations. The Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation will be realized ultimately through the endeavors of young people, generation by generation.

The party congress decided to cultivate a large number of young scientists and engineers and open more channels for college graduates and other young people to find jobs, start their own businesses, and to set the stage for them to excel. The report has set the course for tapping into Chinese youth's demographic dividend.

In recent years, India has

launched various programs such as "Make in India", "Skill India" and "Startup India". Many of these initiatives encourage young people to innovate, start their own businesses, and strive to provide impetus for sustained economic growth. China and India have similar national conditions, development stages and development goals. Both countries can enhance policy dialogues, exchange ideas and learn from each other on how to promote the all-round development of youth and create a sound environment for them.

Friends,

China-India relations are in a crucial period. During the BRICS Summit this September, President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi reached important consensus on strengthening our bilateral



relations. Both sides agreed to look ahead and start a new chapter. The 19th National Congress of the CPC announced that China will deepen relations with its neighbors in accordance with the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit, and inclusiveness as well as the policy of forging friendship and partnership with its neighbors. We wish to build a community with a shared future for mankind, and an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world with lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. This will have a positive impact on the future development of China-India relations.

The youth are the future of the

country and the world. You are the future of China-India relations. Youth exchanges are an important part of the China-India relations. Since 2006, the youth delegations have visited each other for ten times. In recent years, the BRICS Youth Forum, the Asian-African Youth Festival, the SCO Youth Exchange Camp, the Young Sinologist Training Program and other multilateral youth activities also provide great platforms for our young people. In the future, while promoting short-term programs such as the exchange of visits between our young people, we should also achieve more breakthroughs in long-term programs such as exchange of international students, visiting

scholars, scientists and engineers.

In the coming days, the youth delegation from China will visit various places in India. India is now in a crucial period of reform with great momentum for development. It is a good opportunity for the young people from both countries to communicate and learn from each other. We hope that our young people could make more friends, present a true China to India, and bring India's good experiences and practices back to China.

To conclude, I wish you all have a pleasant evening! Thank you!



SINGLES' DAY SALES AT ALIBABA HIT NEW HIGH



A screen shows the value of goods transacted at Alibaba Group's 11.11 Singles' Day global shopping festival, in Shanghai, east China, Nov. 12, 2017. Alibaba Group Holding Limited announced on Sunday that 168.2 billion RMB yuan (25.3 billion U.S. dollars) of gross merchandise volume was settled through Alipay on Nov. 11, 2017, 39 percent more than in 2016. (Xinhua/Huang Zongzhi)

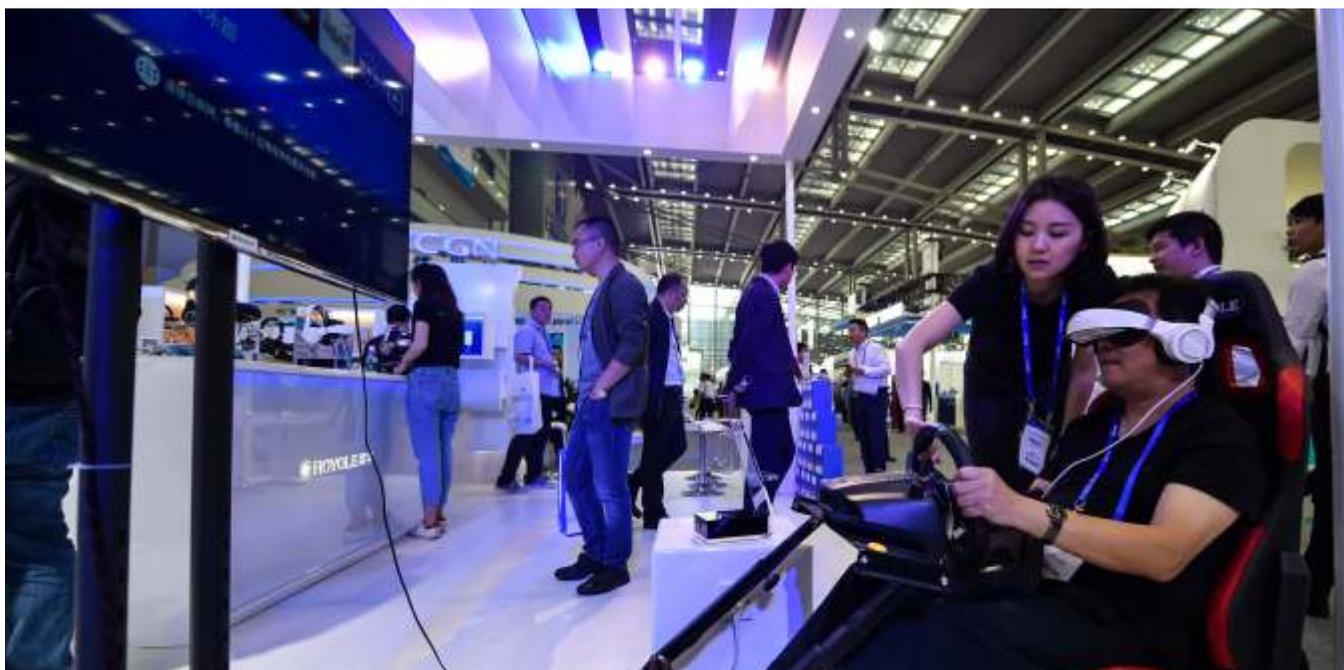


Journalists take photos of a screen showing the value of goods transacted at Alibaba Group's 11.11 Singles' Day global shopping festival, in Shanghai, east China, Nov. 12, 2017. Alibaba Group Holding Limited announced on Sunday that 168.2 billion RMB yuan (25.3 billion U.S. dollars) of gross merchandise volume was settled through Alipay on Nov. 11, 2017, 39 percent more than in 2016. (Xinhua/Huang Zongzhi)

CHINA'S LARGEST HI-TECH FAIR OPENS IN SHENZHEN



Robots play football under the command of a person during the 19th China Hi-Tech Fair in Shenzhen, south China's Guangdong Province, Nov. 16, 2017. More than 3,000 exhibitors would show latest achievements in science and technology here on the fair which kicked off on Thursday. (Xinhua/Mao Siqian)



A visitor experiences 3D theatre during the 19th China Hi-Tech Fair in Shenzhen, south China's Guangdong Province, Nov. 16, 2017. More than 3,000 exhibitors would show latest achievements in science and technology here on the fair which kicked off on Thursday. (Xinhua/Mao Siqian)

INDIVIDUAL INVESTORS IN E CHINA PLAY KEY ROLE TO BOOST RURAL ECONOMY



Hu Weihong and his wife Zheng Youjuan, who invested about 50 million yuan (7.5 million U.S. dollars) to build a farm to produce milk, hold goats in their arms at the farm in Jiande City, east China's Zhejiang Province, Nov. 16, 2017. About 3,000 individual investors have invested a total of 12 billion yuan (1.8 billion U.S. dollars) in producing and processing agricultural products industry, rural e-commerce business and tourism industry in Jiande City in recent years. (Xinhua/Tan Jin)



Zhu Xiaobing who invested about 6 million yuan (900,000 U.S. dollars) to build homestays points in front of his houses in Sandu Town of Jiande City, east China's Zhejiang Province, Nov. 15, 2017. About 3,000 individual investors have invested a total of 12 billion yuan (1.8 billion U.S. dollars) in producing and processing agricultural products industry, rural e-commerce business and tourism industry in Jiande City in recent years. (Xinhua/Tan Jin)

BLOOMING CHRYSANTHEMUM DISPLAYED IN E CHINA'S BAOTU SPRING PARK



People visit blooming chrysanthemum in the Baotu Spring Park in Jinan, capital city of east China's Shandong Province, Nov. 2, 2017. More than 500 varieties of chrysanthemum are displayed at the 38th Baotu Spring Park Chrysanthemum Exhibition which will last until Nov. 25. (Xinhua/Li Ziheng)



Photo taken on Nov. 2, 2017 shows blooming chrysanthemum in the Baotu Spring Park in Jinan, capital city of east China's Shandong Province. More than 500 varieties of chrysanthemum are displayed at the 38th Baotu Spring Park Chrysanthemum Exhibition which will last until Nov. 25. (Xinhua/Guo Xulei)

NEW PAGE STARTED AS TIBET AWARDS DOCTORATES FOR 1ST TIME



Lhasa, Nov. 10 (Xinhua) -- Four students in southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region were granted doctorate degrees Friday, the first batch of doctorate degrees ever awarded by a Tibetan university.

The students majoring in Tibetan history, Tibetan language and literature, high-altitude medicine, attended the graduation ceremony at Tibet University Friday.

Though a "Gexe Lharampa," a title similar to a doctorate in Tibetan Buddhism, was awarded as the highest academic degree to lamas in

Tibetan Buddhism studies in Tibet, an academic doctorate in the modern education system was previously absent in the region.

"As one of the first doctorate holders that were indigenously cultivated in Tibet, I appreciate very much the accomplishment of study under the government policy to protect and inherit ethnic culture," said Soinam Cering, 32, one of the graduates.

STUDY AT DOORSTEP

Soinam Cering is the son of a

farmer in the region's Xigaze area.

When he was young, he loved reading books left by his grandfather, who had received private tutoring and engaged in filing historic archives after the emancipation of Tibet.

Reading a lot of history books, Soinam Cering grew a strong interest in Tibetan history. After graduating from university, he worked in the Xigaze government before enrolling as a Mandarin-Tibetan translation major for a master's degree in Tibet University.

"I had never dreamed of becoming a doctor before 2014," he said, adding that the high cost of being away from home was a major reason he hesitated to apply for a doctor's degree in other cities.

Tibet University was authorized to award doctorates in 2013.

The next year, when Soinam Cering graduated for his master's degree, he was first place in the enrollment exam, becoming the first doctorate student of Cedain Zhaxi, head of the China Tibetology research institute of the university.

Over the past three years, Soinam

Cering wrote more than 10 papers.

He was also awarded a scholarship for doctors three times in a row funded by the central and regional government.

MINIATURE OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

According to Cedain Zhaxi, young people like Soinam Cering have a good command of both Mandarin and foreign language, enabling them to learn new research methods and helping them innovate in studying Tibetan history.

"Their broad vision will help fill

the gaps of our previous generations," he said. "They are lucky, born in a new era with the rapid education development of our country."

Before Tibet was emancipated, only 5 percent of local people, from the families of land lords or rich merchants, had a chance to receive education, mostly in monasteries or old-style private schools.

"Tibetologists like us mostly received education after the emancipation," Cedain Zhaxi said, adding he was a beneficiary himself.

Cedain Zhaxi graduated from



Tibet University in 1985 and stayed on to teach. Four years later, he was sent to Beijing-based Minzu University of China for further study.

Tibet University was authorized to award master's degrees in 1998, and doctor's degrees in 2013.

Cedain Zhaxi said the progress of Tibet University to offer higher educational degrees was a miniature of the development of higher education in Tibet.

Over the past six decades, the

region has formed a modern educational system that covers every level of education.

It offers free education for 15 years from kindergarten to senior high school, one of the first provincial regions in China to do so.

The college admission rate for children of Tibetan farmers and herders reached 75.4 percent this year, according to educational authorities.

Currently, Tibet has seven higher

education institutions, with over 60 students pursuing doctorate degrees.

Tao Ran, with the regional education department, said more universities in the region would apply for permits to grant master's and doctoral degrees, particularly in disciplines such as ethnic culture and plateau science, where they have an advantage.

"The higher education of Tibet has now started a new page," he said.

TARGETED POVERTY-ALLEVIATION LIFTS MORE PEOPLE OUT OF POVERTY IN TIBET



According to official data, since the targeted poverty-relief work started, about 147 thousand residents in southwest China's Tibet have been lifted out of poverty.

According to Latso and Nyima Sichu, both are delegates to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) from Tibet, there are fewer poor households and more rich ones in their villages benefitted from the poverty-alleviation policies and thus the villagers feel grateful for the party's good policies from the bottom of their hearts.

Nyima Sichu said there're a variety of subsidies available now, allowing residents to apply for under certain standards. In order to make those policies clear to villagers, he often called them together and used

powerpoint presentations as a tool to explain to them.

"Now, the only households with poverty issues are the elderly or people with health problems, people who do not have working capability, but luckily there's social guarantees, and the village also does everything it can to help them."

As the only region in China with connected areas suffering from poverty, Tibet still has a population of 442 thousand poverty-stricken residents. This is a critical challenge.

Benba Tashi, the secretary of CPC Shetongmon County Committee and also a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress, said that it is the key to win the war against poverty to conduct targeted poverty-alleviation policy.

Benba Teshi attaches a lot importance on poverty-alleviation through industries. He plans to apply for a 380 million yuan (57 million US dollars) poverty-relief grant to expand the current chicken farms in his county to create a Tibetan chicken cultivation enterprise combining breeding, cultivation, production, research and development, and sales, through which the average per capita income for the 1,937 residents among 450 poor households will increase by 3,700 yuan (558 US dollars) each year.

In addition, the county is also planning to establish a Tibetan medicine cultivation base and an edible mushroom cultivation base.

According to Benba Teshi, the county plans to relocate 6,934



residents among 1,707 households to alleviate their poverty during the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-2020). Currently, 832 new houses accommodating for 3,534 people

have been completed.

It is said in President Xi Jinping's report to the 19th CPC National Congress that it is a must to win the

war against poverty to ensure all the rural population and poverty-stricken counties will be free of poverty by 2020.



PROTECTING THE ANTELOPES

It was a summer evening in the late 1990s. Tsering Samdrup, then in his 20s, was driving with his fellow patrolmen around Zhuonai Lake in Hoh Xil, in Qinghai province, where tens of thousands of Tibetan antelopes from Tibet, the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous regions and Three-River-Source region in Qinghai had arrived at the end of May and the start of June.

Suddenly they stopped the

vehicle and stayed put.

"About a dozen meters away, a huge brown bear with its back to us was busy digging a hole looking for marmots," says Tsering, 43.

The brown bear soon pulled a marmot out of the hole, alive and kicking, but just tucked it under its left arm and continued digging.

Another unlucky marmot was soon drawn out.

The bear then hastily tried to tuck

the second marmot under its left arm, forgetting there was one there already.

So, as it raised its left arm, the first marmot dropped down and ran away, replaced by the second one.

The bear dug out six marmots in total, but only got away with the last one.

The big fluffy predator was unaware of the presence of the amused humans in the car.

"If bears get something to eat, they have no time for you," says Tsering.

But this was not the closest he got to bears.

On many summer nights in the 20 years since he arrived in Hoh Xil, at 4,600 meters above the sea, from his hometown in the Yushu Tibetan autonomous prefecture in 1997, he and his fellow patrolmen have had to remain in their tents with their guns loaded as they listened to the heavy breathing of brown bears.

"Typically it was a family, a mother leading two or three cubs. But they never came in and would just circle our tents for several hours and leave," he says.

Tsering landed in Hoh Xil in 1997, two years after being discharged from military service.

Since he blacked out due to altitude sickness two years ago and stayed in bed for 20 days, he has been transferred to the publicity department of Hoh Xil National



Nature Reserve Administration in Golmud, the second largest city in Qinghai in terms of population. Earlier this year, Hoh Xil was listed by the UNESCO as a world natural heritage.

Speaking of how he decided to take the job 18 years ago, he says: "I had heard about illegal hunting there,

and the sacrifice of Sonam Dargye to protect Tibetan antelopes.

"My mother didn't want me to go, worrying about the altitude. But I didn't worry that much."

Describing the job, he says that the first patrolmen in Hoh Xil? Tsering and the other members in the protection station at



Wudaoliang only knew that they were there to protect Tibetan antelopes, but no one had seen one or knew what they looked like.

Back in 1997, the number of Tibetan antelopes were fewer as tens of thousands of them had been killed by poachers who would kill them and sell their wool to make shahtoosh (shawls) that were popular with the rich.

It was not until dusk on their second day at work that Tsering and his fellow patrolmen saw Tibetan antelopes from afar.

"They ran away swiftly on hearing the sound of the vehicle engine. They were very alert to the sound of vehicle engines because the hunters also drove," he says.

On seeing them the patrolmen asked each other: "Are they the legendary Tibetan antelopes? Nobody knew."

The core area of Hoh Xil, where Tibetan antelopes give birth, lies around the Zhuonai Lake and Taiyang Lake, respectively, about 140 kilometers and more than 300 km from the protection stations along the Qinghai-Tibet Railway line.

There, the weather changes rapidly as one goes deeper into the mountains.

The temperature can go as low as -46 C.

Even in summer, the temperature during the night is about -17 C.

An extremely difficult terrain with countless lakes and bogs, it is no man's land but a wild animal paradise.

Over the years, the men have patrolled the mountains of what is called the third pole, fought poachers and illegal gold miners.

The south of the mountains are the upper reaches of China's longest river, the Yangtze.

Since 2006, not a single shot has been heard in Hoh Xil. And the number of Tibetan antelopes has



risen from 20,000 to more than 60,000.

Also, Tsering and his fellow patrollers now see more animals on the land: brown bears, lynx, Tibetan foxes, Tibetan gazelle, snow leopards, marmots, wild yaks, Tibetan wild donkeys, wolves and birds like kestrels.

Once, in a stony hollow, they came across a lonely rutting male wild yak, who ran madly at them, eyes shining and tongue lolling out like a dog.

It knocked over their vehicle as easily as a man kicks a stone over.

Another summer night, sleeping in the vehicle with its heating system on, they were woken up by two wolves whose paws made squeaky noises as they climbed on the front windscreen trying to steal meat kept on the roof.

But what makes Tsering want to stay in Hoh Xil despite its harsh natural environment is its beauty, freedom and loveliness.

"It is amazing to see tens of

thousands of Tibetan antelopes travel thousands of kilometers, crossing so many mountains and rivers through rain, snow and hail, and threatened by predators such as wolves and foxes, just to give birth on the grasslands around Zhuonai and Taiyang," he says, adding that "nobody knows why it has to be there".

"But they are all be gone before mid-August. It's an amazing scene. One night you see more than 20,000 mothers and babies resting on the grassland. And the next morning when you walk out of your tent you will find they have all disappeared. You have no idea how they vanished."

The patrols stay in their

makeshift protection station for two weeks. And if they find baby antelopes hurt or left alone they take them and care for them.

Back in late 1990s and early 2000s, when the Tibetan antelope protection center had not been built, the men and the baby antelopes would all live together.

"They were very naughty. They would sleep with us on the ground, but they would wet our quilts, two or three times a night. If we couldn't stand the wet quilt we would just turn it over and continue to sleep."

He says that after so many years he has a really deep affection for the land and the animals.

"I know how those babies try to stand up and take their first steps, but I have not seen how my two daughters stood up or took their first steps," he says.

"One of the most comforting things is that now you can see Tibetan antelopes, Tibetan wild donkeys and Tibetan gazelle grazing casually along the Qinghai-Tibet railway line and highway. There are many heavy trucks on the road but the animals are used to the hustle and bustle. After two decades of protection they know that most humans won't hurt them."

PHOTO EXHIBITION ON MT. QOMOLANGMA HELD IN LHASA



A photo exhibition of Tashi Tsering, who topped the 8,844.43-meter-high Mt. Qomolangma for 12 times, opens at a museum in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region on Nov. 12, 2017. Mt. Qomolangma, located on the border of China and Nepal, is the world's highest peak. (Xinhua/Liu Dongjun)



Photo taken on Sept. 12, 2017 shows the scenery of Mt. Qomolangma. A photo exhibition of Tashi Tsering, who topped the 8,844.43-meter-high mount for 12 times, opened at a museum in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region on Nov. 12, 2017. Mt. Qomolangma, located on the border of China and Nepal, is the world's highest peak. (Xinhua/Tashi Tsering)



Photo taken on May 19, 2012 shows climbers at around 8,700-meter-point on Mt. Qomolangma. A photo exhibition of Tashi Tsering, who topped the 8,844.43-meter-high mount for 12 times, opened at a museum in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region on Nov. 12, 2017. Mt. Qomolangma, located on the border of China and Nepal, is the world's highest peak. (Xinhua/Tashi Tsering)



Photo taken on May 1, 2013 shows the scenery of Mt. Qomolangma. A photo exhibition of Tashi Tsering, who topped the 8,844.43-meter-high mount for 12 times, opened at a museum in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region on Nov. 12, 2017. Mt. Qomolangma, located on the border of China and Nepal, is the world's highest peak. (Xinhua/Tashi Tsering)

BOOK REVIEW

STORY OF THE SILK ROAD

The silk reaches the Western World along a long, time-honored merchant route and the Silk Road as known to the world today connects three continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, runs through China, Afghanistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey, and finally stops at Rome in Italy. The Silk Road has witnessed bustling traders, carefree tourists, and devoted religious believers. During chaotic years of its history, some sections of the Silk Road were full of soldiers and refugees. Frequent trade and cultural exchange made this great route a common historic legacy for many countries and nations and brought prosperity to the people in the regions.

We hope you will find this book useful.

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

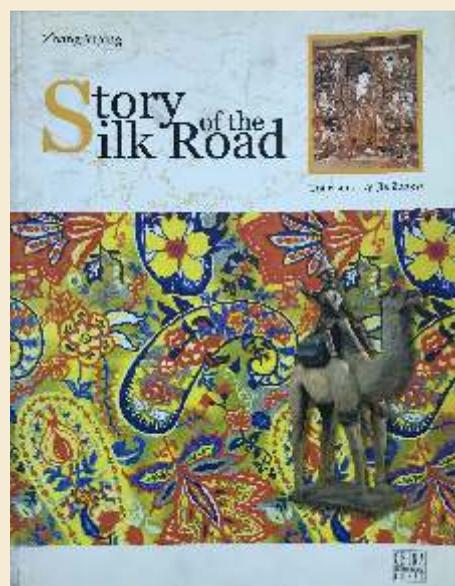
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FLIGHTS BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA

Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights

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

Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights (Summer Season)

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

China Eastern Time Table

ROUTING	Flight Number	Dep.	Arr.	Frequency	Aircraft	Remarks
Delhi-Shanghai(Pudong)	MU564	0230	1100	Daily	Airbus 330-200	Shanghai Pudong: Terminal-1 Delhi IGI: Terminal-3 Kolkata NSCB: 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



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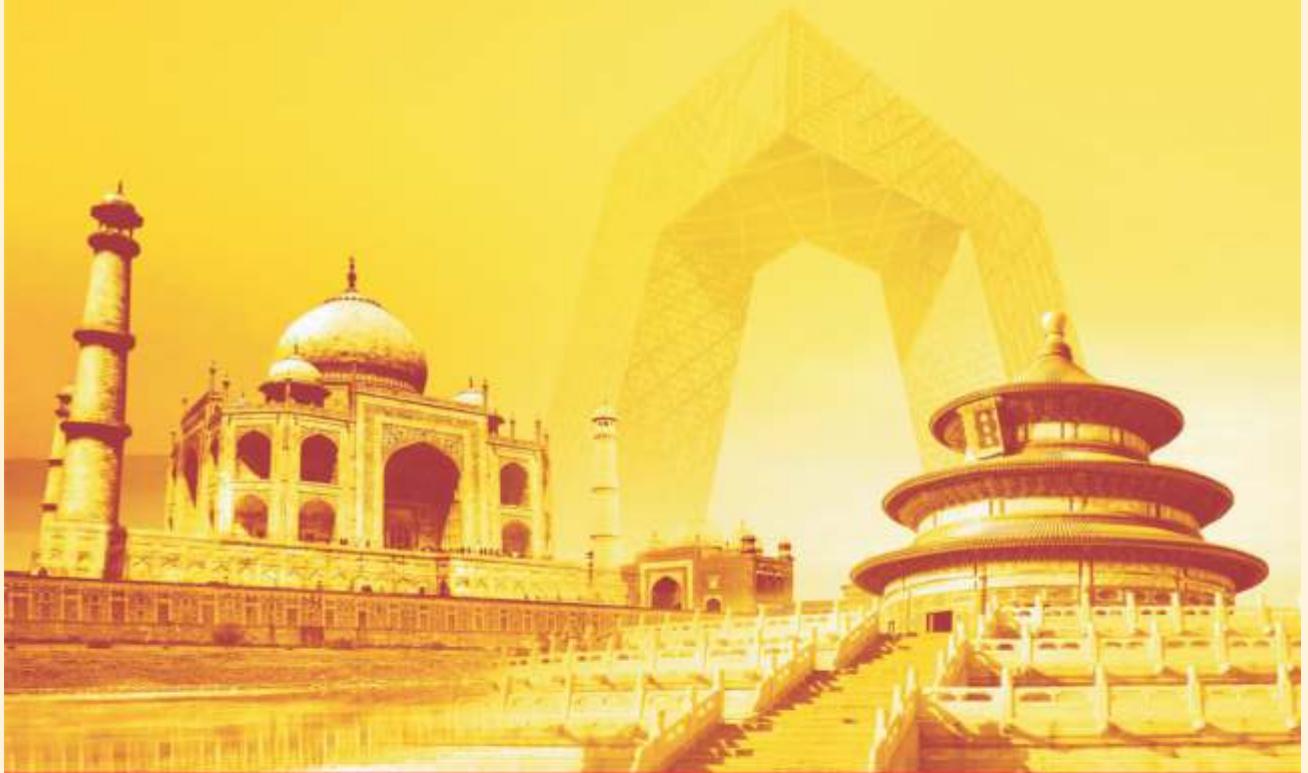
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The 2017.11.11 Global Shopping Festival

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