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The Chinese Embassy in India held a symposium with some eminent people of India.



The Chinese Embassy in India, ICCR and China Federation of Literary and Art Circles co-hosted Guangzhou Ballet Performance.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui met with a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the PRC.



Ambassador Luo Zhaohui met with students from Experimental School of Capital Normal University.



Minister and DCM Mr. Li Bijian participated in an activity in Jindal Global University.



Diplomats of Chinese Embassy attended the International Food Festival in JNU.

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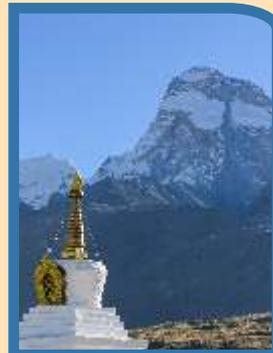


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Celebrating Spring Festival

ENTERING THE YEAR OF THE DOG

by Xia Yuanyuan



China's grandest festival arrives with the sound of fireworks, greetings of good fortune and glasses clinking in family toasts across the country. It's Spring Festival time on February 16, and the zodiac sign this year features man's best friend. Yes, you guessed it - it is the Year of Dog in the Chinese animal zodiac. Barks of delight will be heard countrywide.

Although the Gregorian calendar is now widely used in China, shuxiang, a cyclical Chinese zodiac system in which 12 animals represent 12 consecutive years, is still popular and

of great significance in the lives of Chinese people. The 12 animals rotate in the following order: rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog and pig, which is a traditional way to count the years and record a person's age.

The Dog occupies the eleventh position in the Chinese zodiac. If you happen to be born in any of the following Dog years: 1934, 1946, 1958, 1970, 1982, 1994 and 2006, then the Year of Dog in Chinese lunar calendar, which lasts from February 16, 2018 to February 4, 2019, is auspicious for you

as each sign is only celebrated in its own year every 12 years.

Dogs are widely recognized as clever animals, and they are deemed to have the intelligence equal to a three-year-old child. Therefore, dogs are trained in China for many uses, including leading people who are visually impaired. The law enforcement agencies also train dogs to smell out drugs and explosives.

Personality symbol

It is believed that people in the



same zodiac sign also share similar traits in their personality. People born in the Year of Dog are loyal, faithful and sincere. They are always willing to help others, righteous and often the first to speak out against injustice.

While people of this year are not good at socializing, they are intelligent, caring, faithful and honest. In a team environment, they are good listeners and have a profound sense of responsibility. This makes them good at keeping secrets as these folk do not like gossip and can be counted upon.

They are also agreeable companions - as long as they are in a good mood. However, rubbed up the wrong way, the snarling dog can also be judgmental, defensive and picky. So as long as you know how to pet and massage them, the dog makes

absolutely the best and most honorable companion on earth.

Dog in Chinese mythology

Dogs are regarded as the ultimate companion of human beings. In Chinese mythology, Erlang Shen, a Chinese god with a third "truth-seeing" eye on his forehead, is said to have had a faithful dog, Xiaotian Quan, which is literally translated to Howling Celestial Dog, by his side. This dog helped him subdue evil spirits. In the Chinese epic novel, Journey to the West, Xiaotian Quan helps Erlang Shen in his fight against the evolved monkey king, Sun Wukong, by critically biting him on the leg. In north China, dog images made by cutting paper were thrown in the water as part of the ritual of the Dragon Boat Festival, celebrated on

the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, as a type of magic act to drive away evil spirits. Paper dogs were also provided for protecting the dead.

Popularity of pet dogs

Dogs are used by farmers in the countryside to guard houses. With the rise of China's modern middle class and a shift in attitudes toward a growing trend of pet culture, dogs have become popular pets in China. Pet dogs are a common sight on the streets of Chinese cities nationwide.

The most popular breeds kept by Chinese include Golden Retriever, Toy Poodle, Labrador Retriever, Samoyed, Chow Chow, Poodle, Pomeranian, Schnauzer and Husky. The boom in keeping pet dogs means the demand for vets is on the rise. In

China, the average starting salary for veterinary graduates is 4,000 yuan (\$606) a month. After three years, their earnings can surpass 10,000 yuan (\$1,500), higher than the salaries of many graduates of other majors. In addition to regular services offered, Chinese pet hospitals also provide traditional Chinese medicine treatment for dogs, where vets treat animals with acupuncture and electroacupuncture.

Dog training schools are also popular. Skills such as fetching, hand shaking and greeting people politely are favored. Dogs are taught to become friendly and well-mannered, which better integrates them into society.



OLD, NEW CUSTOMS TO CELEBRATE CHINA'S SPRING FESTIVAL



Beijing, Feb. 12 (Xinhua) — The Spring Festival, better known as Chinese Lunar New Year among foreigners, is the most important festival in China and has in recent years become an occasion to celebrate the Chinese culture across the globe.

In general, celebrations for the Spring Festival start from the Lunar New Year's Eve to the Lantern Festival on the 15th day of the first month, featuring family reunions, feasts, and various cultural activities.

CUSTOMS ON SPECIFIC DAYS

On different days, Chinese

people have different customs.

On New Year's Eve, the biggest event is the annual family reunion dinner. In northern China, it is customary to make dumplings with family members to eat around midnight. In the south, however, people like to make niangao (Chinese name for New Year rice cake) and send some to relatives and friend as gifts.

Another tradition is to stay up on New Year's Eve, known as shousui, which is thought to add on to one's parents' longevity. Since 1982, watching the New Year Gala on

China's national TV has become another important activity on New Year's Eve.

The first day of the New Year is the high time to welcome the deities of the heavens and earth, traditionally by lighting fireworks at midnight. Besides, it is a taboo to use the broom on that day, since this tool is considered to sweep away good fortune.

The first day also features giving and receiving red envelopes with cash inside, known as hongbao, which are thought to bring good luck, health and wealth. But only when children



and teenagers of a family express their good wishes to the seniors, they will be given a red envelop in return.

On the second day, married daughters should visit their parents, relatives and close friends. This tradition stems from the fact that married women had few opportunities to visit their birth parents in old times.

On the third day, people are supposed to stay home and have a good rest given the hustle and bustle on the previous two days. And it is regarded unlucky to receive guests or go visiting on the day in some parts of China.

OTHER CULTURAL SYMBOLS

In addition to the customs on specific days, there are also other interesting cultural symbols related to the festival.

First, Spring Festival couplets. The couplets are a pair of poetry celebrating the new year based on certain writing rules, which are usually pasted to both sides of doors before New Year's Eve.

Second, the Chinese character “fu” meaning good luck. The red diamond-shaped fu characters on the entrances of Chinese homes are usually seen hanging upside down, because the Chinese character “dao” meaning “arrival” has the same pronunciation with the one meaning

“upside down.”

Third, Miaohui, literally temple gatherings. Such events are usually held by folk temples for the worship of Chinese gods and immortals, with activities including rituals celebrated in the temples, opera or other performances by musical and ritual troupes, as well as various economic activities.

Fourth, Chunyun, or Spring Festival rush, as a new custom. Prior to the festival, hundreds of millions of Chinese return to their ancestral homes by train or air. Chinese travelers are predicted to make about 2.98 billion trips during the 2018 Spring Festival travel rush.



CHINA FOCUS: TRADITIONAL SPRING FESTIVAL HOLIDAY PICKS UP NEW WAYS OF SPENDING



Beijing, Feb. 6 (Xinhua) — Celebrating the Chinese New Year is getting easier, healthier, and more fun as one of the world's traditional holidays is seeing new modes of dining, shopping, and family gatherings.

The key term for this year's Spring

Festival holiday will be “consumption upgrade,” with higher-quality products and services gaining popularity, according to Wang Bingnan, vice minister of commerce.

While meals at family gatherings previously included all kinds of meat, many Chinese are now more

interested in organic foods, green vegetables, and other healthy products, Wang pointed out.

Meanwhile, more families are choosing to dine outside their homes or order dishes online to save more quality time to spend with family. Over 90 percent of the New Year's



Eve set meals available at restaurants have been pre-booked.

Total earnings of retail and catering enterprises are expected to surge by 10 percent year on year to reach 900 billion yuan (about 143 billion U.S. dollars) during the week-long Spring Festival holiday starting Feb. 15, according to Wang.

The popularity of e-commerce has made trips home easier as many travellers have their special holiday purchases, some even from overseas, delivered to their homes via e-commerce platforms such as Alibaba's Taobao and JD.com.

About ten courier companies have decided to keep their express delivery services running during the holiday as online shopping has become a habit for Chinese

consumers.

While the Spring Festival centers on gatherings of family and friends, many people are trying to include new activities to make it more interesting.

Over ten domestic movies will debut during the Spring Festival holiday, while sales of skiing equipment rose more than 30 percent ahead of the holiday.

About 385 million trips are expected to be made during the holiday, up 12 percent year on year, with tourism revenue around 476 billion yuan. About 6.5 million Chinese will travel overseas.

People from more than 200 Chinese cities have booked outbound tours to over 700 cities in 68 countries and regions on Ctrip, with

destinations as far as Antarctica.

“Changes in lifestyle exert some impact on consumer behavior and habits. Consumers have come up with new requirements for tourism and food, thus contributing to the upgrading of these two sectors. When traveling, they pay more attention to the experience and comfort. In terms of food consumption, they are more willing to pay for healthy food,” said Vishal Bali, managing director of Nielsen China.

China's Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) reached 112 points in 2017, up from 106 points in 2016, with job prospects, personal finance and willingness to spend reaching a two-year high, according to Nielsen's latest quarterly survey.

The CCI continued its strong run in the fourth quarter of last year, reaching a record high of 114 points and it will maintain steady growth in foreseeable future as the economy stabilizes, said Bali.

China is expected to see retail sales of consumer goods expand about 10 percent to exceed 40 trillion yuan this year, according to a report from the research institute of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT).

The strong consumption growth will be powered by innovative products and services as more affluent Chinese are willing to pay for higher quality and unique experiences, the report showed.



CHINA FOCUS: SPRING FESTIVAL TRAVEL MIRRORS CHINA'S CHANGES OVER 40 YEARS



Beijing, Feb. 8 (Xinhua) — Although the term Chunyun (Spring Festival travel period), first appeared in Chinese news media in 1954, it did not become a phenomenon until 1979 when a record high of 100 million trips was made for the first time.

At the time, Chinese people only had Sunday off each week, and there were no golden weeks such as the May Day and National Day holidays. Spring Festival was the only long vacation that the Chinese could use for travel.

But low salaries under the planned economy constrained people's travel demands. Few people could afford to travel, and there was no significant rise in the number of trips made during Spring Festival.

After the economic reform and opening-up policies were adopted in 1978, not only did people earn more, but productive resources, including human resources, began to flow across the country due to market forces.

Surplus rural workers entered cities to make a living while urbanites in smaller cities went to large cities for higher pay and better careers.

This year, the total passenger traffic during the 40-day-long Spring Festival travel ending March 12 is expected to reach 2.98 billion, nearly 30 times more than in 1979.

Another change relates to speed. In 40 years, the operational speed of Chinese railways has surged from less than 40 km per hour to up to 350 km

per hour.

From Beijing to Shanghai 1,300 km away, it used to take passengers 24 hours. Now, the travel time has been cut to 4 hours.

Huang Xin, deputy director of the Passenger Transport Department of China Railways Corporation, previously worked with the Guangzhou Railway Group.

He said that 20 years ago, the queue for ticket booths at Guangzhou Railway Station usually extended for several kilometers. It was normal for people to queue overnight.

Now people can book tickets via telephone hotlines or buy e-tickets through an official website. Given the strong travel demand, however, it is still not easy to get a ticket.

According to Zhu Jiansheng, deputy chief of the Institute of Computing Technology under the China Academy of Railway Sciences, the average daily pageviews of the 12306 ticket-booking website was 55.67 billion.

At peak times, the number was as



much as 81.34 billion, with the highest pageviews at 6 billion per hour.

Each day, 15 million tickets were sold by the website, he said.

Nevertheless, long queues at railway stations have been eased, as more than 60 percent of tickets are purchased online.

High-speed railway stations are more like airports, complete with catering facilities where passengers can wait for their trains with a cup of

coffee in hand.

Back in 1978, facilities at railway stations could only meet transport needs. Snack counters were scarce.

Forty years ago, the railway was known as the “big brother” of the transport industry because of its predominant position in freight and travel.

China did not have any expressways until the first of its kind was built in 1988, linking Shanghai and Jiading.

As the country’s highway intensity, measured by the highway mileage within 100 square kilometers, has increased from 9.1 km to 48.92 km since 1978, China now has a dense road network.

Last year, the total mileage of expressways reached 136,000 km, covering 97 percent of cities with a population larger than 200,000 each.

Road trips are expected to take up more than 80 percent of trips made during this year’s Spring Festival, which begins on Feb. 15, with railway trips at about 400 million, taking up only 14 percent.



CHINA HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL GALA TOUR FOR OVERSEAS CHINESE



Beijing, Feb. 6 (Xinhua) — The 2018 Spring Festival gala for overseas Chinese will tour 29 cities, according to the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council Tuesday.

One art troupe started its tour to the special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macao last Friday, and another five art troupes will start their performances worldwide from Feb. 17, said the office.

The six art troupes are expected to stage a total of 33 gala shows for Chinese living in 16 countries and regions across North America, South America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

The annual Spring Festival gala tour for overseas Chinese dates back to 2009. Since then, 69 troupes have been sent to dozens of countries and regions, said Tan Tianxing, deputy director of the office.

There have been 417 shows staged in 303 cities around the world, attracting an audience of 6.1 million, according to Tan.

6.5 MLN CHINESE TO TRAVEL OVERSEAS DURING SPRING FESTIVAL HOLIDAY



Shanghai, Feb. 3 (Xinhua) — A total of 6.5 million Chinese will travel overseas during the upcoming week-long Spring Festival holiday, said a report released by China Tourism Academy and Ctrip.

People from more than 200 Chinese cities have booked outbound tours to over 700 cities in 68 countries and regions on Ctrip, a popular online travel agency based in Shanghai, said the report released on Friday.

The tourists are expected to spend 9,500 yuan (1,510 U.S. dollars) each on their trips.

The most popular destinations are Thailand, Japan, Singapore and Vietnam. The Nordic countries and the United Arab Emirates are also among the favorites. Some of the travelers will be going as far as Antarctica.

The Year of Dog will begin on Feb. 16, according to the Chinese lunar calendar.

During the Chinese Lunar New Year holiday in 2017, 6.15 million Chinese travelled overseas, up 7 percent year on year.

TIME FOR CELEBRATING CHINESE NEW YEAR



Children holding pinwheels celebrate the beginning of spring. [Photo by Wang Zhuangfei/China Daily]

Setting off firecrackers is one of the most popular traditions of the Spring Festival celebrations. However, the air pollution caused by it poses a serious problem.

In recent years, many Chinese cities have been suffering from smog and this has aroused great concern among the public.

With growing public awareness about air pollution, reducing or eliminating it by setting off fewer fireworks, or even prohibition of the practice, is not just a slogan.

More environmentally friendly and more meaningful celebrations can still make for a lively New Year's celebration. So, we chose pictures, in which people from all over the country celebrate Spring Festival with red lanterns, sticking couplets as well

as paper-cutouts.

Spring Festival is all about harmony, the human touch and affection. And, as long as every family

reunites for the celebration, the lack of firecrackers won't make a difference.



Two Chefs prepare scampi dishes in Xuyu, Jiangsu. [Photo/Xinhua]



A child from Hengshui, Hebei presents her paper-cut work. [Photo/Xinhua]



A vendor at Beijing's Chaolai wholesale market sells Spring Festival couplets. [Photo by Wang Zhuangfei/China Daily]



A lantern fair lightens up at Yuyuan Garden in Shanghai with more than 30 lighting projects. [Photo/Xinhua]

INDISPENSABLE DISHES THAT SERVED DURING CHINA'S SPRING FESTIVAL



A woman makes traditional steamed buns with colorful patterns in Changzhou City, east China's Jiangsu Province, Jan. 30, 2018. According to traditional cultural elements and customs, some indispensable dishes carrying symbolic meanings are served during the Spring Festival. They are ceremonious processes and sweet memories for those who live and work away from home. Spring Festival, or better known as Chinese Lunar New Year, is the most important festival for all Chinese, which has a history of more than 4,000 years. It is an occasion for home returning, New Year goods preparing, celebrating, and foremost, family reunion. (Xinhua/Hu Ping)



File photo taken on Jan. 19, 2016 shows a villager making pancakes in Dongcun Village of Yiyuan County, east China's Shandong Province. According to traditional cultural elements and customs, some indispensable dishes carrying symbolic meanings are served during the Spring Festival. They are ceremonious processes and sweet memories for those who live and work away from home. Spring Festival, or better known as Chinese Lunar New Year, is the most important festival for all Chinese, which has a history of more than 4,000 years. It is an occasion for home returning, New Year goods preparing, celebrating, and foremost, family reunion. (Xinhua/Zhao Dongshan)



File photo taken on Jan. 15, 2014 shows a villager drawing on steamed buns in Zhuqiao Town, Laizhou City, east China's Shandong Province. According to traditional cultural elements and customs, some indispensable dishes carrying symbolic meanings are served during the Spring Festival. They are ceremonious processes and sweet memories for those who live and work away from home. Spring Festival, or better known as Chinese Lunar New Year, is the most important festival for all Chinese, which has a history of more than 4,000 years. It is an occasion for home returning, New Year goods preparing, celebrating, and foremost, family reunion. (Xinhua/Xu Suhui)



File photo taken in Dec. 7, 2009 shows a villager airing fishes at Sanbaitan Village of Renhe Town, east China's Zhejiang Province. According to traditional cultural elements and customs, some indispensable dishes carrying symbolic meanings are served during the Spring Festival. They are ceremonious processes and sweet memories for those who live and work away from home. Spring Festival, or better known as Chinese Lunar New Year, is the most important festival for all Chinese, which has a history of more than 4,000 years. It is an occasion for home returning, New Year goods preparing, celebrating, and foremost, family reunion. (Xinhua)

SPRING FESTIVAL: TIME TO SHOW CHARM OF DIVERSIFICATION WITH 56 ETHNIC GROUPS

File photo taken on Jan. 22, 2004 shows girls of Yi ethnic group singing in southwest China's Yunnan Province. As a country with 56 ethnic groups, China unfolds its charm of diversification during the Spring Festival. Spring Festival, or better known as Chinese Lunar New Year, is the most important festival for all Chinese, which has a history of more than 4,000 years. It is an occasion for home returning, New Year goods preparing, celebrating, and foremost, family reunion. (Xinhua)





File photo taken on Feb. 13, 2016 shows a girl of Miao ethnic group carrying food for lunch in Ma'an Village, southwest China's Guizhou Province. As a country with 56 ethnic groups, China unfolds its charm of diversification during the Spring Festival. Spring Festival, or better known as Chinese Lunar New Year, is the most important festival for all Chinese, which has a history of more than 4,000 years. It is an occasion for home returning, New Year goods preparing, celebrating, and foremost, family reunion. (Xinhua/Zhang Qi)



File photo taken on Nov. 7, 2015 shows girls of Miao ethnic group dancing during a festival in Rongshui Miao Autonomous Prefecture, south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. As a country with 56 ethnic groups, China unfolds its charm of diversification during the Spring Festival. Spring Festival, or better known as Chinese Lunar New Year, is the most important festival for all Chinese, which has a history of more than 4,000 years. It is an occasion for home returning, New Year goods preparing, celebrating, and foremost, family reunion. (Xinhua/Long Tao)



File photo taken on Dec. 24, 2005 shows a woman of Miao ethnic group painting to greet the Spring Festival at Tonggu Village in southwest China's Guizhou Province. As a country with 56 ethnic groups, China unfolds its charm of diversification during the Spring Festival. Spring Festival, or better known as Chinese Lunar New Year, is the most important festival for all Chinese, which has a history of more than 4,000 years. It is an occasion for home returning, New Year goods preparing, celebrating, and foremost, family reunion. (Xinhua/Qiao Qiming)

External Affairs

XI JINPING MEETS WITH UK PRIME MINISTER THERESA MAY

On February 1, 2018, President Xi Jinping met at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse with Prime Minister Theresa May of the UK, who was paying an official visit to China.

Xi Jinping first asked Theresa May to convey his warm greetings and best wishes to Queen Elizabeth II. Xi Jinping pointed out that the UK is the first major Western country to recognize the People's Republic of China. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the cooperation between the two countries in various fields has achieved fruitful outcomes. In 2015, I paid a successful visit to the

UK, and China and the UK jointly ushered in the "Golden Chapter" of bilateral relations. China is ready to work with the UK to promote healthy and stable development of China-UK relations in the new era, so as to bring more benefits to the two peoples and contribute more to the prosperity and stability of the world.

Xi Jinping stressed that at present, with the deepening of the world multipolarization, economic globalization, social informatization and cultural diversification, all mankind share weal and woe in their future, and peace, development,

cooperation and win-win results have become the mainstream of the times. Both China and the UK should conform to the trend of the times, combine the needs of respective development stage and cooperation, and endow the China-UK relations with new epochal connotation to jointly build an enhanced version of the "Golden Era". First is to elevate the strategic significance of the "Golden Era" of China-UK relations and to view and plan the future development of bilateral relations from a strategic and global perspective. China and the UK should continue to well host high-



level dialogue mechanisms in areas of strategy, finance as well as people-to-people and cultural engagement, and constantly consolidate the political foundation of the “Golden Era”. Both sides should strengthen dialogue and exchanges between legislative bodies, political parties and militaries of the two countries, enhance mutual understanding, respect and accommodate each other’s core interests and major concerns, and deal with sensitive issues in a constructive way. Second is to enhance the practicality of the “Golden Era” of China-UK relations in a bid to elevate the economic and trade cooperation between the two countries to a new stage. Both sides should strengthen the alignment of development strategies of the two countries,

deepen cooperation in such fields as finance, nuclear power and investment, and explore cooperation in such new fields as artificial intelligence, green energy, digital economy and sharing economy. China supports the economic globalization and trade liberalization. The Belt and Road Initiative, a public, transparent, open, inclusive as well as mutually beneficial and win-win initiative, upholds the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits and is operated under the market law and international rules. China and the UK could carry out mutually beneficial cooperation on a wider scale, with a higher standard and in a deeper level within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. Third is to expand the globality of the

“Golden Era” of China-UK relations and deepen exchanges and cooperation within the multilateral institutions such as the United Nations, the G20 and the World Trade Organization, and push for the settlement of global challenges such as climate change, so as to jointly promote the world peace and stability. Fourth is to promote the inclusiveness of the “Golden Era” of China-UK relations, carry forward the traditional concept of the two cultures featuring inclusiveness, respect for differences and drawing upon the strengths of others, promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges, enhance exchanges and friendship between the two countries, and consolidate the public opinion foundation of the

relations between the two countries, so as to promote exchanges and mutual learning between the Eastern and the Western civilizations and set an example of harmonious coexistence for countries with different civilizations.

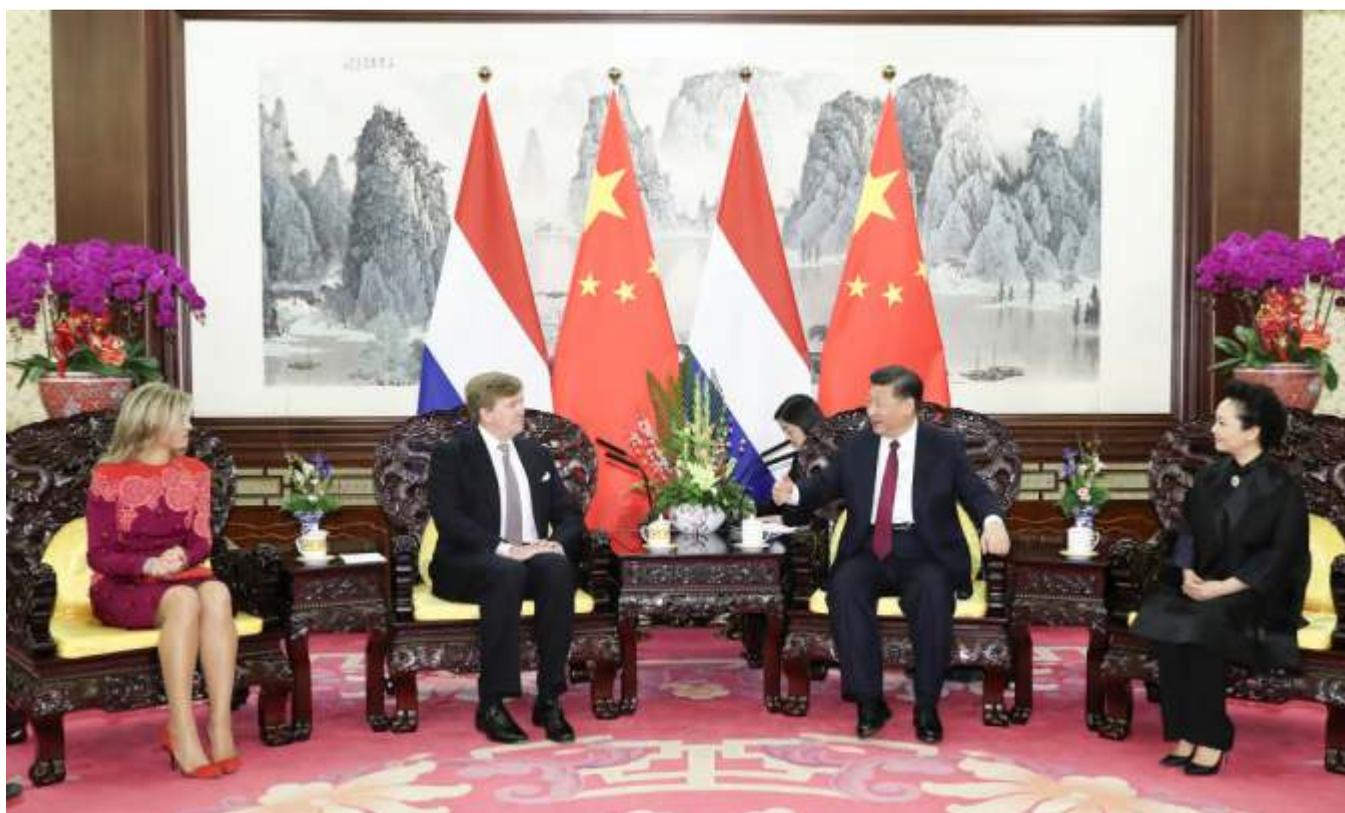
Theresa May conveyed Queen Elizabeth II's warm greetings to President Xi Jinping and expressed her agreement on President Xi Jinping's comments on UK-China relations. President Xi Jinping's successful state visit to the UK in 2015 opened the "Golden Era" for UK-China relations and promoted in-depth development of bilateral

relations in various fields. The UK shares similar views with China on many global issues and attaches importance to China's significant role in international affairs. President Xi Jinping's speech at the World Economic Forum last year was widely welcomed by the international community. The Belt and Road Initiative proposed by President Xi Jinping has far-reaching global impact, and it is hoped that the UK and China will carry out cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative to promote global and regional economic growth. The UK advocates free trade and is willing to strengthen practical cooperation in trade,

investment, science and technology, environment, people-to-people and cultural engagement and the Internet and intensify communication and coordination on major international and regional affairs with China, so as to jointly commit to promoting the global comprehensive strategic partnership between the UK and China facing the 21st century.

Member of the Political Bureau of Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and State Councilor Yang Jiechi and others attended the meeting.

XI JINPING MEETS WITH KING WILLEM-ALEXANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS



On February 7, 2018, President Xi Jinping and his wife Mme. Peng Liyuan met with King Willem-Alexander and Queen Máxima of the Netherlands at Zhongnanhai.

Xi Jinping said that we are very delighted that King Willem-Alexander and Queen Máxima of the Netherlands pay a visit to China on the occasion of the coming traditional Chinese Spring Festival. I paid a state visit to the Netherlands in 2014, during which we jointly determined the new position of an open and practical China-Netherlands comprehensive cooperative partnership, as well as set development goals and drew up plans for bilateral cooperation. With the joint efforts made by both sides, the consensus reached by us and results of mutual visits have been implemented, making the bilateral

relations at their best in history. The two sides show mutual respect for each other's core interests and major concerns and continuously deepen political mutual trust, achieving fruitful results from exchanges and cooperation in such fields as trade, investment, innovation and people-to-people and cultural engagement. Standing at a new starting point, China-Netherlands relations are facing new development opportunities. It is believed that in the new year, the two countries will carry out more mutually beneficial cooperation through the joint building of the "Belt and Road".

King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands firstly extended his greetings to President Xi Jinping and the Chinese People for the new year, wishing that in the new year, China will make new achievements and

Netherlands-China relations will make new progress. Willem-Alexander congratulated China on the successful convening of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and believed that China's development will embrace a bright future. The Netherlands always attaches great importance to developing its relations with China and believes that the "Belt and Road" initiative will bring more opportunities for the country. The Dutch side stands ready to actively participate in the joint building process of the initiative. The Netherlands is willing to take part in the first China International Import Expo and hopes to strengthen cooperation with China in international and regional affairs.

Ding Xuexiang and others attended the meeting.

WORKING TOGETHER TO BUILD A BETTER WORLD

**Keynote Address by H.E. Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and President of the People's Republic of China
At the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting
Beijing, 1 December 2017**

Leaders of political parties from around the world,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

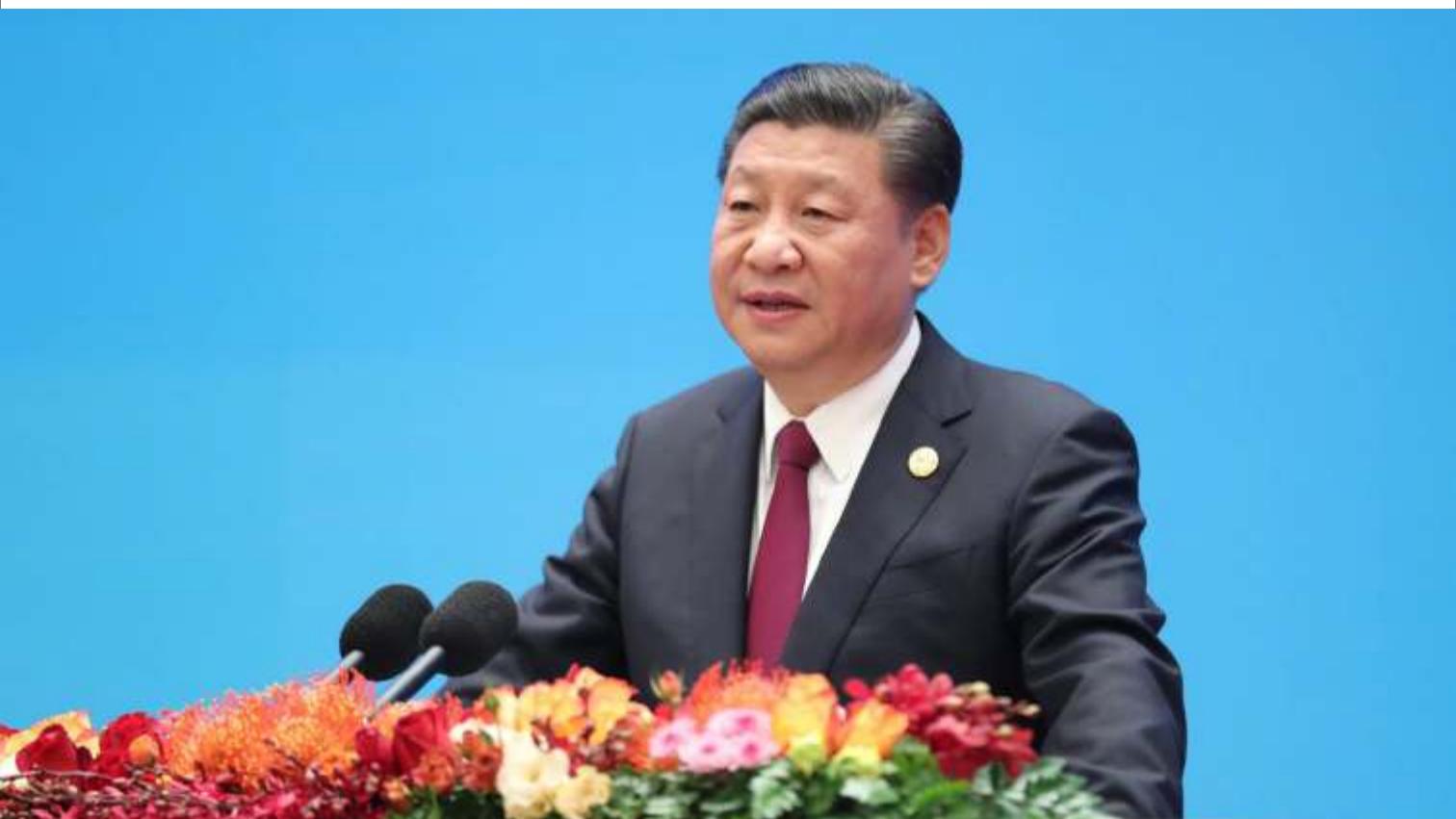
Good afternoon! Today, I am delighted to have you, leaders of political parties and organizations of other countries, with us at the Communist Party of China in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting. We are all busy as the year is drawing to an end. Yet we

still gather in Beijing for this important meeting to enhance our cooperation, and this fully demonstrates that we share a common interest in the development of mankind and the future of the world.

On behalf of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and in my own name, I extend our warm welcome to all of you who have traveled long distance to China. I also take this

opportunity to express my heartfelt appreciation to all the political parties, organizations and their leaders for sending letters and messages of congratulations when the 19th National Congress of the CPC was convened.

At its 19th National Congress, the CPC drew up a blueprint for China's development from now through the middle of this century and reaffirmed China's genuine



desire to work together with the rest of the world to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

Political parties play an important role in the political life of our countries and progress of human civilization. Here, I would like to share with you, leaders representing nearly 300 political parties and organizations of various countries, our view on this issue.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear friends,

Throughout the ages, to live a better life has always been the longing of mankind. Mankind has created splendid civilizations over the past several thousand years. However, wars and conflicts have never ceased. They have, together with various natural calamities as well as diseases and plagues, inflicted untold

sufferings on us mankind and cost us dearly. Today, thanks to the rapid development of the internet, big data, cloud computing, quantum satellite and artificial intelligence, we the human beings are connected as never before. On the other hand, we also face global challenges unprecedented in terms of number, dimension and severity. The destiny and future of all of us across the world are increasingly intertwined.

This presents mankind with two choices. One is vicious competition or even armed conflict for power and self-interest, which may well lead to disastrous crisis. The other is for us to go along with the tide of the times and rise to challenges through global collaboration. This, in turn, will create favorable conditions for building a community with a shared future for mankind. We must seize the historic opportunity and make the right choice

so as to deliver an even brighter future for mankind.

The Chinese nation has a long history and a splendid civilization, yet it was ravaged by turmoil and upheaval of blood and fire since modern time began. But we Chinese never yielded to fate. We rose up and fought our way ahead with perseverance and, after protracted struggles, we have embarked on the broad road to national rejuvenation.

History shows that it is the cultural genes in our blood that have sustained the growth of this ancient nation to this day and the uninterrupted development of its civilization over 5,000 years. Since ancient times, we Chinese have always held these beliefs dear: "All people under the heaven are of one family", "all the people are my brothers and I share the life of all

creatures" and "all nations should live in harmony". We have always aspired to create a better world in which "a just cause is pursued for the common good".

Countries may have differences and even encounter problems with each other, which is to be expected. But we should not forget that we all live under the same sky, share one and the same home planet and belong to one and the same family. People across the world should be guided by the vision that all the people under the heaven are of one family, embrace each other with open arms, enhance mutual understanding, and seek common ground while setting aside differences. Together, we should endeavor to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

In 2013, I first made the call to build a community with a shared future for mankind. I am gratified to see that thanks to continued growth of friendship and cooperation between China and other countries, this call has gained increasing support, and more steps are being taken to pursue this initiative.

As a matter of fact, the Belt and Road Initiative that I have proposed aims exactly to bring about a community with a shared future for mankind. Over a span of four years, the Belt and Road Initiative has grown into a major platform of cooperation for countries concerned to attain common development. Numerous tiny streams converge to make a vast ocean, and countless radiant stars illuminate the Galaxy. I am convinced that so long as we share this goal, plan together, work together, move toward it step by step, day by day, we will surely succeed in building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

As the term suggests, a community with a shared future for mankind means that the destiny and future of each and every nation and country are interlocked. So we should stick together through thick and thin and endeavor to build this planet of ours into a harmonious big family and realize mankind's longing for a better life.

We should endeavor to build a world of universal security free from fear. The evolution of human civilization shows that despite our longing for durable peace for thousands of years, the specter of war has never traveled far and has continued to haunt us. As all of us human beings live on the same planet, no country should maintain its own security at the cost of others' security. A threat to another country may turn out to be a challenge of your own. Unilateral action or blind belief in the use of force cannot cope with increasingly complex and multifaceted security threats.

Instead, we should adopt a new thinking on common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security and our goal should be to build together a new security architecture that is equitable, fair and beneficial for all. We should jointly remove the root causes of war, reach out to those displaced by fighting, and protect women and children from the scourge of war so that the sunshine of peace will radiate across our land and everyone can live in tranquility and harmony.

We should endeavor to build a world of common prosperity free from poverty. Despite the level of material and technological

development achieved in the world today which would be unimaginable to our ancestors, unbalanced and inadequate development still presents a major issue. There is a huge gap of development between the North and the South, poverty and hunger remain widespread, a new digital divide is emerging, and people in many countries are still living under harsh conditions. If one still sticks to the logic of zero-sum game or winner takes all, or resorts to practices of wheeling-and-dealing or beggar-thy-neighbor, one would only end up blocking his own way forward while shutting the door on others. Such practices can only serve to erode the foundation of one's own development and imperil the future of mankind.

We should work to deliver benefits to all, and promote win-win economic globalization that is more open, inclusive and balanced, thus creating enabling conditions for common development of all mankind. Doing so will enable us to pursue common prosperity for all countries, eradicate poverty and backwardness plaguing people in many countries and make sure that all our children are well taken care of. It will enable all countries to benefit from development and all people to lead decent lives.

We should endeavor to build an open and inclusive world free from isolation. As an ancient Chinese saying goes, "All living things should flourish without harming each other; all ways of life should thrive without hindering each other." The prosperity of civilization and human progress will not be possible without enhancing common ground, openness and inclusiveness as well as exchange and mutual learning among civilizations and reserving

differences among them.

Different civilizations should blossom and coexist harmoniously, draw on each other's strength to inspire and nourish human development: this is the call of history. We should always bear in mind that the world is a colorful place and that civilizations are diverse; and we should see that different civilizations enrich each other and add to the beauty of our world. We should work together to bring down cultural barriers on the ground, reject prejudices that stand in the way of human interactions, and eliminate cultural bias that prevents people from engaging with one another. We should see that different civilizations coexist in harmony and that all people enjoy cultural nourishment.

We should endeavor to build a green, clean and beautiful world. The earth is the only shared home for us mankind. Despite efforts made by some people, finding a new home for mankind in the outer space remains a distant dream. The fact is that mankind still needs to live on this planet in the foreseeable future. We should jointly protect our planet, not only for the sake of ourselves, but also for the sake of future generations. We should ensure harmony between human and nature, and cherish the environment as dearly as we cherish our own lives. We should revere nature, respect it, follow its ways and protect it. We should protect the earth, our irreplaceable home, heal wounds inflicted on the ecosystem and environment, and build a harmonious and livable home for mankind. This will enable the natural ecosystem to recover and regenerate itself and everyone to live in a good environment with lucid waters and lush mountains.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

Today, the world is undergoing changes, so is the way in which development is pursued. All the political parties should move with the tide of the times, gain a keen appreciation of the underlying trend of human progress, meet people's common aspirations, and grow ourselves while promoting the development of our countries, our nations and mankind. We should aim high and look far, fulfill our responsibilities and, in doing so, base ourselves on the realities of both our respective countries and the world.

We should keep in mind both the overall and long-term interests, and shoulder the mission placed on us by the times. We should keep in mind people's aspirations and turn them into the guiding thoughts, purposes and goals of our political parties, and adopt concrete and practical execution plans accordingly.

The building of a community with a shared future for mankind requires the participation of people from all countries. We should pool the strength of all by building consensus among people of different nations, with different beliefs and cultures and from different regions to advance this great cause.

To realize a great dream, it is imperative to draw on the vision and strength of all those involved. We should do so by approaching things from multiple dimensions and different perspectives, draw on best practices, explore new ways and thinking, and build momentum. We political parties in various countries should strengthen mutual trust,

dialogue, and coordination. On the basis of a new form of international relations, we should explore the building of a new type of party-to-party relations that seeks to expand common ground while reserving differences and enhances mutual respect and mutual learning, and we should build a multi-form, multi-level international network for party-to-party exchanges and cooperation. With these efforts, we can create a mighty force for building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Only by taking steps can we blaze a trail; and only by taking actions can we achieve success. Obviously, as a historical process, efforts to build a community with a shared future for mankind cannot be completed overnight, nor will such a process be a smooth sailing. Persistent and arduous efforts are called for. To build such a community, we must be ready to work for the long haul. We should not give up on our dream when the reality around us is too complicated; nor should we stop pursuing our ideals when they seem out of our reach.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

The CPC strives for both the wellbeing of the Chinese people and human progress. It is the largest political party in the world. As I once remarked, the CPC must act in a way as a big party should. Everything we Chinese communists are doing is to better the lives of the Chinese people, renew the Chinese nation, and promote peace and development for mankind. We must run our own house well, which in itself is a contribution to the building of a community with a shared future for

mankind. We must also see that China's development will create more opportunities for the world. We will draw on our own practices to explore the law governing the evolution of human society, and share with other countries what we have learned. We do not want to "import" models from other countries, nor do we want to "export" the Chinese model, still less will we ask other countries to copy the Chinese practice. We Chinese communists will stay true to the following commitments:

First, we will continue to uphold global peace and tranquility.

Nearly a hundred years ago, the CPC was born while the country was ravaged by intense upheavals. One of the CPC's founding missions was to put an end to the misery caused by turmoil and wars and suffered by the Chinese people since the mid-19th century. From 1921 to 1949, to realize peace and stability in China and secure a better life for its people, the CPC rallied the Chinese people and led them in an armed struggle for 28 years, making an enormous sacrifice.

Having gone through such ordeal, we Chinese communists know only too well how precious peace is; hence we are resolved to uphold peace. China remains committed to promoting peace, development, cooperation and delivering win-win outcomes. We will continue to pursue peaceful development, build global partnerships and take an active part in efforts to seek political settlement of international hotspot issues.

China, a major troop and funding contributor to UN peacekeeping operations, has dispatched over 36,000 peacekeepers on a cumulative basis. As I speak to you, more than 2,500 Chinese peacekeepers, braving

hardships and dangers, are on active duty in eight mission areas to safeguard peace and security.

China will continue to actively engage in the reform and development of the global governance system so as to make the international political and economic order more just and equitable. No matter what stage of development it reaches, China will never seek hegemony or engage in expansion. We call on the political parties in all other countries to work with us to advance world peace, contribute to global development, and uphold international order.

Second, we will continue to promote common development for all.

As a party that has its origin in the people and has grown in strength with the support of the people, the CPC has always cared deeply about the people, both in China and around the world. We are committed to bettering the lives of both the Chinese people and people of all other nations.

Over the years, China has provided a huge amount of grants and concessional loans as well as technical, personnel and intellectual assistance to other developing countries. It has launched numerous projects in these countries to support their economic and social development and improvement of the lives of their people. In these countries, thousands of Chinese scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, technicians, doctors and nurses, teachers, workers and volunteers are working hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with the local people to help them change their lives for the better.

As envisaged by the CPC at its

19th National Congress, a moderately prosperous society in all respects will take shape in China by the year 2020. Socialist modernization will be basically realized in China by the year 2035 and, by the mid-21st century, China will turn itself into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful. This will deliver a better life not only to us Chinese, but also to the people of other countries. We call on the political parties in other countries to work with us to create more cooperation opportunities for the world and promote common development and prosperity for all.

Third, we will continue to promote mutual enrichment among civilizations.

As a Chinese saying goes, a stone taken from another mountain may serve as a tool to polish the local jade. The CPC values the importance of developing a global perspective for itself. We are eager to draw on the achievements of other cultures and apply them in the Chinese context. Indeed, Marxism is the scientific truth we have learned from other countries. We have adapted Marxism to China's conditions, kept it up to date and enhanced its popular appeal. As a result, Marxism has become the scientific theory guiding the CPC as it leads the Chinese people on the march forward.

The CPC will embrace and approach the achievements of other cultures with an open mind and a broad perspective. We stay committed to engaging in dialogue, exchanges and cooperation with the people and political parties of other countries and supporting cultural and people-to-people exchanges between

countries.

Over the next five years, the CPC will invite political parties from around the world to send to China exchange visitors totaling 15,000 for more interactions. We propose that the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting be institutionalized as a platform for high-level political dialogue with broad representation and international influence.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear friends,

Over two thousand years ago, the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius observed that one should make friends with people who are upright, sincere and well-informed. The CPC is ready to make more friends across the world. Over the years, we have maintained regular contacts with more than 400 political parties and organizations in 160-plus countries and regions, and our circle of friends continues to grow.

Going forward, the CPC will enhance exchanges with political parties of other countries to share

practices of party-building and enhancing state governance, and conduct more exchanges and dialogue among civilizations so as to improve our strategic mutual trust. Let all of us, people of various countries, join hands to build a community with a shared future for mankind and a better world.

In closing, I wish the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting every success!

Thank you all.

LI KEQIANG AND PRIME MINISTER THERESA MAY OF THE UK HOLD ANNUAL CHINA-UK PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING

On the afternoon of January 31, 2018, Premier Li Keqiang and Prime Minister Theresa May of the UK, who was paying an official visit to China, held the annual China-UK Prime Ministers' meeting at the Great Hall of the People.

Li Keqiang expressed that China-UK relations have been at the forefront of China's relations with Western countries for many years. President Xi Jinping paid a successful visit to the UK in 2015 and the two countries announced to build the global comprehensive strategic partnership facing the 21st century. Under the current international situation, China has always attached importance to the UK and China-UK relations. It is believed that it conforms to the common interests of the two sides and is conducive to promoting regional and world peace, stability and prosperity for China-UK

relations to maintain sound and stable development.

Li Keqiang pointed out that China and the UK are at a crucial stage of their own development at present. Both sides enjoy obvious complementary advantages and broad prospects of all-round mutually beneficial cooperation. The two countries should seize opportunities and meet each other halfway, so as to jointly push the "golden relations" between China and the UK for acceleration and development in a new historical position.

The two sides should respect each other and enhance political mutual trust. The high-level exchanges should be intensified and strategic consensus should be deepened. Both sides should give play to the role of top-level design of the Prime Ministers' meeting and the

relevant high-level dialogue mechanisms to plan and guide practical cooperation in various fields to new highs. The two sides should respect each other's core interests and major concerns and properly deal with differences.

The two sides should reinforce strategy alignment and expand the two-way opening. Cooperation in such fields as the "Belt and Road", nuclear power, high-speed railway, finance, high-tech trade and third-party market should be strengthened. The two-way investment should be expanded and the proportion of high-tech products in bilateral trade should be raised to create the growth point for new kinetic energy cooperation. China agrees to step up the preparatory work of Shanghai-London Stock Connect and stands ready to review the timeline for its launch at an appropriate time.



The two sides should continuously improve the exchange pattern of “major people-to-people and cultural engagement” of China and the UK and intensify the two-way personnel exchanges. Cooperation and communication in education, culture, science and technology, tourism, locality, and youth should be strengthened to cement the people-to-people and cultural foundation of bilateral relations.

Li Keqiang addressed that as the important global economies and permanent members of the United Nations (UN) Security Council, China and the UK are firm supporters for economic globalization as well as

trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. China is willing to, together with the UK, strengthen exchanges and cooperation under the multilateral frameworks including the UN and the G20, enhance communication and coordination on international and regional affairs, guide and push forward an innovative, open, interconnected and inclusive world economy, in a bid to contribute to promoting world peace and development.

Theresa May expressed that the successful visit of President Xi Jinping to the UK has opened up a “golden era” for bilateral relations. She has kept close communication

with Mr. Premier, and welcomes Mr. Premier to visit the UK and hold a new round of UK-China Prime Ministers’ meeting. She is willing to, through this visit, further elevate UK-China comprehensive strategic partnership, which has entered the “golden era”. The economies of the two countries are highly complementary to each other, with economy, trade and investment between both countries maintaining a sound momentum of sustained development. She brought a large economy and trade delegation in this visit. Both sides will sign a series of agreements on economy and trade, which conforms to the common interests of both countries and the

two peoples. Both the UK and China support globalization and oppose trade protectionism. The UK is willing to promote the “Belt and Road” cooperation, and explore cooperation in innovation, finance, intellectual property protection, artificial intelligence and other fields with China. The UK welcomes China to expand its investment in the UK, appreciates China’s willingness in reviewing the timeline for the launch of the Shanghai-London Stock Connect. People-to-people and cultural exchanges are the major bond for UK-China relations. During her visit to Wuhan, Theresa May witnessed the increasingly intensified exchanges between students of the two countries. It is believed that the friendship and cultural exchanges between the young people of the two countries will make important contributions to the future development of bilateral relations.

Chinese Premier and UK Prime Minister also exchanged in-depth views on international and regional issues of common concern.

Prior to the talks, Li Keqiang held a welcoming ceremony for Theresa May at the North Hall of the Great Hall of the People. Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference Wang Jiarui

and others were present.

After the talks, Li Keqiang and Theresa May witnessed the signing of multiple bilateral cooperative documents, covering economy and trade, finance, aviation, customs, health care, inspection and quarantine, smart city and other fields.

In the afternoon of the same day, Li Keqiang and Theresa May jointly met the press and answered questions. Both sides spoke positively about the achievements of the meeting. Li Keqiang noted that at the moment, the UK faces a new situation of exiting from the European Union (EU). However, China-UK relations will not change because of changes in UK-EU relations. China will continuously advance China-UK relations to new highs based on the principle of mutual respect, equal treatment and mutual benefit and win-win results, so as to make the development of China-UK relations and China-EU relations facilitate each other.

Li Keqiang pointed out that since the world economy presents a positive momentum of recovery and sound development, all sides should doubly cherish such momentum, jointly safeguard trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, promote economic globalization,

make free trade benefit the two countries and more countries, and jointly send strong signals of win-win cooperation, in a bid to offer the world market with stable expectations of long-lasting peaceful development. As the door of reform and opening up of China will only become wider, China will advance the opening up of its financial sector in an active and stable manner. Today, Standard Chartered Bank was officially granted the underwriting qualification of Panda bond issuances, which is conducive to boosting financial cooperation between the two countries. China encourages enterprises of both countries to expand two-way investment and elevate the scale and quality of bilateral trade.

Theresa May expressed that both the UK and China are permanent members of the UN Security Council. The influence of bilateral relations is extensive, profound and global-oriented. The UK will continuously remain committed to pushing forward the development of the “golden era” of bilateral relations. The UK stands ready to, together with China, strengthen cooperation in various fields and deepen a stronger partnership so as to jointly promote world peace and prosperity in the 21st century.

LI KEQIANG MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER TARO KONO OF JAPAN

On the afternoon of January 28, 2018, Premier Li Keqiang met at Ziguangge of Zhongnanhai with Foreign Minister Taro Kono of Japan, who was in China for an official visit.

Li Keqiang expressed that China-Japan relations have maintained a momentum of improvement at present. China has noticed the recent positive comments released by the

Japanese side on its relations with China. However, while positive aspects are increasing, China-Japan relations are still confronted with uncertainties. This is just as sudden



changes of temperature. Both sides should doubly cherish the hard-won positive momentum of the current improvement in China-Japan relations, make joint efforts and meet each other halfway. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of China-Japan Treaty of Peace and Friendship this year, both countries should review the spirit of the treaty, well handle historical and other sensitive issues, properly control differences, and make 2018 a year of opportunity for China-Japan relations to return to the normal track of development.

Li Keqiang pointed out that the relationship between China and Japan is not just about the two countries, but is also of great significance to the region and the world. China and Japan enjoy strong economic complementarities and broad

cooperation space. It is hoped that the Japanese side will uphold the spirit of taking history as a mirror and facing up to the future, strive to create a sound environment, and provide favorable expectations for the enterprises and people of the two countries, in a bid to build a solid foundation for expanding mutually beneficial cooperation, restarting relevant dialogue mechanisms and boosting cooperation in East Asian region.

Taro Kono expressed that all circles in Japan are full of expectations for the comprehensive improvement of Japan-China relations. Japan is willing to take the 40th anniversary of the signing of Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship as an opportunity to meet China halfway and make joint efforts with China to further improve and

deepen bilateral relations. Japan looks forward to holding a new round of leaders' meeting of Japan, China and the Republic of Korea at an early date, and welcomes Premier Li Keqiang to pay an official visit to Japan. The economic development of Japan and China is highly complementary. The Japanese side stands ready to further enhance exchanges between enterprises of both countries, restart bilateral high-level economic dialogue, explore the development of the third-party cooperation and deepen friendship between both peoples based on the concept of building a strategic relationship of mutual benefit, so as to bring bilateral relations back to the track of sound development and push it for continuous and forward-looking development.

LIU HE ATTENDS AND ADDRESSES THE WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM ANNUAL MEETING 2018



On January 24, 2018 local time, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Director of the General Office of the Central Leading Group for Financial and Economic Affairs Liu He attended and addressed the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2018 in Davos.

Liu He expressed that last year, President Xi Jinping delivered a well-known speech in Davos, which was generally well-received by the international community. Over the

past year, China has actively implemented the proposals put forward by President Xi Jinping and promoted the process of economic globalization with practical actions. Liu He pointed out that the 19th CPC National Congress established a new central leadership with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, established Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as an action guideline for China's development, set the grand goals of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects in 2020 and of taking a two-step approach to build a

great modern socialist country in 2050 as well as made it clear the top-level design of China's economic policies in the next few years. As China's economy has been transitioning from a phase of rapid growth to a stage of high-quality development, in the next few years, China's major policies will all be conducted centering on this general requirement. China will pursue supply-side structural reform as the mainline and take resolute steps to win the three tough battles, namely preventing major risks, targeted poverty alleviation and pollution

control, so as to ensure the completion of the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

Liu He stressed that China will continue advancing all-round opening up, significantly ease market access and actively push ahead with the “Belt and Road” construction. China will

uphold the global governance concept featuring extensive consultation, joint construction and shared benefits, firmly safeguard multilateralism and multilateral trade regimes, push for fostering a new type of international relations and advance the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

The theme of the forum is “Creating a Shared Future in a Fractured World”. Heads of state or government from more than 70 countries attended the annual meeting. Liu He also met at request with some political heavyweights from other countries on the sideline of the meeting.

PURSUE HIGH-QUALITY DEVELOPMENT, WORK TOGETHER FOR GLOBAL ECONOMIC PROSPERITY AND STABILITY

Speech by H.E. Liu He at the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2018
24 January 2018

Dr. Klaus Schwab,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

Good morning! Let me begin by thanking Dr. Schwab for inviting me to the forum. President Xi Jinping came here last year and delivered a speech entitled “Jointly Shoulder Responsibility of Our Times, Promote Global Growth”, in which he expounded on China’s firm support for economic globalization. That speech was warmly received by the international community.

Over the past year, in line with the propositions of President Xi, China has stood firm against all forms of protectionism. We have worked to strengthen the protection of property rights and promote fair competition. Just as important, we have broadened access to our financial markets and taken the initiative to increase imports. With efforts to advance the

Belt and Road Initiative, we are moving economic globalization forward with concrete actions.

Dr. Schwab asked me to talk about the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and China’s economic policy for the next few years. So let me make the following observations. The 19th Party Congress established China’s new central leadership with President Xi at its core, and “The Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era” was adopted as the guide to China’s development. It mapped out the objective to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020 and to turn China into a great modern socialist country in two steps by 2050.

It also charted the course for China’s economic policy over the next couple of years. The report of the 19th Party Congress is a highly

transparent policy agenda. It lays out the promises that will be delivered to the Chinese people. The fulfillment of this agenda will also bring about new opportunities for the development of other countries in the world. I recommend this report to those of you who are keen to learn more about China’s future policies.

This top-level planning of China’s economic policy for the next few years is designed in light of the above-mentioned objectives. In a nutshell, this policy centers around a Key Necessity, a Main Task, and Three Critical Battles. Let me explain one by one.

The Key Necessity here is that China’s economy has been transitioning from a phase of rapid growth to one of high-quality development. It is in this context that China formulates its macro-economic, structural, reform and social policies for the coming years.

This transition is an inherent part of the course of economic development. China's per capita income is moving up from the current level of US\$8,000-plus to US\$10,000 and even higher. At such a stage of development, China needs to put more emphasis on structural improvement rather than quantity expansion.

Our focus needs to change from "Is there enough?" to "Is it good enough?" As we open up wider to the outside world, this transition to a new model of development will create huge opportunities for many new industries. This may well include manufacturing and service industries related to higher-quality consumption, as well as energy-efficient buildings, smart transportation, new energy and many other green and low-carbon industries in new cities. It means new opportunities for businesses not just in China but across the world. And the knock-on effect on other industries will be even greater as it is about the modernization of the entire economy.

In fact, changes are already taking place. Our domestic demand has steadily expanded, with consumption contributing 58.8% to economic growth, nearly four percentage points higher than five years ago. The added value of the service sector takes up 60% of GDP, more than five percentage points higher than five years ago. And with more rural migrant workers settling down in cities, permanent urban residents have increased by another 80 million-plus in the past five years, accounting for 58.52% of the total population, nearly six percentage points higher than five years ago. Meanwhile, China's energy intensity – a measure of energy consumption per unit of GDP – has fallen by 23.9%.

The Main Task is to advance supply-side structural reform. The principal contradiction in China's economic development is that our supply side fails to evolve in step with the demand, resulting in a structural mismatch that urgently needs to be fixed.

To improve the quality of the supply side through reform is the basic pathway leading to high-quality development. The priority at the moment is to cut excess capacity where necessary, reduce inventory in the housing sector, bring down the overall leverage ratio, lower cost across the board, and strengthen the weak links in the economy ranging from public services to infrastructure and institutions.

With these measures, we hope to make the supply side more adaptable and more innovative. Some initial progress has been made. Since 2016, we have cut over 115 million tons of steel capacity, eliminated an additional 140 million tons of substandard steel capacity, and phased out over 500 million tons of coal capacity. We have adjusted the supply-demand relationship through market clearing, which has led to price rises in some sectors. As we can see, total factor productivity growth stopped its decline and began to increase in 2016. The positive spillover of our supply-side structural reform is being felt across the world. Indeed, this is a reform that we must continue and see through.

The Three Critical Battles which China is determined to fight include: 1) preventing and resolving the major risks, 2) conducting targeted poverty reduction, and 3) controlling pollution. As we all know, if a bucket is to hold more water, its shortest plank must be made longer. Likewise,

for China to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects, we must fix the shortest plank in our development through winning these battles.

First, we need to continue to prevent and resolve major risks in China's economy, including financial risks. Shadow banking and hidden debt for local governments are serious problems we have to deal with.

We will continue to make progress while maintaining stability. In about three years' time, we will strive to bring the overall leverage ratio under effective control, make the financial system more adaptable and better able to serve the real economy, prevent systemic risks and facilitate better flow of economic activities.

We have full confidence and a clear plan to get the job done. Our strategy is to fix the problems on the way forward through reform and development. And our tactic is to pick up the most important issues and find solutions.

We have many favorable conditions on our side. The Chinese economy is steadily turning for the better with enduring, robust fundamentals. Huge potential remains to be tapped in urbanization, innovation and the transformation of traditional industries.

Our financial system is basically sound with a high savings rate. We have already set out to properly handle a series of risks. Since the fourth quarter of last year, China has had a marginally slower overall leverage ratio growth, which is a good sign.

In addition, strengthened risk awareness and changing market expectations on implicit guarantee or moral hazard have created important psychological conditions for us to prevent and control financial risks. I would like to highlight that the build-up of China's financial risks and our response to them are closely related to the changing global market. We welcome the participation and cooperation of the international community in China's endeavor to address financial risks, as it is part and parcel of global efforts to uphold world economic stability.

Second, China will continue with smarter, more targeted efforts to lift more people out of poverty. In the last five years, under President Xi's leadership, we started an unprecedented campaign against poverty. As a result, the number of rural residents living in poverty dropped from nearly 100 million to around 30 million. We have set a target to basically eliminate absolute poverty in three years, which means no single rural resident will be living below the current poverty line.

This year alone, China will lift 10 million people from absolute poverty, including 2.8 million who will be relocated from areas suffering from harsh conditions. These poverty alleviation efforts have a major impact on the distribution of national income. Such efforts embody the Chinese approach to human rights, and will contribute to the global cause of poverty reduction.

Third, China will continue its fight against pollution. Green and low-carbon development is what the Chinese people want the most in a break with the traditional growth model. In the next three years, China will scale up pollution control to

substantially cut the total emissions of major pollutants and lower the intensity of resource consumption.

Such efforts are expected to improve the environment. They will make our development more eco-friendly and our skies blue again. These are the concrete actions China will take to fulfill its pledges to counter climate change and to honor the Paris Agreement. China will stay committed to improving the environment and work more closely with the rest of the international community in this area.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

There is no doubt that to achieve the goals I mentioned above, China has to advance reform and open up at a faster pace. This year marks the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening-up policy, which is the very reason behind China's robust growth over the past four decades and will remain the key driving force to quality growth in the future.

China will continue to let the market play a decisive role in resources allocation, and we must focus on better protection of property rights, especially intellectual property rights. We will fully incentivize entrepreneurs, encourage competition and oppose monopolies. We will continue to improve the mechanisms for macroeconomic regulation.

We will open wider to the world across the board. To be specific, we will further integrate with international trade rules and ease market access. We will also substantially open up the services sector, the financial sector in particular, and create a more attractive investment environment.

We believe that to sustain economic growth, there must be open and inclusive institutional arrangements as well as orderly and free flow of production factors. We will encourage both inbound and outbound investment and business activities, as we seek greater economic and trade interactions with other countries and work with them toward an open world economy.

After decades of development, a large middle-income population has emerged in China, the biggest in the world, giving rise to a vast domestic market. This open market with a fast-growing middle-income population of 400 million will contribute significantly to global development.

The Belt and Road Initiative originated from China, but it is an idea that will deliver opportunities and benefits to the whole world. Better physical and people-to-people connectivity will generate effective demand worldwide and sustain the momentum of global economic recovery.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The theme of this year's forum, "Creating a Shared Future in a Fractured World", is highly relevant. The world economy is picking up. Major economies are growing in sync for the first time since the global financial crisis. International trade and investment have bottomed out. A new cyclical upswing can be expected for the global economy.

That said, at such a critical moment, we must focus on the spillovers of the monetary policy of the world's major economies and the changes in the debt, equity and commodity markets in the short term. In the medium term, we need

to pay attention to the improvement of labor productivity and the changes in savings rate in the large economies.

Meanwhile, deep-seated problems in the world economy have yet to be fixed. Multiple risks and considerable uncertainties come in the form of high debts, asset bubbles, protectionism and the escalation of regional and international hotspots. To meet these challenges, to keep the growth momentum, and to turn the cyclical recovery into sustainable growth, we need concerted global efforts.

In the long course of human progress, one thing is clear. History often repeats itself in different ways or keeps revisiting similar crossroads. It is crucial to make prudent and rational choices - choices that will serve mankind well.

When it comes to such global

challenges as climate change, disruptive technologies and terrorism, no country can cope with them alone. We need to have an open mind and take a strategic perspective. We need to enhance mutual understanding, tolerance and trust. And we must seek cooperation in a sensible and practical manner.

We need to make economic globalization more open, inclusive, and balanced so that its benefits can be shared by all. We need to shape a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice and win-win cooperation, and build a community with a shared future for mankind. We believe this is the only way that will lead us to prosperity.

As President Xi observed at last year's forum, "As long as we keep to the goal of building a community with a shared future for mankind and work

hand in hand to fulfill our responsibilities and overcome difficulties, we will be able to create a better world and deliver better lives for our peoples."

I want to stress that China is a force for world peace, development and the international order. China remains a developing country despite its economic progress. We will run our own business well, and on that basis, we are ready to work with the rest of the international community to champion a vision for global governance that features extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits.

Together, we will stand firm for multilateralism, for the multilateral trading regime, and for common development and progress.

Thank you for listening. Thank you all.

YANG JIECHI HOLDS TALKS WITH SECRETARY OF STATE REX TILLERSON OF THE US

On February 8, 2018 local time, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and State Councilor Yang Jiechi, who was visiting the United States (US), held talks at the US Department of State with Secretary of State Rex Tillerson of the US.

Yang Jiechi expressed that China-US relations have achieved important and positive progress under the joint guidance of President Xi Jinping and President Donald Trump over the

past year. Since 2018, the two heads of state have exchanged views for several times through telephone talks, telegrams and other means, charting the course for the development of China-US relations in the new year. Work teams of the two countries should continue to earnestly implement the consensus and outcomes reached by the two heads of state during meeting in Beijing, maintain close exchanges at high level and across all levels, make good use of four high-level dialogue mechanisms, expand exchanges and cooperation in

such areas as economy and trade, two militaries, law enforcement, drug control, people-to-people and cultural engagement and locality, enhance communication and coordination on the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue and other major international and regional issues, and stick to controlling differences and sensitive issues in a constructive manner, so as to ensure bilateral relations to achieve more positive results.

Yang Jiechi pointed out that

China unswervingly follows the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, vigorously promotes comprehensive reform in the country, adheres to the path of peaceful development outside the country, and commits to the opening-up strategy with mutual benefit and win-win results. The maintenance of positive development in bilateral relations conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples, and is also the common expectation of the international community. It is hoped that both sides could work toward the same goal, respect each other, and share mutual benefit, in a bid to promote bilateral relations for long-term, sound and stable development.

Rex Tillerson expressed that US-China relations are very important. The US side is willing to make joint efforts with the Chinese side to implement the consensus and outcomes of the two heads of state during the meeting in Beijing, consolidate and expand mutually beneficial cooperation, and properly resolve differences based on mutual respect, so as to boost relations between both countries to achieve more positive progress.

Yang Jiechi pointed out that many facts have proved that the essence of China-US economic and trade relations is mutual benefit and win-win results, which brings great benefits to the two peoples. Both sides need to well implement the outcomes reached by the two heads of state in economic and trade areas during their meeting in Beijing, explore to carry out more practical cooperation in such areas as energy, infrastructure construction and the Belt and Road Initiative, and continuously strengthen policy coordination in bilateral macro-economic situation and international economic affairs. The two sides should properly resolve economic and trade issues by opening each other's market and making a big cake of cooperation, so as to safeguard sound development of bilateral economic and trade relations. Rex Tillerson agreed that the two sides should jointly make researches on and discuss effective solutions to economic and trade issues between the two countries.

Yang Jiechi also expounded China's stance on Taiwan and other issues, and required the US side to take China's concerns seriously.

Rex Tillerson said that the US continues adhering to the one-China policy.

Both sides exchanged views on the current Korean Peninsula situation. Yang Jiechi expressed that China has always adhered to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, safeguarding peace and stability in the Korean Peninsula, and resolving issues through dialogue and negotiation. The international community should support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea to improve their relations, so as to continue the current momentum of relaxation on the Peninsula.

The two sides agreed to hold the second round of China-US Diplomatic and Security Dialogue in the first half of this year, and hold the second round of China-US Comprehensive Economic Dialogue, China-US Social and People-to-People Dialogue and China-US Law Enforcement and Cyber Security Dialogue at an early date within this year.

WANG YI ATTENDS THE SECOND MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE CHINA-CELAC FORUM

On January 22, 2018 local time, Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Forum of China and the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) in Santiago.

Wang Yi read President Xi

Jinping's congratulatory letter at the opening ceremony. Wang Yi expressed that in this congratulatory letter, President Xi Jinping highly affirmed the development of the China-CELAC Forum over the past three years and proposed to lead China-CELAC relations through the

joint construction of the "Belt and Road", which reflected China's sincere willingness to deepen China-CELAC cooperation and realize common development.

Wang Yi expressed in the opening speech that over the past



three years, China and CELAC have made joint efforts to build the basic framework of the forum, and put the forum on a sound running track. Both sides have deeply ploughed and intensively cultivated various cooperation under the framework of the forum, achieving tangible results. Political mutual trust has enjoyed in-depth development; economic and trade cooperation has been continuously increased; and people-to-people and cultural exchanges are in full swing.

Wang Yi stressed that the fruitful achievements from the China-CELAC Forum are ascribed to the fact that both sides have always adhered to mutual respect and equal treatment and always stuck to jointly seeking cooperation and promoting development. In the next stage, China stands ready to, together with the CELAC, in accordance with the goal of establishing comprehensive cooperative partnership set by President Xi Jinping and leaders of the CELAC and take the joint

construction of the “Belt and Road” as a new opportunity to deepen the “1+3+6” cooperation framework between China and the CELAC, in a bid to promote the optimization, upgrading, innovation and development of China-CELAC cooperation. To this end, China suggests that China and the CELAC should jointly build a greater connectivity integrating land and ocean, cultivate big markets featuring openness and mutual benefit, forge independent and advanced large-

scale industries, seize the great opportunities of innovation and growth and conduct large-scale exchanges with equality and mutual trust. Both sides should take this meeting as a new starting point to jointly forge a new pattern of China-CELAC cooperation featuring broader field, superior structure, stronger impetus and better quality.

Wang Yi also delivered a keynote speech at the first phase of the plenary session and presided over its second phase, at which Deputy Director of the National Development and Reform Commission Wang Xiaotao and Assistant Minister of Commerce Li Chenggang delivered speeches.

Representatives of Latin American and Caribbean countries who attended the meeting highly

appreciated that President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory letter to the meeting, and fully affirmed the fruitful achievements from the China-CELAC Forum and the positive role the forum has played in promoting China-CELAC cooperation in the past three years. Various parties generally welcome and support the “Belt and Road” initiative, actively agree with China’s proposal of new ideas and new concepts for deepening cooperation between the two sides under the “Belt and Road” framework, and all agree that the “Belt and Road” initiative has provided new and great opportunities for the CELAC to achieve development. The CELAC hoped to learn from China’s successful development experience and achieve common development of the CELAC and China through the joint construction of the “Belt and Road”.

The meeting adopted Declaration of Santiago and Joint Action Plan of China-CELAC Cooperation (Priority Areas) (2019-2021). Besides, the Special Statement on the “Belt and Road” was specially adopted and issued at the meeting. After the meeting, Wang Yi and Foreign Ministers of Chile and El Salvador jointly met the press.

During the meeting, Wang Yi also met respectively with Foreign Ministers of Chile, Cuba, Peru, Mexico, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago, and held group meetings with Foreign Ministers of nine Caribbean countries which have diplomatic relations with China and principals of the CELAC regional organizations.

China India Relations

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LUO ZHAOHUI AT THE CHINESE SPRING FESTIVAL RECEPTION

(Ambassador’s Residence, 8 February 2018)

H.E. Mr. Vijay Gokhale, Foreign Secretary of India
Prof. Lokesh Chandra, Chairman of Nehru Memorial Museum,
Members of Parliament,
Friends from the Diplomatic Corps,
Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,
Namaste! A very Good Evening!

It is my great pleasure to join you tonight for celebrating the Spring Festival, the Chinese Lunar New Year.

Today we are delighted to have Prof. Chandra, a world prominent scholar as the Chief Guest. He is well known in the study of Buddhism and Indian Arts, as well as ancient languages such as Sanskrit, Pali, Old Persian and Old Javanese. He has published over 360 books. He is truly a great master. 35 years ago when I was studying history of Indian fine arts, his books helped me a lot as important reference materials.

We are also honored to have the

new Foreign Secretary of India Mr. Gokhale with us. We congratulate him for taking the important post. As the former Ambassador in Beijing, he did a great job to promote China-India relations. I wish him all the best in his new post and also brighter bilateral relations under his guidance.

Ladies and gentlemen,

According to the Chinese Lunar Calendar, we will enter the Year of the Earth Dog in 7 days. In Chinese



culture, the dog is regarded as a symbol of loyalty, bravery and good luck. According to the Yin-Yang Theory, the dog has the essence of Yang, a positive energy. Bearing that in mind, I wish everyone here today a happy and prosperous Year of the Dog.

As the most important festival in China, just like Holi in India, the Spring Festival is all about family reunion. Unfortunately as diplomats most of us are not able to observe this important festival with our families

back in China. But luckily we are able to share this moment with all of you here today, like families.

Friends,

New Year is like a blank book. The pen is in our hands. We have already started writing a new chapter of China-India relations. Recently State Councilor Yang Jiechi and Foreign Minister Wang Yi visited India successfully. The Pilgrimage arrangements have been made now. Bilateral trade last year reached 88

billion US Dollars, increasing 20% compared with the year before. I am sure that more positive energy will be put into our relations. We are ready to bring it to a new height.

Friends,

Tonight I am happy to introduce the artists from Guangxi, a marvelous place in south part of China. They are going to present lovely songs, dances, and acrobatics. Let's enjoy it!





REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LUO ZHAOHUI AT THE CHINESE NEW YEAR CULTURAL SHOW

(9th February, 2018, NCUI Auditorium and Convention Center)

H.E. Ambassador Khatua,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Namaste and good evening!

It is my great pleasure to join you tonight for celebrating the Chinese Lunar New Year of the Dog.

According to the Chinese lunar

calendar, we are going to embrace the Year of the Earth Dog in 6 days. In the Chinese culture, the dog is regarded as a symbol of loyalty, bravery and good luck. Bearing that in mind, I wish everyone here tonight a happy and prosperous Year of the Dog.

The Spring Festival is the most

important festival in China. It's all about the family reunion. The practice we have is similar to that of Diwali in India.

Before the Spring Festival, every family will have a house clean-up and decoration. At the Eve of the Spring Festival, the whole family will have a



reunion dinner together, set off firecrackers and wait for the arrival of the New Year.

During the Spring Festival, relatives and friends will gather together to exchange gifts and red envelopes of money given by the elders.

Now there are three changes in the celebrations of the Chinese New Year compared with the past. First, more Chinese people celebrate the Spring Festival by way of travelling. With China's economy improving, our people growing richer and the traffic becoming more convenient due to modern technology such as high-speed railway, celebrating the Spring Festival by travelling has become a fashion. I even came across some Chinese people driving to the Arctic Circle to celebrate the Chinese

New Year when I was the Chinese Ambassador to Canada.

Second, Mobile payment has gradually made China a cashless society. Sending digital red envelopes via mobile phones has become more popular in China.

Third, people set off less fireworks. Now people are advocating green lifestyle. More and more Chinese cities have banned fireworks during the Spring Festival.

The changing customs of the Chinese New Year have reflected the transformation and upgrade of China's economy. China's economic performance in 2017 is dazzling. The growth rate is as high as 6.9% and the total GDP reached 13 trillion US dollars with per capita GDP reaching nearly 9000.

Friends,

New Year comes with new hope. We have already started writing a new chapter of China-India relations. Recently State Councilor Yang Jiechi and Foreign Minister Wang Yi visited India successfully. The Pilgrimage arrangements have been made now. Bilateral trade last year reached 88 billion US Dollars, increasing 20% compared with the year before. I am sure that more positive energy will be put into our relations. We are ready to bring it to a new height.

Friends,

Tonight I am happy to introduce the artists from Guangxi, a marvelous place in south part of China. They are going to present lovely songs, dances, magics and acrobatics. Let's enjoy it!





REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LUO ZHAOHUI AT THE GUANGZHOU BALLET PERFORMANCE

(Sirifort Auditorium, 1 February 2018)



Mrs. Riva Ganguly Das, Director General of Indian Council for Cultural Relations,
Mr. Chen Jianwen, Head of Chinese Delegation,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Namaste and a very good evening!

Thank you all for participating in today's ballet show. Thank you Mrs. Das for your very warm remarks.

Today's ballet show is co-hosted

by the Chinese Embassy, ICCR and China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

When I was the Chinese Ambassador in Pakistan 12 years ago, I tried to introduce a ballet show from China to Islamabad. I failed. I am so happy to see it realized in New Delhi today. This is the first time that the Chinese ballet comes to India. Why do I want to do this?

Firstly, I would like to promote cultural exchanges between our two countries, and help Indian people understand China better. Arts are beyond boundaries. Before joining the Foreign Service, I was doing research on the history of Indian Arts. My wife Dr. Jiang Yili was doing research on the comparative study of Hinduism and Buddhism. My late teacher Professor Xu Fancheng stayed here in India for 35 years. One Chinese university has started to issue



BA and MA degrees to Yoga students. The Bollywood movie Dangal has been a great box office success. Recently the movie The Secret Superstar goes popular again in China. Looking back into the history,

eminent monks like Xuan Zang and Bodhidharma travelled long distances between China and India over the mountains and oceans and spread the seeds of civilizations. They are the pioneers of China-India exchanges.

The ballet dancers today are part of them.

Secondly, I would like to show the world that China is a very diverse and inclusive civilization. The world



is getting to know more and more about Chinese food, medicine, martial arts and Taiji. However they know not too much about Chinese ballet. We have not only classical ballet like *The Swan Lake* but also those merged with traditional Chinese art forms such as *The Butterfly Lovers* which you will enjoy tonight.

Thirdly, I would like to show the world that China is always ready to learn and accept from all the different cultures. For the past 2500 years, Chinese people have been believed in Confucius teachings. But we have also learned Buddhism from India, and we accepted socialism from the West. Ballet, as a form of art, originated from the West with a history of 500 years. China embraced it more than 60 years ago. Now it becomes very popular in China. We have ten famous Ballet troupes. Guangzhou Ballet is

one of the best. It has received a lot of awards from around the world.

Last but not the least, I wish you

all have a wonderful evening with an unforgettable memories of an elegant, professional ballet show.



REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LUO ZHAOHUI AT THE SPRING FESTIVAL GALA FOR INDIAN ALUMNI OF CHINA

(Le Meridien New Delhi, 13 February 2018)



Prof. Raj Kumar, Vice Chancellor of Jindal Global University,
Prof. Anita Sharma of Delhi University,
Prof. Mukherji of Jawaharlal Nehru University,
Friends,

Namaste! A very Good Evening!

It is my great pleasure to participate in today's function.

The function has a very special significance. It is the first time that the Chinese Embassy co-hosts a function with the Indian institute for Indian Alumni in China.

It is the first time that so many alumni getting together to celebrate the Chinese Spring Festival.

To my knowledge, there are around 20,000 Indian students in

China now, and around 2000 Chinese students in India. Comparing with my first tenure in India around 30 years ago, this is a very big progress.

Among the guests present here, Prof. Anita and Prof. Mukherji both graduated from Fudan University. I know for Prof. Anita, her romantic story took place in China.

From my side, there are two



alumni of Delhi University. My wife Dr. Jiang Yili graduated from DU in the early 90s. She is the first Chinese getting the PHD degree in India. The Educational Chief of the Embassy Ms. Sun Meixing also graduated from DU.

Ms. Sun's father is a former diplomat at my Embassy in charge of the educational affairs a few years ago. Two generations share the same responsibility. Let's give them a big applause.

In my opinion, such progress of students exchanges between India and China is far from enough.

Last year China attracted 450,000 students from abroad. More than 550,000 Chinese students went abroad.

That means China-India students

exchanges have a lot of things to do.

Looking back into history, prominent masters like Xuan Zang, Fa Xian and Bodhidharma travelled long distances between India and China. They left us with rich legacies and set great examples for us.

Today as we are standing on the shoulders of the history, we should do better than our forefathers in personnel and cultural exchanges.

As I always say, one student studying abroad may attract at least one hundred people to focus on the host country.

Education naturally connects different cultures, different people and different countries. It is an easy way for culture integration and exchanges.

Friends,

What should we do next to promote the bilateral educational cooperation?

First, promote mutual understanding of the educational system and educational resources. At Dali University of Yunnan Provinces, there are more than 300 Indian students studying. Most of them are majored in Medical Studies. Last month, Universities from Yunnan Province organized an Educational Expo in New Delhi. Jindal Global University, under Vice Chancellor Kumar's leadership, has signed MOUs with a lot of key universities of China. This is a good way.

Second, provide more government scholarship. Encourage and attract more students to study in China or India. The Chinese



Embassy just published a book named Study in China to give Indian students more information about scholarship.

Third, sign an agreement on the mutual recognition of higher education degrees. The Chinese side has provided a draft to the Indian side. We are working on it now.

Fourth, consider establishing an Association for Indian Alumni graduated from China.

Last but not the least, maintain a stable and friendly bilateral relationship. We have to be realistic. As two largest neighboring countries, China and India have some

differences. We want to put aside the disputes and focus on the cooperation and make our future better.

Last year, our relations witnessed ups and downs. President Xi and Prime Minister Modi met in Xiamen last September. They agreed to turn over the page, make the Dragon and the Elephant dance together and make One plus One Eleven.

Recently State Councilor Yang Jiechi and Foreign Minister Wang Yi visited India successfully. The Pilgrimage arrangements for this year have been made now. Bilateral trade last year reached 88 billion US Dollars, increasing 20% compared

with the year before. A Chinese Ballet and a Folk Arts Troupe performed in India. Aamir Khan's new movie Secret Superstar got a great box office in China. I am sure that more positive energy will be put into our relations.

Friends,

According to the Chinese Lunar Calendar, we will enter the Year of the Earth Dog in 2 days. In Chinese culture, the dog is regarded as a symbol of loyalty, bravery and good luck. I wish everyone here today a happy and prosperous Year of the Dog.

Culture & Life

BIGGER ROLE FOR TRADITIONAL CULTURE

The outside world's knowledge of Chinese culture has long been limited to things like tea, porcelain and silk. In the era of globalization, we need to enrich the content of China's reputation in the world.

The central authorities recently issued a document, urging special support for intangible cultural heritage like the Chinese language, Chinese martial arts, traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), Chinese cuisine and traditional festivals.

Chinese is one of the most widely used languages in the world. TCM embodies Chinese people's

wisdom of using natural materials to remedy illnesses. Artemisinin, the compound derived from the sweet wormwood plant, is making a great contribution in the fight against malaria. Martial arts not only help to build up a strong physique, but also promote morality.

All these are windows through which the outside world can see China better. To make good use of these cultural resources so that they act as a bridge between China and the rest of the world, therefore, is an urgent task.

While China's economic contribution to the world is striking,

there still exists a lot of misunderstanding about the country itself. Although some countries have in-depth political and economic cooperation with China, yet a lack of cultural communication obstructs further cooperation in other fields.

Today, the world is showing more and more interest in China and wishes to better understand China. To spread knowledge of the Chinese civilization, Chinese language, TCM, martial arts and other cultural facets will be an effective way to achieve this goal.

CHINA CREATES OVER 66 MLN URBAN JOBS IN 5 YEARS



Beijing, Feb. 11 (Xinhua) — China created more than 66 million urban jobs over the past five years, official data showed.

Over the five years, 90 percent of college graduates found jobs and more than 1.1 million redundant workers resulting from the country's excess production capacity cuts were re-employed, said Yin Weimin, minister of human resources and social security.

By the end of 2017, the unemployment rate in urban areas stood at 3.9 percent, the lowest since 2002, official data showed.

From 2013 to 2017, more than 13 million jobs were created each year in urban areas, despite the negative effect of economic structuring and slowing growth, official data showed.

In 2017, 13.51 million new jobs were created in urban areas. The

central government set an increase of 11 million jobs as its official target for the whole of 2017.

To ensure stable employment, China has rolled out an array of pro-employment policies for graduates, redundant workers, the disabled and migrant workers.

Yin said China will continue implementing and improving employment and entrepreneurial policies to create more jobs in 2018.



CHINA'S HAINAN LURES GLOBAL TRAVELERS WITH MORE THAN BEACHES



Beijing, Feb. 3 (Xinhua) -- Yana Zhuravleva, 38, from Russia is so used to living in Hainan, a tropical island at the southern tip of China, that she plans to bring her mother and grandmother to live with her.

"Life is comfortable here. The environment is nice and there are many work opportunities," said Zhuravleva.

Zhuravleva, who first arrived in Hainan in 2005, used to work at a travel agency. Thanks to an increase in Russian tourists to Hainan for medical care, Zhuravleva switched jobs two years ago to begin working at a Chinese medicine hospital, which served nearly 1,000 Russian medical tourists last year.

Zhuravleva said that her biggest dream is to earn enough money to buy a small house in Sanya, a coastal resort city in Hainan.

More and more foreigners like Zhuravleva have come to Hainan and fallen in love with the tropical island, not just to enjoy the warm climate, sunshine and beaches, but to pursue their dreams.

WORLD-CLASS TOURIST DESTINATION

Hainan has been making great progress toward its goal of becoming a world-class tourist destination. It has set a target to receive more than 1.3 million overseas tourists in 2020.

"Russian tourists love to visit the island, not just because it is relatively close, but also due to the fact that you can enjoy an integrated travelling experience that includes entertainment, cultural activities and medical care," said Andrey Denisov, Russian ambassador to China.

Hainan offers a wide range of travel packages that include sightseeing, beaches, folk customs, tropical rainforests, sports and health care.

More than 280,000 Russian tourists went to Hainan last year, a twofold increase compared with a year ago, according to Denisov.

"We hope to further strengthen



tourism cooperation, increasing the percentage of Russian tourists to 50 percent out of all overseas tourists to Hainan," he said.

In fact, the number of overseas tourists to Hainan exceeded 1.1 million in 2017, up nearly 50 percent year on year, according to statistics from local authorities.

A three-year plan will be rolled out this year to make the island a top-tier destination, with preferential policies such as visa-free services, ticket promotions and service upgrades.

HUGE CHANGES

"I look forward to going back to Hainan because I think the changes there are just as dramatic as the rest of China. I can tell just by watching the

pictures from here," said Norwegian ambassador to China Geir O. Pedersen, who visited the province back in 1988.

Large display panels and booths showing local specialties and recent developments in Hainan were part of a promotion event held Friday in Beijing. The event attracted more than 500 people, including Pedersen and other foreign diplomats from over 160 countries.

"It is not just nice beaches, beautiful people, but also many interesting developments, lots of new buildings, industries, especially high-tech development," said Pedersen, who expressed a hope to boost cooperation by drawing on each other's strengths.

Hainan's development started

just 30 years ago, when the province was established as a Special Economic Zone.

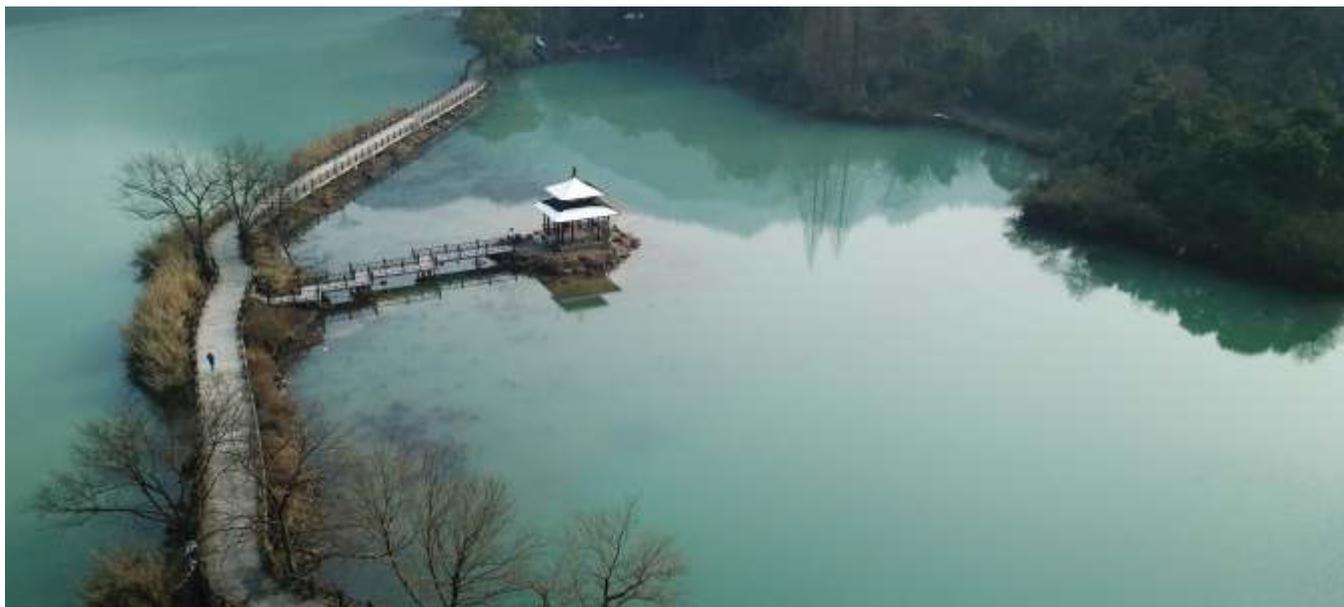
"At that time, Hainan was a relatively backward border province with poor infrastructure, and you couldn't even see a traffic light," said Shen Xiaoming, governor of Hainan.

The formerly agricultural island has become a pioneer in innovation and openness. A sea-land-air transportation network has already been built to connect the province with the rest of the world, and the island is also home to the annual meeting of the Boao Forum for Asia.

"We want to send our invitation to the rest of the world. Welcome to Hainan for vacation, investment and experiencing its diverse culture," said Shen.



ECOLOGICAL TOURISM, ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION PROMOTED IN JIANDE CITY, EAST CHINA



Aerial photo taken on Feb. 1, 2018 shows a greenway in the river junction area in Jiande City, east China's Zhejiang Province. There are more than 20 villages scattering in the junction area of the Xin'an River, Lanjiang River and Fuchun River in Jiande. Local government has boosted ecological tourism and environment protection projects in the area, which combines sports, leisure and delicacy. (Xinhua/Weng Xinyang)



Aerial photo taken on Jan. 31, 2018 shows the Sandu Fishing Village of Jiande City, east China's Zhejiang Province. There are more than 20 villages scattering in the junction area of the Xin'an River, Lanjiang River and Fuchun River in Jiande. Local government has boosted ecological tourism and environment protection projects in the area, which combines sports, leisure and delicacy. (Xinhua/Shen Hong)



Aerial photo taken on Jan. 31, 2018 shows a fisherman of Sandu Fishing Village catching fish in the river in Jiande City, east China's Zhejiang Province. There are more than 20 villages scattering in the junction area of the Xin'an River, Lanjiang River and Fuchun River in Jiande. Local government has boosted ecological tourism and environment protection projects in the area, which combines sports, leisure and delicacy. (Xinhua/Shen Hong)



Aerial photo taken on Feb. 1, 2018 shows a photovoltaic power station in the river junction area in Jiande City, east China's Zhejiang Province. There are more than 20 villages scattering in the junction area of the Xin'an River, Lanjiang River and Fuchun River in Jiande. Local government has boosted ecological tourism and environment protection projects in the area, which combines sports, leisure and delicacy. (Xinhua/Shen Hong)

FAIRS ACROSS CHINA



Festive lanterns are displayed during a lantern fair to greet the upcoming Spring Festival at the Baotu Spring Park in Jinan, capital city of east China's Shandong Province, Feb. 11, 2018. The Spring Festival, or the Chinese Lunar New Year, falls on Feb. 16 this year. (Xinhua/Lyu Chuanquan)



Tourists view festive lanterns during a lantern fair to greet the upcoming Spring Festival at the Nanhu Park in Tangshan City, north China's Hebei Province, Feb. 11, 2018. The Spring Festival, or the Chinese Lunar New Year, falls on Feb. 16 this year. (Xinhua/Dong Jun)



A dragon-shaped lantern is displayed during a lantern fair to greet the upcoming Spring Festival at the Baotu Spring Park in Jinan, capital city of east China's Shandong Province, Feb. 11, 2018. The Spring Festival, or the Chinese Lunar New Year, falls on Feb. 16 this year. (Xinhua/Lyu Chuanquan)



A tourist poses for photos with a cartoon character during a lantern fair to greet the upcoming Spring Festival at the Nanhu Park in Tangshan City, north China's Hebei Province, Feb. 11, 2018. The Spring Festival, or the Chinese Lunar New Year, falls on Feb. 16 this year. (Xinhua/Dong Jun)

PLUM BLOSSOMS SEEN ACROSS CHINA



Photo taken on Feb. 3, 2018 shows plum blossoms in Jianhe County, southwest China's Guizhou Province. (Xinhua/Yang Wenbin)



Photo taken on Feb. 3, 2018 shows plum blossoms at Slender West Lake scenic area in Yangzhou, east China's Jiangsu Province. (Xinhua/Meng Delong)



Photo taken on Feb. 3, 2018 shows plum blossoms in Jianhe County, southwest China's Guizhou Province. (Xinhua/Yang Wenbin)

Xizang Today

TIBET SEES PROSPERING ECONOMY IN 2017

Tibet Autonomous Region in Southwest China had a prospering economy in 2017, with about 44,000 new market entities established in the region, according to local authorities.

The figure brought the total number of registered businesses in the region to 227,000, a year-on-year growth of 19.1 percent.

Registered capital exceeded 1 trillion yuan (\$162 billion) last year, up 39.4 percent year-on-year.

More than 96 percent of the 227,000 firms are in the private sector, up 19.5 percent year-on-year, with their registered capital exceeding 638 billion yuan.

Noticeably, the number of firms with registered capital of at least 100 million yuan each reached 1,774 by the end of last year.





TIBET LIFTS 530 THOUSAND PEOPLE OUT OF POVERTY IN PAST FIVE YEARS

A total of 530,000 people in southwest China's Tibet have escaped from poverty in the past five years and the number of poverty-stricken people has dropped from 860,000 to 330,000 by the end of 2017, according to news from the region's authority.

Yin Fenshui, director of the poverty-relief office of the region, said that per capita disposable income of poverty-stricken farmers and herdsmen in the region has increased by 16% in 2017 and 150,000 people have been lifted out of poverty in the same year.

In 2018, Tibet plans to help another 150,000 people escape from poverty and manage to maintain a 16% increase in terms of the per capita disposable income of poverty-stricken people.



LIVELIHOOD IN NUMBERS



A series of numbers referring to the economical and social development of southwest China's Tibet have been released at the recently concluded annual sessions of the People's Congress of Tibet and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Tibet Autonomous Region Committee.

10,300 yuan per capita disposable income for rural residents

In 2017, the per capita disposable income for rural residents of Tibet increased by 13.6%, reaching 10,330 yuan (1,635 US Dollars), close to the 13,432 yuan (2,132 US Dollars) for the national rural residents in the same

year according to data released by the National Bureau of Statistics of China.

This is for the first time that the per capita disposable income of Tibet's farmers and herdsmen has surpassed 10 thousand yuan (1,587 US dollars) during its double-digit growth for straight 15 years.

150 thousand people lifted out of poverty

In the past five years, Tibet saw 530 thousand people escape out of poverty. As of the end of 2017, the number of impoverished people has decreased from 860 thousand to 330 thousand.

Tibet plans to lift another 150 thousand people out of poverty in 2018 so as to achieve the goal of eradicating poverty by 2020.

99.5% elementary school enrollment rate

In 2017, the elementary school enrollment rate in Tibet reached 99.5%.

The region has currently been ahead of the rest areas of China to provide a 15-year free education, covering pre-school education through high school education.

95% good air quality rate

Tibet has maintained an average



good air quality rate above 95% for straight 5 years, still ranking among the world's best air quality areas up to now.

Tibet's healthy ecology and environment has made it a world-class tourist destination. In 2017, Tibet attracted 25.61 million visitors,

earning 37.94 billion yuan (6.02 billion US Dollars) in tourism income.

THOUSAND MILES WAY HOME FOR HOLIDAY

The 3,100-km journey home from his high school did not stress 17-year-old Sonam Wenjam, who comes from a Tibetan prefecture in Northwest China's Qinghai province.

On Feb 1, he arrived at Qinghai's provincial capital, Xining, after a 48-hour train journey from Shenyang, capital of northeast China's Liaoning province. He has been studying at Shenyang Xiangyu Middle school for three years.

From Xining, Sonam Wenjam and other students boarded buses and

took another 10 hours to arrive home in Yushu Tibetan autonomous prefecture, about 800 kilometers from Xining.

"I miss my mother the most. I still remember when my parents saw me off at the bus station three years ago. I felt so heavy in my heart because the school is far from home, and away from my parents," he said.

"I don't feel so heavy-hearted now and I'm more sure of myself. It is a necessary experience for growing up," he said on the bus.

A total of 156 students took bus trips on Thursday, said Kumjo Doje, deputy director of traffic police in Yushu City, capital of Yushu prefecture.

Sonam Wenjam and the students are part of a competitive but promising national program that takes children from remote and impoverished areas in provinces such as Qinghai, Tibet autonomous region and Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region, and allows them to attend senior high schools in central, east and southern China.



Every year, thousands of students are enrolled in the programs. The programs are funded by the government. When schools are out of session for summer and winter holidays, educational authorities, schools and police arrange the students' travel back home.

This year, 2,195 students from Yushu studying in other provinces are expected to travel home for the new year. Officer Kumjo Doje said the figure is about half of the total number of students in the Yushu program.

"Not all students choose to make the journey during the Spring Festival travel rush, when the transport system is under a lot of pressure," he said.

The police department in Yushu shepherded the students' buses to

ensure their safety.

"The bus drivers are experienced and know about the road conditions -- a third of the roads from Xining to Yushu are frozen earth. The police car is in the front leading the way to keep the bus from speeding," said Kumjo Doje.

"We have carried out the task for eight years, and this year, there are 15 groups of students to escort," he said. Teachers also accompany the students back home.

Sonam Wenjam has received state funding during his study in Shenyang, but his parents also send him a monthly allowance of 1,000 yuan (\$158).

"My father herds cattle in the Chongda township in Yushu city. I

used to dig for caterpillar fungus to help support the family when I was in primary school, but after I went to middle school, my father said I had to focus on my studies so that I can go to better schools in more developed places," he said.

In Shenyang Xiangyu Middle School, Sonam Wenjam gets up at 5:30 am every morning and stays up until 11 pm studying. He has 13 classes in Tibetan language and culture every week.

"Our Tibetan-language teacher is also from Yushu. He wears traditional Yushu Kangba robes in class, which reminds me of home," he said.

"Studying in the city is an eye-opener. The books are more up-to-date," he said.

"But the bad thing about the city is that it has smog," he said. "And there are mosquitoes -- we hardly see them in our hometown," said Soam Palde, a student from Golog Tibetan autonomous prefecture.

Sonam Wenjam bought down coats and sweaters for his family. "In a few days, there will be the Tibetan new year," he said.

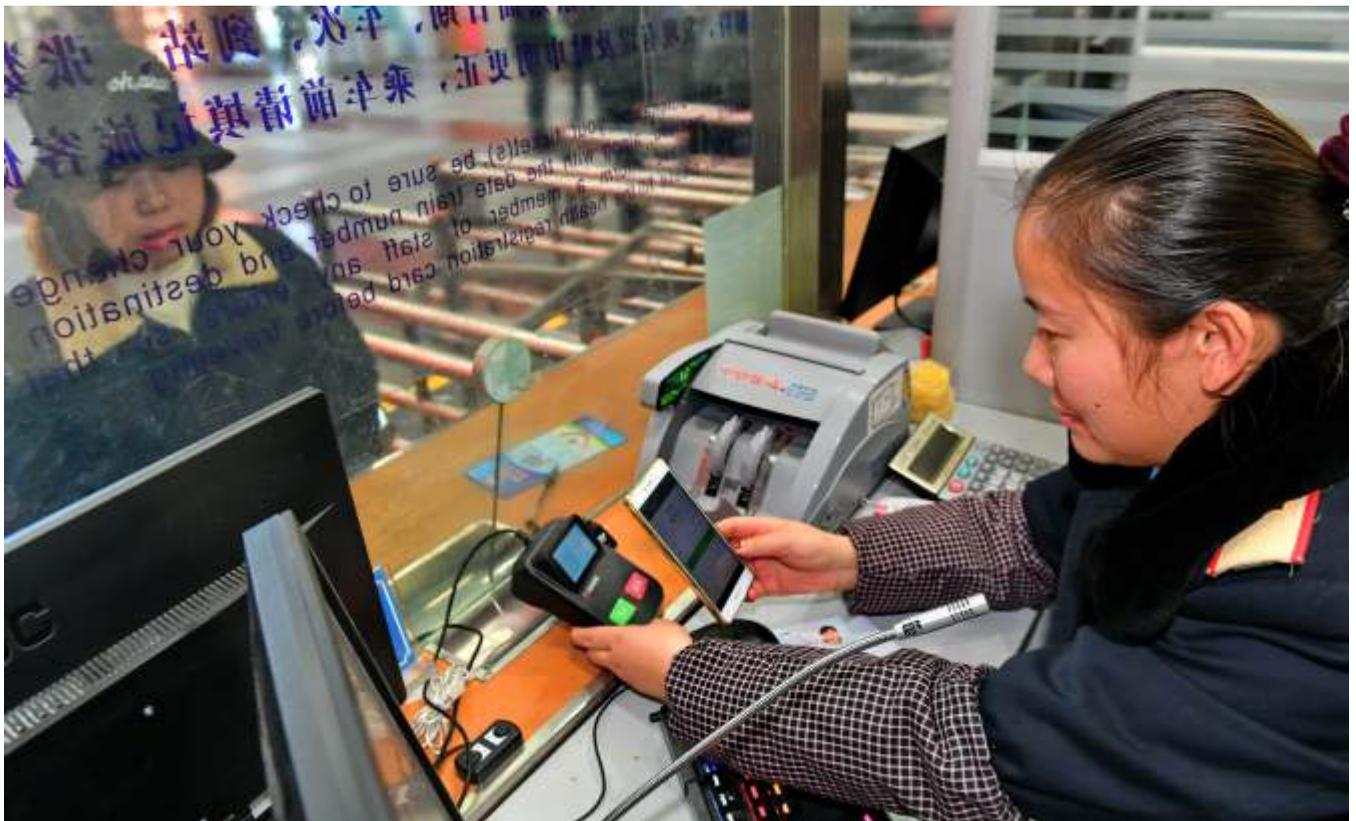
He keeps a fountain pen given by the Yushu prefectural governor, who visited the Shenyang school in December last year.

"My dad is a herdsman, but he writes Tibetan words beautifully. I'm giving this pen to him as a new year's gift," the 17-year-old said.

After the new year holiday, the

students will embark on another journey from home to school.

"I'm very lucky. Compared with many students back home, I have better education and more opportunities to learn. In the future, I hope I can make my hometown a better place through my own strength," he said.



CHINA TO INTENSIFY SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON QINGHAI-TIBET PLATEAU

China is investing big and promoting international cooperation in the scientific research of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau to assess climate change and promote the plateau's sustainable development, an official of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) said Wednesday.

The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau represents one of the largest ice masses on Earth and has been called the "Third Pole" by scientists.

"The Third Pole Environment (TPE) research program inaugurated by the CAS is expected to be listed as China's major scientific research with

global significance in 2018," said Cao Jinghua, director of the CAS International Cooperation Department.

According to Cao, TPE has seen huge progress since it started in 2009.

"The project has received around 800 million yuan (around 125 million



U.S. dollars) in funds from 2009 to 2017. China's second comprehensive scientific expedition to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau is offering new opportunities," Cao said.

The CAS is also pursuing international cooperation on the research. It set up the Kathmandu Center of Research and Education in Nepal to facilitate cooperation. It invites scientists from South Asian countries, the U.S. and European countries to collaborate on the research.

"We hope to play a world-leading role in this research. We are also intensifying research on the North Pole and the South Pole," Cao said.

China conducted its first comprehensive scientific expedition to the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in the 1970s. In August 2017, China started the second expedition focusing on climate change, biodiversity and ecological changes on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, which will last for 5 to 10 years.





DANCE DRAMA HIGHLIGHTS TIBETAN CULTURE

Thangka, an original dance drama presented by Qinghai province's cultural department, made its Beijing debut at Poly Theater on Wednesday.

The storyline follows the romance between a woman and a thangka painter across three lifetimes through reincarnation. It highlights the Tibetan ethnic group's unique customs.

Thangka is a Tibetan genre that uses complicated techniques and precious stones as pigments.

Most motifs come from Tibetan Buddhism and ancient myths. Thangka painting was inscribed on China's first national intangible cultural heritage list in 2006. And thangka from Qinghai's Regong region was included on UNESCO's intangible cultural heritagelist later.

Production of the show began



A scene from *Thangka* [Photo/China Daily]

in 2016 as a key project sponsored by the China National Art Fund.

It premiered in Qinghai's capital, Xining, in September.

The show is meant as a gift to

blend the cultures of Beijing and Qinghai since the national capital provided assistance to the western province following the devastating Yushu earthquake in 2010.

A TIBETAN GRADUATE'S STARTUP SUCCESS

Lhasa, Feb. 12 (Xinhua) -- At a new restaurant in Lhasa, Sidar greets diners, who may well take her for a waitress. Sidar, 23, is actually the proprietor.

Majoring in aquatic environment protection, Sidar graduated from Xiamen Ocean Vocational College last year.

"Even when I was in middle school I was always thinking about setting up a business," she said. Her parents are herders near Lake Namtso, north of Lhasa, capital of Tibet.

"At first, I wanted to set up a training center, the kind of thing that

Tibet needs, but after consulting government departments, I discovered that a teaching qualification was required to set up such an institution. So I decided to open a restaurant."

She first planned to open her eatery downtown, but she didn't have enough money and was forced to change her ideas.

In November, she took out a small loan and borrowed money from her relatives and friends. At the same time, she applied for a grant for college graduates from the region's labor and employment bureau. She got a business license and rented her

current premises.

The local government offers graduates one-off payments from 50,000 yuan (8,000 U.S. dollars) to 200,000 yuan, along with subsidies to help with rent, water and electricity.

Sidar hired staff and her parents came to help.

Tibetans constitute the majority of her customers and she takes home around 7,000 yuan per month.

At the end of February, Sidar will obtain her 50,000-yuan startup grant.

"I plan to spend the money on kitchen equipment and expanding my menu," she said.

BOOK REVIEW

Xi Jinping - The Governance of China-II

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held in 2012, the Central Committee with Xi Jinping as general secretary has led the whole party and the people of China in the drive to realize the Two Centenary Goals and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. In pursuit of these goals the country has upheld and developed socialism with Chinese characteristics, advanced the Five-point Strategy and the Four-pronged Strategy in a coordinated and integrated manner, and achieved historic progress in reform and opening up and socialist modernization. We have braved new challenges, blazed new trails, resolved long-standing and complex problems, realized long sought objectives, championed the causes of the CPC and the country, and brought Chinese socialism to the threshold of a new era.

We hope you will find this book useful.

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

Editor

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FLIGHTS BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA

Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights

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

Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights (Summer Season)

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

China Eastern Time Table

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

Schedule of Air China Flights Between India and China

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

Address and Contact Numbers of Chinese Airlines

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

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