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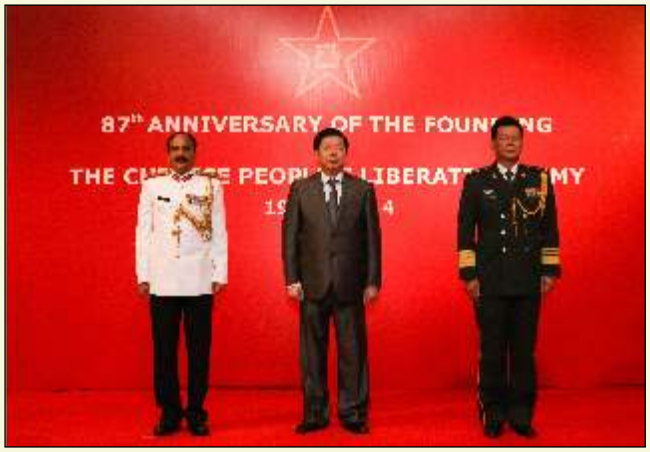
中国新闻

NEWS FROM CHINA





H.E. Mr. Xie Zhenhua, Vice Chairman of the National Development and Reform Commission of China met with H.E Mr. Prakash Javadekar, Minister of State (IC) of Environment, Forests and Climate Change of India during the 18th BASIC Ministerial Meeting on Climate Change held in New Delhi, India on August 7 and 8, 2014.



On the evening of July 25, 2014, Chinese Ambassador Mr. Wei Wei(C), Chinese Defense Attaché Major General Cai Ping(R) and India's Director General of Military Intelligence Lt Gen K G Krishna(L) attended the reception of 87th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army at Taj Palace, New Delhi.



A delegation of Chinese National Railway Bureau visited India from July 14 to 17, 2014 and held conferences with its Indian counterparts about railway cooperation between China and India. Delegation talks with Indian Railway Board.



A delegation of Chinese National Railway Bureau visited India from July 14 to 17, 2014 and held conferences with its Indian counterparts about railway cooperation between China and India. Delegation talks with Rail Vikas Nigam Limited.



A 6-member Indian expert delegation visited China from July 28 to 29, 2014 and attended the China-India Traditional Knowledge and Medical Research Conferences held in Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province of China.



Chargé d' Affaires Mr. Yao Jing met with Dr. Inderjit Singh, Joint Secretary, Department of Science & Technology of India and hosted the Reception-cum-Dinner for Indian Scientists Delegation on August 14, 2014 in the Embassy of China. The delegation visited China from August 18 to 22, 2014.

2014 Youth Olympic City – Nanjing!



A view of Nanjing from Xuanwu Lake

General Information

Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province, is situated in the golden Yangtze River Delta. The city plays an important role in the economy, transportation and education of the east part of China, and is said to be the second largest commercial port in the East China following Shanghai. With its majestic landscapes and epic history and cultures, it has become a hotspot for tourists who always fall in love with the city. Spring and autumn are the more favorable time to visit weather-wisely and autumn is especially scenic when the maple leaves turn bright red.

History

Nanjing is one of the best-known ancient capital cities in China and features a long history and deep cultures. The excavation of the skulls of ancient prehistoric men in the city dates Nanjing's civilization back to 350 thousand years ago. The city itself was built more than 2,400 years ago in the area southwest of the huge Zhonghua Gate. The gate was critical for many military functions. Since the third century AD, ten dynasties in China, including the epochal Republic of China founded by Sun Yat-sen, established Nanjing as their capital.









Attractions

Visitors to Nanjing will be delighted by the majestic scenery intertwined with many cultural antiquities, as well as the blend of modern and classical offerings. One unique bustling area in Nanjing that you should not miss is Qin Huai River , which is lined with teahouses and restaurants hung with bright lanterns. This place, which was the most prosperous area in Nanjing, was always filled with songs and dances and romantic stories. The river also cultivated some well-known talented and patriotic heroines at the turning point of the former dynasties. It is still easy to engender a romantic and recalling feeling when boating leisurely on the river. The most famous handicrafts in Nanjing are Yunjin Brocade and Yuhua Stone.For shopping in Nanjing, Hunan Road and Xinjiekou are two popular commercial centers.



The third Yangzi River Bridge of Nanjing

Nanjing 2014 Youth Olympic Games

On 10 February 2010, the 122nd IOC session at Vancouver announced Nanjing as the host city for the 2nd Summer Youth Olympic Games.

The slogan of the Nanjing 2014 Youth Olympic Games is “Share the Games, Share our Dreams”.

The Nanjing 2014 Youth Olympic Games will encompass all 28 sports on the Olympic program and will be held from 16 to 28 August. The Nanjing Youth Olympic Games Organizing Committee (NYOGOC) will work together with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to attract the best young athletes from around the world to compete at the highest level. Off the competition fields, an integrated culture and education program will focus on discussions about education, Olympic values, social challenges, and cultural diversity. The YOG aims to spread the Olympic spirit and encourage sports participation.The Nanjing 2014 Youth Olympic Games will represent a happy and healthy platform for the world’s youths. This grand stage will be supported by both organizational staff and volunteers. *(For more information please visit www.olympic.org/youth-olympic-games)*



The logo of 2014 YOG



Nanjing Youth Olympic Sports Center

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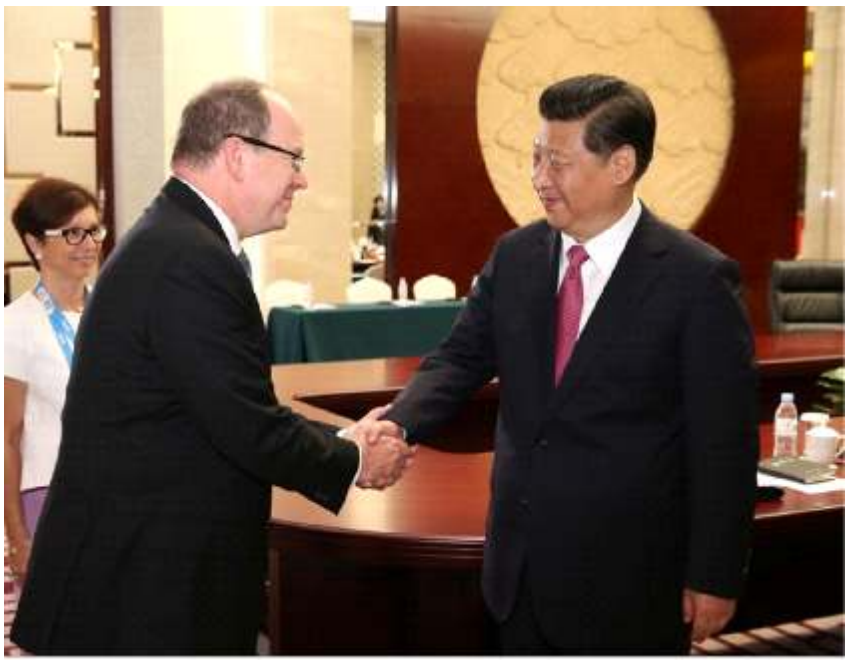
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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Chinese President Xi Jinping Meets Foreign Leaders in Nanjing

Beijing, Aug. 17 (Xinhuanet) — Chinese President Xi Jinping has met with foreign leaders in Nanjing at the opening ceremony of the second Summer Youth Olympic Games. President Xi welcomed the leaders to the opening ceremony. They in turn spoke highly of the opening ceremony and wished the Nanjing Youth Olympics a success.

In his meeting with Prince Albert II of Monaco, President Xi Jinping expressed his appreciation for the Prince's efforts in promoting the development of the international Olympic movement. Prince Albert is a member of the International Olympic Committee and President Xi thanked him for his support of the Beijing Olympics and the Nanjing Youth Olympics.



Chinese President Xi Jinping (R) meets with Prince Albert II of Monaco in Nanjing, capital of east China's Jiangsu Province, Aug. 17, 2014. (Xinhua/Pang Xinglei)



Chinese President Xi Jinping (R) meets with Singaporean President Tan Keng Yam in Nanjing, capital of east China's Jiangsu Province, Aug. 16, 2014. (Xinhua/Xie Huanchi)

Xi said China would like to take advantage of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries in 2015, to deepen political mutual trust, promote cooperation in various areas and continue to support each other in multilateral occasions. Xi said he hoped this would lift China-Monaco ties to a new level.

The President of Montenegro, Filip Vujanovic, also attended the opening ceremony in Nanjing.

As a new established central-east Europe country,

China has always treated it as a reliable friend since the two countries established diplomatic ties in 2006.

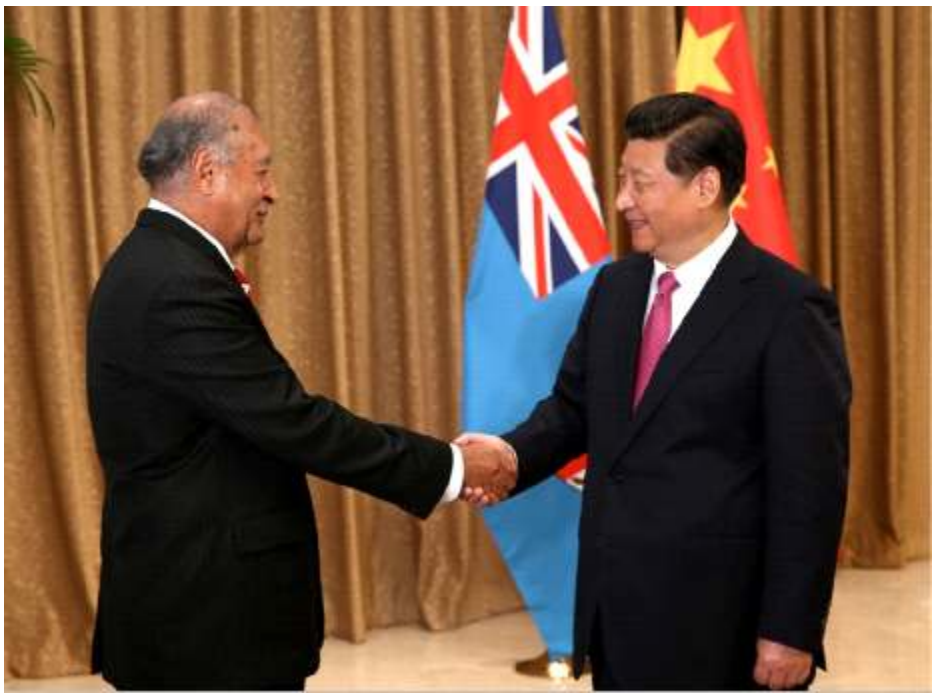
Xi Jinping said China hoped to maintain high-level exchanges with Montenegro, deepen political trust and promote co-operation in various fields.

Vujanovic said Montenegro would like to promote the development of China and central-East Europe relations.

President Xi Jinping also met with President of Fiji, Epeli Nailatikau.

He pointed out that Fiji is a country of important influence in the Pacific island region. The development of China-Fiji ties are in line with the fundamental interest of both sides.

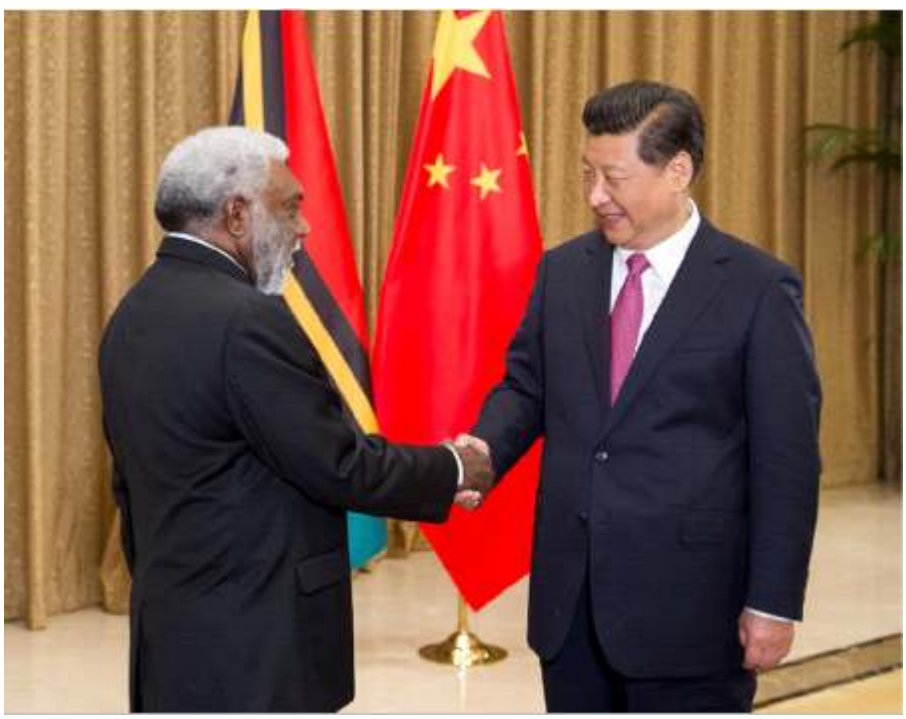
President Nailatikau said that Fuji welcomes more economic cooperation with China and more Chinese investment.



Chinese President Xi Jinping (R) meets with President of Fiji Epeli Nailatikau in Nanjing, capital of east China's Jiangsu Province, Aug. 17, 2014. (Xinhua/Pang Xinglei)

During the meeting with Vanuatu's Prime Minster, Joe Natuman, President Xi Jinping appreciated the country's path of sustainable development said that China would like to strengthen cooperation on areas such as transportation, clean energy and infrastructure construction. Natuman also extended his condolences for the victims of the Yunnan Earthquake earlier this month.

(Source: CCTV.com)



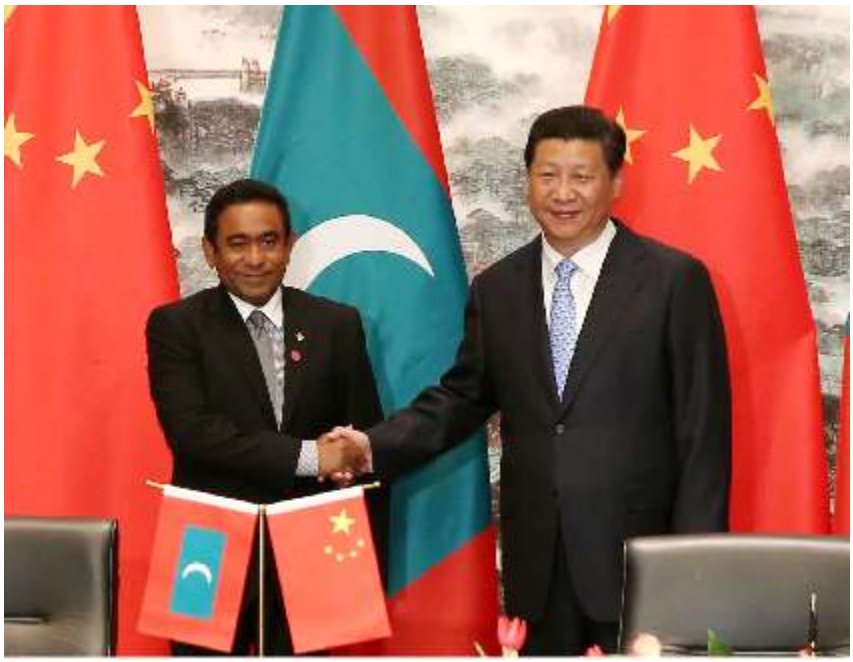
Chinese President Xi Jinping (R) meets with Prime Minister of Vanuatu Joe Natuman in Nanjing, capital of east China's Jiangsu Province, Aug. 17, 2014. (Xinhua/Wang Ye)

President Xi Jinping attends opening ceremony of 2014 Youth Olympic Games

Beijing, Aug. 17 (Xinhuanet) — Chinese President Xi Jinping, International Olympic Committee President Thomas Bach, and UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and other heads of state joined the audience as they watch the 90 minute 2014 Youth Olympic Games opening ceremony.

The ceremony welcomes more than 3,000 athletes from 204 different countries and regions. The opening performance includes five acts showcasing China's history and culture. The organizers say the show represents a younger version of the Chinese Dream.

The 2014 Youth Olympic Games is set to last for 12 days and feature 28 sports. The Games in Nanjing is the second of its kind, with the first Youth Olympic Games being held in Singapore back in 2010. China won 30 gold medals, 16 silvers and five bronzes, ranking top on the medal table. (Source: CNTV.cn)



Chinese President Xi Jinping (R) shakes hands with President of the Maldives Abdulla Yameen during the signing of a number of cooperative documents in Nanjing, capital of east China's Jiangsu Province, Aug. 16, 2014. (Xinhua/Pang Xinglei)



Artists perform during the Nanjing 2014 Youth Olympic Games opening ceremony in Nanjing, capital of east China's Jiangsu Province. (Xinhua/Chen Yehua)

Wang Yi: Build An Even Closer China-ASEAN Community of Common Destiny



Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi (6th L) poses with ASEAN foreign ministers during the China-ASEAN Ministeral Meeting at Myanmar International Convention Center (MICC) in Nay Pyi Taw ,Myanmar ,Aug .9 2 0 1 (Xinhua /U Aung)

On 9 August, 2014, the China-ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting was held in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the meeting.

In his remarks, Foreign Minister Wang Yi said that last year, the two sides celebrated the 10th anniversary of the China-ASEAN strategic partnership. President Xi Jinping had championed joint efforts to build an even closer China-ASEAN community of common destiny, charting the course for long-term development of China-ASEAN relations. Premier Li Keqiang further proposed the 2+7 cooperation framework, mapping out practical cooperation in various areas. After experiencing a golden decade of development, the China-ASEAN strategic partnership has entered a new stage of higher-level development that features even deeper and more substantive cooperation.

Wang Yi stated that China and ASEAN share common interests as well as a common destiny. No matter how the international situation may evolve, China will continue to take ASEAN as a priority in its neighborhood diplomacy. China firmly supports a more prosperous and stronger ASEAN and ASEAN's centrality in regional cooperation, as well as the conclusion of ASEAN community building in 2015.

Wang Yi stressed that China is committed to the path of peaceful development and pursues a policy of good-neighborliness and friendship with its neighbors. China has maintained steady and sound economic growth, reform in various sectors has deepened and its opening-up and cooperation with the rest of the world has continuously expanded. China will continue to offer more development opportunities and cooperation space for ASEAN countries and other countries in the region. China stands ready to work with ASEAN to pursue good-neighborliness and friendship, strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance and realize common development, in order to make greater contribution to peace, development and prosperity of the region and beyond.

Wang Yi pointed out that it serves our common and fundamental interests to strengthen conviction, remove obstacles, remain focused on how to enhance and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation and make sure that cooperation always stays as the mainstream of China-ASEAN relations. Wang Yi put forward 12 specific initiatives on three fronts for the purpose of advancing China-ASEAN relations through cooperation under the 2+7 cooperation framework.

On the political front: First, make sure that leaders have even closer interactions to build up trust, strengthen communication and lead cooperation between the two sides. A China-ASEAN informal leaders' meeting may be held in conjunction with the China-ASEAN Expo and the Boao Forum for Asia annual conference. Second, push forward conclusion of a China-ASEAN treaty on good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation to anchor China-ASEAN relations on a more solid legal basis and ensure long-term and stable development of relations between the two sides. Third, sign with ASEAN the Protocol to the Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone at an early date. Fourth, strengthen strategic planning and kick-start the formulation of the Plan of Action to Implement the Joint Declaration on the ASEAN–China Strategic Partnership for Peace and Prosperity (2016-2020).

On the regional front: First, accelerate the negotiation on an upgraded version of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area, which will move forward in parallel with negotiations concerning the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RECP) and other regional FTA arrangements. Second, jointly build the 21st century maritime Silk Road and put forward new ideas for such cooperation. Third, establish the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank at an early date and welcome ASEAN countries to join as initial members. Fourth, enhance dialogue and cooperation between China and countries along the Mekong river and hold a senior officials' meeting of the six Lancang-Mekong nations to narrow the development gap among ASEAN countries. Fifth, expand security cooperation and invite and welcome ASEAN defense ministers to attend the first informal China-ASEAN defense ministers' meeting in China in 2015. The two sides need to promote non-traditional security cooperation, especially in the areas of disaster prevention and relief and combating transnational crimes.

On the maritime cooperation front: First, designate the year 2015 as the China-ASEAN



Representatives pose for a photo during the 4th East Asia Summit (EAS) Foreign Ministers' Meeting at Myanmar International Convention Center (MICC) in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, Aug. 10, 2014. (Xinhua/U Aung)

maritime cooperation year, focusing on marine economy, maritime connectivity, marine environmental protection, disaster prevention and reduction, maritime security and culture. Second, advance dialogue and cooperation among coastal countries of the South China Sea to discuss cooperation mechanisms and modalities acceptable to all sides. Third, promote joint development at sea through dialogue and negotiation.

On the South China Sea issue, Wang Yi said that full and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) is the truly effective approach to maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea. Thanks to joint efforts of China and ASEAN, positive progress has been made in implementing the DOC. China is ready to strengthen dialogue and cooperation with ASEAN to deepen practical cooperation within the framework of the DOC and push for the early conclusion of a code of conduct of the parties in the South China Sea (COC) through consensus. A China-ASEAN special SOM will be held in China this coming September, and the 8th SOM and the 12th Joint Working Group Meeting on the implementation of the DOC will be held in Thailand this October, in order to reach agreement on sorting out previous documents of commonalities and identifying the terms of reference of the Eminent Persons and Experts Group (EPEG) by the end of the year as the early harvest of COC consultations. Wang Yi emphasized that China and ASEAN countries have the ability and wisdom to make the South China Sea a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation.

ASEAN foreign ministers stated that ASEAN and China have built a high level of mutual trust and deepened their partnership for peace and prosperity in the past decade. ASEAN-China relations have contributed significantly to peace, stability and prosperity of the region and China has become an irreplaceable strategic partner of ASEAN. ASEAN countries support China's peaceful development, and China's constructive role is an important guarantee to upholding peace, stability and common development of the region. The 2+7 cooperation initiative proposed by China has demonstrated China's sincerity and determination to advance ASEAN-China relations and has become the foundation on which to deepen relations between the two sides. ASEAN countries attach great importance to relations with China and stand ready to build a new diamond decade of ASEAN-China relations. ASEAN countries are ready to discuss with China conclusion



Delegates pose for a group photo during the 21st ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) Retreat Session at Myanmar International Convention Center (MICC) in Nay Pyi Taw ,Myanmar ,Aug 10, 2014. (Xinhua /U Aung)

of a treaty of good-neighborliness, friendship and cooperation and launch the action plan for the next five years. The two sides will work to promote an upgraded version of the ACFTA and RCEP negotiation, deepen connectivity, and jointly build the 21st century maritime Silk Road. ASEAN supports and is willing to take an active part in the building of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. ASEAN will expand exchanges with China in culture, tourism and education to increase the friendly sentiments between people of the two sides. ASEAN wants to work with China to address traditional and non-traditional security challenges and enhance disaster reduction and relief capacity. ASEAN countries are ready to work together with China to fully implement the DOC and move forward COC consultations to jointly uphold peace and stability in the South China Sea.

Wang Yi: Promote the SCO Cooperation for Substantive Progress and Breakthroughs



On July 31, 2014, Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the Meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Dushanbe, the capital of Tajikistan.

Wang Yi said that since the SCO Summit in Bishkek last year, cooperation in all fields among the SCO member states has continued to develop practically. The member states have been supporting each other on major issues, staying united in condemning in one voice the serial incidents of violent terrorist attacks happening in the region, jointly combating the "three evil forces", drug trafficking, transnational organized crime, and cybercrime, earnestly implementing the guidelines of the Treaty on Long-term Good Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation, actively promoting cooperation in such fields as transportation, energy, finance, agriculture, culture, health care, education, and disaster relief, and constantly deepening cooperation with observer states and dialogue partners. The SCO, with its high-level political mutual trust and good-neighborly relations, highly consistent security concepts and international propositions, as well as rapidly growing cooperation demands and development potential among the member states, is increasingly receiving widespread recognition and attention from regional countries and the international community, and showing good growth potential and strong vitality of a new-type of regional cooperation organization.

Wang Yi said that currently the international and regional situation is complicated and ever-changing, while the SCO is confronted with arduous tasks of maintaining regional peace and stability and promoting common development and prosperity. In the second decade of the development of the SCO, we should persist in promoting its regional and international influence, and advancing its development in a more efficient, practical and sound direction. The Chinese side came up with the following proposals:

Strengthen the top-level design, and grasp the general direction of the development of the SCO. The member states should coordinate and cooperate more closely, further clarify the direction for the future development of the organization and its role in

regional affairs, and positively cope with new threats and challenges in regional affairs. The member states should strengthen discussion on multilateral cooperation issues and approaches under the framework of the organization, chart medium and long term development strategies, and push the SCO to better adapt to the new situation, better safeguard regional security and development interests, better contribute to the welfare of the people of the member states, and become a model of regional cooperation organization.

Enhance mutual support, and strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance. The member states should strengthen assistance and cooperation with the attitude of being closely interdependent and sharing weal and woe, jointly maintain the development path and political system independently chosen by the countries in the region, and promote the SCO's greater role in the undertakings concerning the core interests such as defending member states' sovereignty, security and development.

Promote law enforcement cooperation and improve ability of maintaining stability. The member states should put emphasis on strengthening cooperation in such areas as information exchange, personnel training, counterterrorism, drug control and joint law enforcement, and improve the SCO's ability of emergency response and crisis intervention. The member states should actively participate in the process of national reconciliation and peaceful reconstruction in Afghanistan, give full play of the role of the SCO-Afghanistan Contact Group, and push the Afghan issue to develop in the direction of meeting the common interests of the Afghan people and people of the countries in the region.

Deepen practical cooperati\on and break development bottleneck. The member states should improve and perfect the cooperative mechanism at all levels of the SCO, making it work more reasonably and efficiently. The member states should make full use of the market potential and resource advantage of the SCO to implement a group of multilateral cooperation projects beneficial for all parties with the focus on cooperation in fields such as transportation, communication, finance, energy, agriculture, and infrastructure construction. The member states should accelerate the establishment of the SCO project fund-raising guarantee mechanism, give full play of the SCO Business Council and the Interbank Consortium, and break the fund bottleneck of regional economic cooperation. The member states should also promote an early signing of the Agreement on the Facilitation of International Road



Transport among the member states. China welcomes the member states to participate in building the "Silk Road Economic Belt" based on the principle of voluntariness and mutual benefit.

Practice the principle of opening-up and prepare for the expansion of the organization. China supports the SCO Summit in Dushanbe to complete the legal preparation of the expansion of the SCO members, thus to open up new ways to absorb new members. The member states should continue to improve the six plus five meeting mechanism between member states and observers, and consider expanding it to dialogue partners at a proper time so that the SCO can absorb more observers and dialogue partners to participate in relevant cooperation.

Wang Yi said that China has always been adhering to the policy of good-neighborly friendship and carrying out the neighborhood diplomacy of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. The SCO will always be an important priority of China's diplomacy. China is willing to work with the other parties to, while continuing upholding the "Shanghai Spirit", take the opportunities of the 2014 SCO summit in Dushanbe and the prime ministers' meeting in Astana so as to achieve substantive progress and breakthroughs of the SCO cooperation in all fields and make new contributions to the greater development of the SCO.

The foreign ministers spoke positively of the achievements the SCO has made over the past year and all agreed to continue to advance cooperation among the member states in the fields of economy and trade, security, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges, to strengthen cooperation in regional affairs, to safeguard regional peace, stability and development, and to constantly promote the status and influence of the SCO.

Wang Yi Talks about the Achievements of the Meeting of the SCO Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs

On August 1, 2014, after holding their talks, Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Foreign Minister Sirojiddin Aslov of Tajikistan jointly met with the journalists, introducing the achievements of the Meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs recently held in Dushanbe.

Wang Yi said that first, the meeting made full preparations for the SCO Summit which will be held in Dushanbe this September. Foreign Ministers of the member states signed 11 resolutions and adopted the draft documents of the Summit outcomes including the "Dushanbe Declaration". He believed that with the joint efforts of all parties, the Dushanbe Summit will yield fruitful achievements.

Second, the meeting further advanced the cooperation among the SCO members in various fields. Foreign Ministers from the member states exchanged in-depth views on maintaining regional security and stability and deepening practical cooperation in various fields. The initiative of jointly building the "Silk Road Economic Belt" put forward by the Chinese side has received positive responses from all participants in the meeting. All parties agreed to further strengthen cooperation, jointly crack down on the "three evil forces" and deepen cooperation in such fields as transportation, energy and finance to create favorable conditions for regional trade and investment activities. The implementation of the aforementioned consensuses will promote stability, development and prosperity of the member states.

Third, the meeting reached important consensus on the legal documents about the SCO expansion. All parties passed in principle two draft documents on the SCO expansion which will be submitted to the Dushanbe Summit for approval. If approved, it will mark the basic completion of the legal documents about the SCO expansion and the confirmation of accession procedures. At that time, eligible countries that have the willingness can apply to join the organization in accordance with the established procedures.

In addition, the Foreign Ministers fully exchanged views on international and regional issues including the situation in Afghanistan. All parties agreed to jointly celebrate the 70th anniversary of the victory of the World War II and the anti-fascist war to jointly safeguard the victorious achievements of the World War II.

China, Bhutan Vow to Solve Boundary Issue



Chinese State Councilor Yang Jiechi (R) meets with Bhutanese Foreign Minister Rinzin Dorje in Beijing, China, July 28, 2014. (Xinhua/Zhang Duo)

Beijing, July 28 (Xinhua) — Chinese State Councilor Yang Jiechi on Monday called for a comprehensive solution to the China-Bhutan boundary issue as he met with visiting Bhutanese Foreign Minister Rinzin Dorje.



Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi (R) meets with his Bhutanese counterpart Rinzin Dorje in Beijing, capital of China, July 28, 2014. (Xinhua/Wang Ye)

Yang said China is willing to work with Bhutan to reach a fair, reasonable solution that is acceptable to both sides at an early date so as to push forward bilateral exchanges and cooperation in various fields.

Rinzin Dorje said Bhutan attaches great importance to relations with China and is committed to solving the boundary issue at an early date.

Foreign Minister Wang Yi also met with Rinzin Dorje on Monday. Although the two countries have not established diplomatic ties, China has always adhered to a good-neighbor policy towards Bhutan, said Wang.

Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin and Rinzin Dorje held the 22nd talks on the China-Bhutan boundary issue on Friday.

CHINA-INDIA RELATIONS

Wang Yi Met with Indian Minister of External Affairs Sushma Swaraj

On August 9, 2014, Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Indian Minister of External Affairs Sushma Swaraj on the sidelines of the series of Foreign Ministers' meetings on East Asia cooperation in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar.



Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi (R) meets with Indian Minister of External Affairs Sushma Swaraj on the sidelines of the series of ASEAN Foreign Ministers' meetings (AMM) on East Asia cooperation in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar, Aug. 9, 2014.

Wang Yi said that China and India, the two biggest developing countries who are neighbors, if join hands in cooperation, will make the world more balanced, secure and stable. President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi had a successful meeting in Brazil. They identified their commitment to a more closely-knit partnership and the goal of achieving peaceful, cooperative and inclusive development. China-India relationship is embracing a new phase of opportunity. The two sides should make thoughtful preparations for high-level mutual visits, inject new impetus to bilateral relations, push for practical cooperation in railways, industrial parks, trade, investment and other key areas, create new bright spots in people-to-people and cultural exchanges and deepen cooperation in international and regional affairs.

Minister Swaraj said that since the formation of the new government in India, there has been frequent high-level communication between India and China. The successful meeting between Prime Minister Modi and President Xi Jinping, in particular, serves as a strong boost to bilateral relations. The Indian side warmly welcomes President Xi Jinping's visit to India, stands ready to vigorously enhance cooperation with China in the fields of trade, investment, culture and people-to-people exchanges, so as to bring bilateral relations to a new height.

Both sides are of the view that countries in the region should hold dear the hard-won stability of Asia and prevent it from disruptions and damage.

Chinese Defence Attaché's Speech to Celebrate the 87th Anniversary of PLA

Chinese Defence Attaché Major General Cai Ping addressed a reception held by the Military Attache's Section of Chinese Embassy in India in New Delhi on July 25, 2014, to celebrate the 87th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army .

H.E. Ambassador Wei Wei,
Respected Lt.Gen. Krishna,
Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen:
Good Evening!

It is my honor and privilege to welcome all of you here today, and to thank you for joining us to celebrate the 87th Anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. First and

foremost I would like to take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to India, its people and armed forces for hosting me in the past 3 years.

2014 is the year of Friendship for China and India. It has great significance for Sino-India relationship, in which both sides look forward to increasing mutual understanding and cooperation. At mean time, Defence exchanges and interactions between the two armed forces have also been much strengthened. Three weeks back, we hosted Chairman, Chiefs of Staff Committee (CoSC) and Chief of the Army Staff, General Bikram Singh in Beijing. And we are also glad to see that not only PLA top brass officers visiting India constantly. At the same time, we have visitors coming to India from all three services of PLA. What's more, the 4th joint training exercise between the two armed forces will be conducted within 2014 in India. Armed forces of China will continue to increase cooperation and mutual trust with India, as well as the armed forces of other countries.

2014 is of special meaning for myself as well. As it will be the last year for me to serve in the military and work as Defence Attaché, which I have already taken on for eleven years in succession. It is my great pleasure and honor to conclude my diplomatic career in India. During my almost 3-year tenure here, I met friends and colleagues from India and from all over the world. It is the support and assistance you have so generously offered to me that makes my stay here successful, enjoyable and unforgettable.

In closing, I wish the relationship between China and India continued progress and our two armed forces ever-lasting friendship! May you all blessed with good health! Thank you!

Cheers!

CHINESE HIGH SPEED RAILWAY

China's High-Speed Railway Going to the World

— Railway Project Speeds Up Turkey-China Economic Ties



Recep Tayyip Erdogan in the first high-speed train linking Ankara and Istanbul

Ankara, July 27 (Xinhua) — Economic cooperation between Turkey and China has continued to grow with Chinese firms helping finish one of the signature projects of Turkish government in connecting the capital of Ankara with the country's largest city Istanbul through the high-speed railway link.

On July 25,2014, Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan inaugurated the first high-speed train linking Ankara and Istanbul as part of government's efforts to modernize country's trans-portation infrastructure.



Passengers in Turkey high-speed train

The railway was built jointly by Chinese-Turkish consortium including Chinese firms of China Railway Construction Corporation, China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation and Turkish firms of Cengiz Construction and Ibrahim Cecen Ictas Construction.

The successful completion of the railway project places Chinese firms in a more solid footing in Turkish market, Idris Gursoy, analyst in Turkish capital, told Xinhua.

"It paves the way for the Chinese companies to enter into other big infrastructure projects in Turkey,"



Passengers in Turkey high-speed train

he added.

Turkey and China have increased their trade and economic cooperation since both sides decided to upgrade ties to a strategic partnership in 2010.

According to the Turkish Statistics Institute, the trade volume between the two sides was 28.3 billion U.S. dollars in 2013, a 45 percent increase compared with 19.5 dollars in 2010.

Both governments declared an ambitious target of an annual trade volume of 50 billion dollars by 2015 and 100 billion dollars by 2020.



The first high-speed train connecting the country's two metropolitans of Ankara and Istanbul, arrives at the station in Istanbul, Turkey, July 25, 2014. (Xinhua/Lu Zhe

The General Director of Turkish State Railway Suleyman Karaman said at the 11th International Union of Railways UIC held in Istanbul in April that Turkey expects China to invest in its high speed railway connecting east and west of the country, which would constitute an important part of the modern Silk Railroad.

"We would like to build railroads with our Chinese partners in Turkey or throughout the world," Karaman said.

Turkey has already been working on railroad links such as Baku, Tbilisi, Kars railroad and Kars-Edirne projects, both will be part of the network that connects Asia to Europe.

The Edirne-Kars railway, the country's largest railway, will link the two continents through the Marmaray rail tunnel in Istanbul.

"Turkey needs to diversify its trading partners with China, the second largest economy in the world, a good partner for Turkey," he underlined.

The railway inauguration for Istanbul-Ankara line also came ahead of the presidential elections which will be held on August 10.

The government hopes that rail transportation will serve 75-80 percent of the total transit between Ankara and Istanbul, according to Transportation, Maritime Affairs and Communications Minister Lutfi Elvan.

The Turkish government has allocated 23.5 billion U.S. dollars for the upgrade and expansion of the country's railway network.

Another high-speed line in Turkey linked Eskisehir, Ankara and Konya was completed in 2011.

China Promotes Cooperation on Railway Across South America

Chinese President Xi Jinping suggested in a meeting on July 16,2014 with Peruvian President Ollanta Humala that China, Peru and Brazil form a working group to promote cooperation on building a railway across the South American continent.

Xi met with Humala in Brazil's capital city of Brasilia during his first South American trip following his participation in the sixth BRICS summit in Brazil. The two agreed to further promote cooperation between the two countries, focusing on projects including infrastructure.

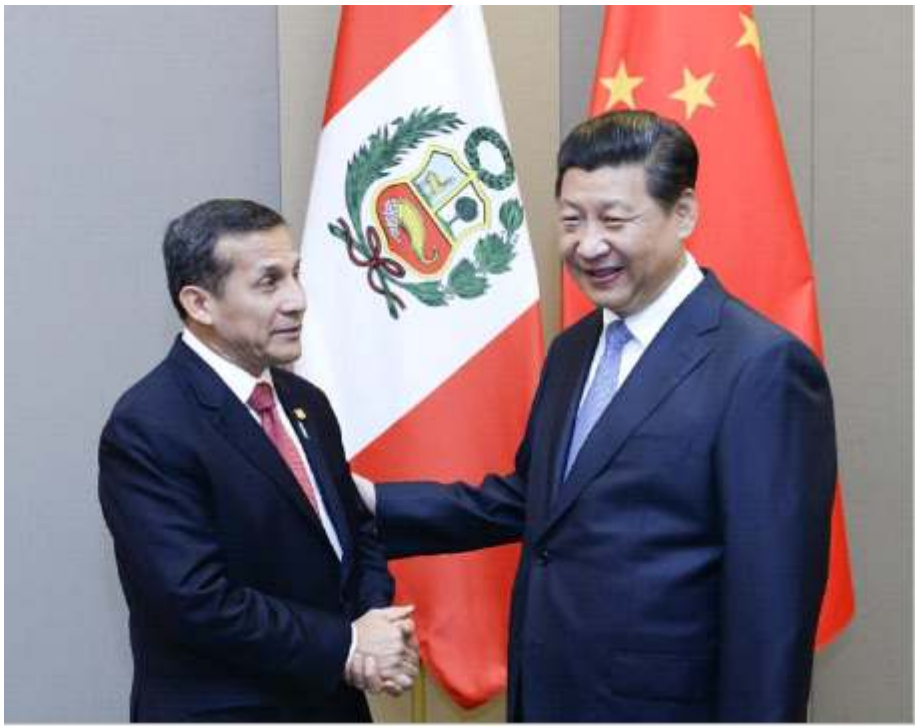
The Chinese president proposed that a trilateral work group be established to guide their cooperation in all related aspects, including the planning, design, construction and operation of the transcontinental railway.

Experts say collaboration among Peru, Brazil and China on the railway project — which would run from the Peruvian Pacific coast to the Brazilian Atlantic coast — will be a good example of China's positive impact on the Latin American continent.

Jon Taylor, a professor of political science at the University of St. Thomas in Houston, said Chinese expertise in infrastructure development — most notably railroads — is being welcomed across Latin America.

"The possibility of building a railway from Peru to Brazil, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as major road and river connection projects, is quite intriguing and an obvious area for overseas foreign direct investment on the part of China," said Taylor. "China is quickly displacing the region's traditional partners like Europe and the United States."

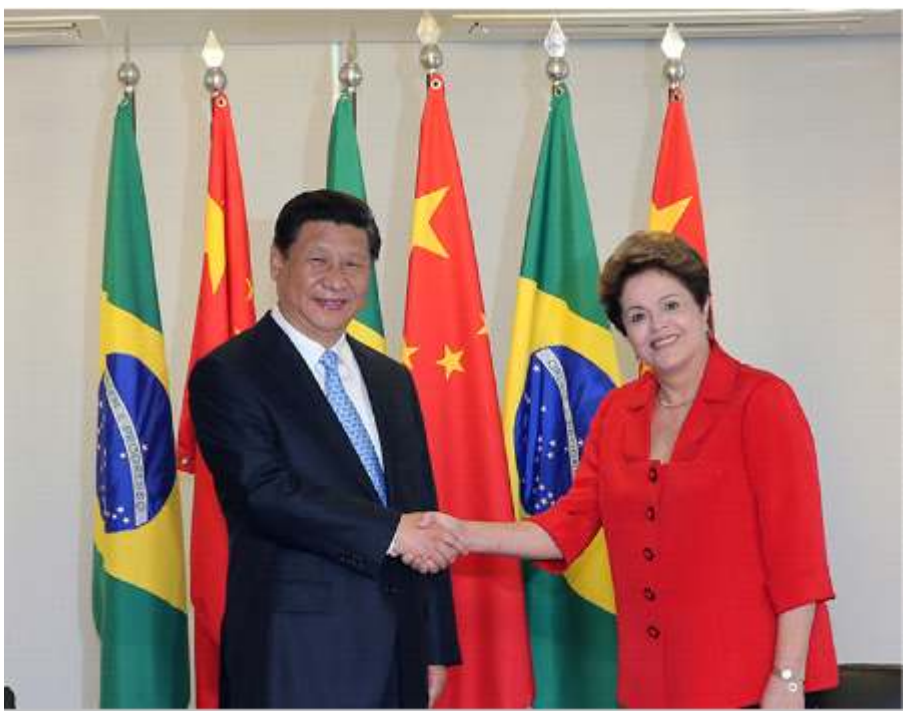
Xi said China attaches great importance to mutually beneficial cooperation on infrastructure construction with Latin American countries, and stands ready to maintain communications with Peru and Brazil on the railway project.



Chinese President Xi Jinping (R) meets with Peruvian President Ollanta Humala (Xinhua/Liu Jiansheng)

Ken Goldstein, an economist with the Conference Board, a business research group in New York, said China's contribution — including capital and expertise — to help the Latin American region on infrastructure development will create a "win-win" model for all.

"It's like something similar to what China is doing in Africa, by helping improve the infrastructure of the domestic economies (in Latin America), it increases the potential market for goods and services coming out of China," said Goldstein.



Chinese President Xi Jinping (L) and his Brazilian counterpart Dilma Rousseff (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)

Xingqiang He, visiting scholar at the Center for International Governance Innovation in Canada and an associate professor at the Institute of American Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said more infrastructure investment on a wide range of sectors in Latin American countries means deeper economic cooperation between China and those countries.

"China has been seeking good opportunities for overseas investment in recent years and it has huge foreign reserves while the availability of capital is a huge problem that Latin America countries are facing," said He. "In that case, a win-win result could be expected," he added.

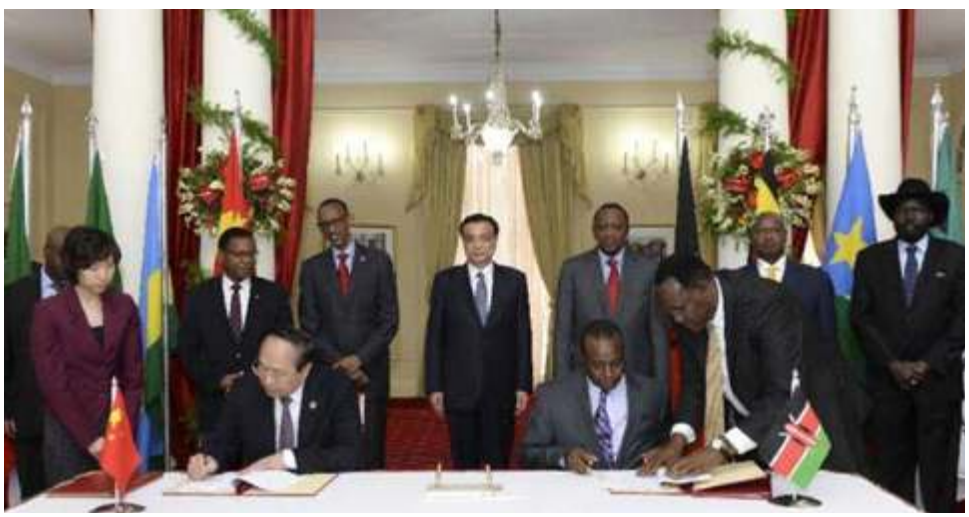


Sketch map of the Inter-oceanic railway from Peru to Brazil

Helping Africa to Build Railway

For more than a century Africans have dreamed of buliding a train across the continent. Now China will make it come true. Chinese Premier Li Keqiang wrapped up his three-day visit to Kenya on May 11,2014. There, he witnessed the signing of a deal to build a railway linking the capital Nairobi with the country's second biggest city, Mombassa.

Addressing the 2014 World Economic Forum on Africa in the Nigerian capital, Abuja, on Thursday, Premier Li Keqiang said China would help boost the construction of infrastructure to promote interconnectivity in Africa. That includes building a high-speed railway network, an expressway network and an African aviation system. On on May 11, Premier Li, together with Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta, Uganda's President Yoweri Museveni, Rwanda's President Paul Kagame, and South Sudanese President Salva Kiir oversaw the signing of the Mombassa-Nairobi railway deal. The first phase of the standard gauge railway project will cover 609 kilometers from the Indian Ocean port city of Mombassa to Nairobi, and will cost about 3.6 billion



Chinese Premier Li Keqiang (C) attends the signing ceremony of the Mombasa-Nairobi railway agreement with Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta (3rd R, rear), Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni (2nd R, rear), Rwandan President Paul Kagame (5th R, rear), and South Sudan's President Salva Kiir (R, rear), as well as representatives from Tanzania, Burundi and African Development Bank, at the State House in Nairobi, Kenya, May 11, 2014. (Xinhua/Li Xueren)

US dollars. 90 percent of the financing will come from China Exim Bank.

Premier Li thanked the government leaders and officials for their presence in person, saying it showed they fully support the construction of a railway network in east Africa. Noting the importance of transport infrastructure for a nation's development, Li said China is ready to share its technologies and experience, step up personnel training, and inject capital to improve interconnectivity in the continent.

The Chinese premier said the railway project is a starting point for sub-regional cooperation to advance interconnectivity in east Africa and Africa as a whole. He said African countries require strong infrastructure support, and China has the ability to meet this need. Li said China will provide well-designed plans and high-quality equipment, putting more emphasis on expanding local employment and sharing managerial expertise.

Premier Li said cooperation between China and African countries will benefit a combined population of 2 billion people and substantially change the pattern of global development. Kenyan President Uhuru said the signing of the deal will connect Kenya and the region and open up trade. He said the construction of the Mombassa-Nairobi railway will have a profound impact on promoting interconnectivity. Uhuru said with a reliable and sincere friend like China, African countries can achieve their ambitions for national development and bring more well-being to their people.



Chinese Premier Li Keqiang (central R) and Ethiopian Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn (central L)tighten a bolt during a visit to a light railway project in Addis Ababa ,Ethiopia , May 5 2 0 1 (Xinhua /Li Xueren)

China Exports Bullet Trains to Macedonia

Changsha, June 24 (Xinhua) — China's biggest train maker CSR signed a contract on June 24,2014 with the national railway company of Macedonia to sell six bullet trains to the European country.

It is the first time China South Locomotive & Rolling Stock Corporation (CSR) has made sales in Europe.

The trains will be made in accordance with national standards of Macedonia and international standards, with a designed maximum speed of 140 km per hour and a life of 30 years, according to Xie Hongbing, an engineer of CSR Zhuzhou Electric Locomotive Co., Ltd.

High-speed rail has become a talisman for modern China. A video of a Chinese bullet train was shown in Times Square, New York this year.



Nigerian railway network will get help from Chinese enterprises.

Premier Li Keqiang has promoted high-speed rail technology during his many overseas visits, including his recent visit to Britain.

Behind the "high-speed rail diplomacy" is China's attempt to shift from labor-intensive manufacturing to become an innovation hub for high technology.

China, a High-Tech Exporter

High-speed rail were once again buzzwords in Chinese diplomacy as they were included in a joint statement issued in London after a meeting between visiting Chinese Premier Li Keqiang and British Prime Minister David Cameron during Li's visit to London from June 6-19, 2014.

This was not the first time that Li has promoted China's high-speed rail technology to other countries during overseas visits, but it was the first to a Western developed country.

In the document, the two sides agreed to promote cooperation on design and construction of railways, including high-speed rail, paving the way for Chinese enterprises to participate in one of Britain's largest infrastructure projects HS2 (High Speed 2), a rail project linking London and the north of England.

High-speed rail has become a new "image card" for China. A video of a Chinese bullet train made its way to Times Square, New York, this year, showcasing the advanced equipment.

Behind the "high-speed rail diplomacy" is China's endeavor to shift from labor-intensive and low-end manufacturing to an innovation hub for high-end technology.

"China is striving to grasp the opportunities brought by a new technological and industrial revolution," said Liang Xiaohong, Party chief of the China Academy of Launch Vehicle Technology, Liang said the Chinese leadership has a strategy to boost innovation-driven development, and promoting advanced technologies including high-speed rail to other countries is part of it.

From buyer to maker

Chinese high-speed train companies are increasingly selling their products to Western countries. Previously known as a manufacturing hub for low-technology products, China has been become an exporter of hi-tech goods. China has poured some 500 billion USD into building its domestic high-speed rail infrastructure so far. Chinese railway companies have mastered the technology to build high-speed trains and are actively seeking markets overseas.

China currently has more than 11,000 kilometers of high-speed train tracks, reflecting the desire to boost economic activity in the country through the allocation of resources towards massive infrastructure projects. Chinese engineers succeeded in building their own trains capable of reaching top speeds between 350 and 400 kilometers per hour.

Achievements of China's High-Speed Railway



A bullet train arrives at the Hongqiao Railway Station of Shanghai, the biggest city in China.

Technology System of China's High-speed Railway



Based on the research and experience from more than 10 years of large-scale construction, China has mastered the full set of high-speed railway technology systems.

For subgrade engineering technology of high-speed rails, China has solved a set of key technical problems involving soft soil, collapsible loess, karst, and coastal soft clay soil.

For bridge engineering technology of high-speed rails, key technical problems solved by us includes the control of deformation for steel beam with large tonnage, and deepwater foundation constructions across rivers and mountainous areas.

For tunnel engineering technology of high-speed rails, we have overcome the technical problems associated with large section loess tunnel, underwater tunnel, karst tunnel in high pressure and rich water environment, and other technical problems regarding tunnel designs, risk evaluation, and constructions under complex geological conditions.

For track engineering technology of high-speed rails, we have established a set of technology system involving theoretic calculation, structural design, production-manufacturing, on site pavement, and operation maintenance for ballastless track, which has realized the standard application of ballastless



track in large scale projects.

For train control technology, research has developed a train control technology system for trains with hourly speed at 200km levels and 300km levels, and with the help of the GSM-R wireless communication system, bidirectional live transmission of control information between trains and ground is made possible.



Railway tunnel in construction

A traction power supply technology system is also developed by research, which has realized the safe operation for double locomotive, double arch EMU running at 300km levels. Beyond the above, an integrated passenger service system and a high-speed rail dispatching command management system are also established through research and development.

China's high-speed rail train

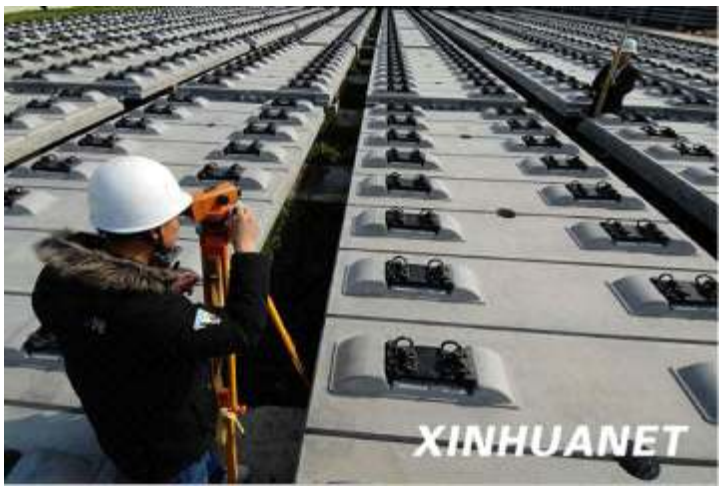


Railway tunnel

set technology is now at the top of the world. Based on long-term technical research. China has not only led to the design and establishment of the maintenance system for high-speed trains with hourly speed at 200km and 300km levels, but has also realized the design and production of EMU with two different hour speed levels domestically.

Based on all above, China has formed its own technology system of HSR, including Construction, EMU, Train control, Traction, Dispatching system, Safety, System Integration, and mastered the key technologies in the construction and operation. This advancement of technology from "pursuer" to "leader" presents a historical leap.

In the area of high-speed railway, China has the fastest development, the longest operating length and the largest scale of construction in the world.



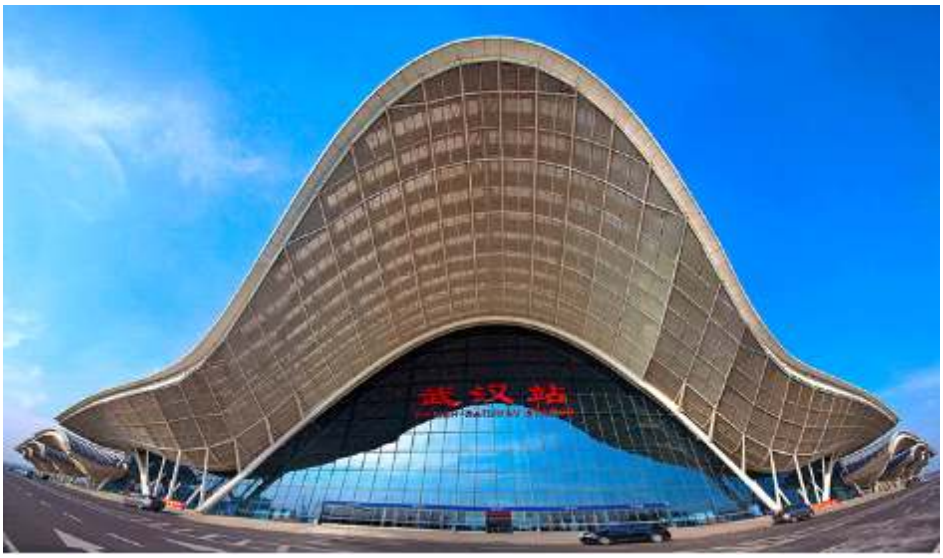


Central control room of train



A Glance of China's Railway Station

Wuhan Railway Station



Gate of Wuhan Railway Station.

Not only is the Wuhan Railway Station an important station within the Beijing-Guangzhou Line, it is also the high-speed rail with the longest distance and the fastest hourly operation speed in the world.

Wuhan railway station is a comprehensive transportation hub incorporating high-speed rails, intercity rails, long-distance passenger transport, urban rail transit, and urban public transport. The total construction area of Wuhan station is 332,300 square meters, passenger flow at peak hours is 9,300 people per hour, annual passenger volume is 31 millions.

The overall structure of Wuhan station is of the viaduct type, with integrated construction of passenger station, station yard, and station plaza, to reach the goals that are "zero waiting time" and "zero distance transfer". Wuhan station won the International Architecture Awards 2012 from Chicago Athenaeum Museum of Architecture and Design.



Interior view of Wuhan Railway Station .



An aerial view of Wuhan Railway Station.

Beijing South Railway Station

The Beijing South Railway Station is located the capital of China Beijing, it's the city's largest station, and is the one of the largest in Asia. It serves as the terminus for high-speed trains on the Beijing–Tianjin Intercity Rail and the Beijing-Shanghai High-Speed Railway. The station integrates a Beijing Subway station, bus hubs and taxi stands, into the same building, and includes a wide variety of restaurants in the station itself. Beijing South Railway Station won the International Awards 2009 from Royal Institute of British Architects.



The panoramic of Beijing South Railway Station.



Passengers at the gate of the station.

Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station

Shanghai Hongqiao Railway Station is one of the four major railway stations in Shanghai. With a total area of 224,200 square meters, it is a major part of the Hongqiao Comprehensive Trans-portation Hub. The station achieves a zero-distance transfer with the Terminal 2 of Shanghai Hongqiao International Airport, as well as Line 2 and Line 10 of Shanghai Metro.



A glance of the station hall.

CHINESE ENTERPRISES IN INDIA

TBEA - International Electrical Service Provider

– A Chinese Leading Backbone Enterprise contribute to development for the "Good Days" of India



TBEA Co. Ltd is a company, with over-70-years' experience in the power transmission industry as well power products, is a backbone enterprise of the power transmission industry in the world and the birthplace of China's transformer industry and the first listed company in the field of products related to energy as well services like transmission and distribution. TBEA is a service provider that provides integration technology solution to for the development of energy industry of the People's Republic of China and the world at large.

The transformers manufactured by TBEA have solid and world's largest transformers development base. It is pertinent to state that TBEA has an annual capacity of more than 250 million kVA productions that places TBEA at the first place better than its competitor viz., ABB, Siemens etc. In China, TBEA is a major player and the biggest provider of UHVDC and UHVAC power transmission and it has million-kV level of well proved products in the thermal, hydro, and nuclear power generation system. In addition to this, TBEA is proud to be a pioneer for the growth of power sector by providing various services as well supplying the products to more than 60 countries and areas across the globe viz., USA, India, Russia, UK, Brazil etc.



TBEA has a strong footprint into the development and export of large EHV cross-linked wires

and cables, and cable accessories as well it is a Centre for development, manufacturing and export of large solar photovoltaic products and systems. TBEA is considered as a center for development and export of large HV electronic aluminum foil new material and high-tech products.



To contribute in the development of the Republic of India by way of various activities of manufacturing such as, increase of demand in local market that can accelerate economic growth, to contribute in the generation of various employment opportunities and to increase per capita income of citizens and thus, to improve standard of living at large, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was executed on Nov' 2011 between TBEA Energy (India) Private Limited represented By Mr. Zhang Xin, the Chairman of TBEA Group and Government of Gujarat represented by Mr. M, Sahu, I.A.S, the then Principal Secretary, Industries & Mines Department.

Pursuant to the referred MOU, TBEA has set up a "State of the Art" Green Energy Park that includes large Power Transformer Manufacturing plant having initial capacity of 20,000 MVA with substantial investment at Karjan, District Vadodara, Gujarat.

Development Program for TBEA Green Energy Park

TBEA Green Energy Park covers an area of 438,800 square meter, with three phase programming and investment. At this juncture, the Park is one of the biggest energy equipment manufacturing & service bases that are ever constructed by Chinese companies in India. With a combination of multi-field, it is a modern green energy industry park which provide the integrated solution for power generation and power T&D.



Energy equipment industry- UHV Power T&D Park

At this juncture, annual output for the same is 20,000 MVA. First batch 765kV transformers and reactors, which are manufactured successfully in India, are ready for delivery. The park is also certified by ISO9000 and PGCIL etc.

With top notch working and residential facility for employees, the Park provides more than 500 direct and more than 2000 indirect jobs. Apart from contributing revenue to government by taxes, the Park is actively pursue CSR activities volume. First project is provision of water supply system for Miyagam village.

Renewable Energy Equipment R&D and Manufacturing and Integration Capability Development

The Park will be with an annual capability of 1000MW in the system of "Coal Power - Polycrystalline Silicon – Solar Energy PV Substation". Will be capable of R&D and manufacturing for 1000kV GCB, H-GIS and GIS. With 50,000 ton per year metal processes and trading capability, a modern logistics park of more than 1000 Cr. INR sales revenue will be established.

Wire, Cable and Energy-Efficient Transformer Manufacturing Base

Wire, Cable and Energy-Efficient Transformer Manufacturing Base, the Park will be capable of manufacturing for 750kV and below EHV/HV XLPE cables and special cables, expanded diameter conductor and bus lines, with an annual capability of 1000km cables and 1000 sets of cable accessories.

Park shall be completed by 2018. Another2000 direct jobs another 6000 indirect jobs will be added. with green technology, environmental-friendly, energy-efficient, smart and reliable products to service India's power sector. To become world-trusting service provider!



Highly Electrical Appliances India Pvt Ltd



Mr. Narendra Modi ,the then Chief Minister of Gujarat met with Mr. Shen Hong, the General Manager of Highly India on Jan 12, 2013.

Highly Electrical Appliances India Pvt Ltd (Abbreviated as: Highly India) was established on 31 Jan 2013, whose total Investment is USD 71.80 million (about RMB 0.45 Billion). The company is located in Ahmedabad City of Gujarat State, 25KM from downtown, where the transportation is convenient, and the plant area is 40000 square meters. Up to now, Highly India has formed 1 million sets annual production capacity of Air Conditioning Compressor, occupying 40% shares in India market, and ranking at first place. Along with the growth of India economic, the prospect of India AC industry is promising in the recent years. By end of 2016, Highly India shall achieve 2 million annual production capacity of Air Conditioning Compressor, expand the India AC compressor market greatly, and become the largest local supplier of Air Conditioning Compressor in India.

Highly has entered India market since 2003. In 2008, the technology and service centre was set up in India . With more than 10-year development, India has become one of the most important overseas market of Highly.Highly India project has received huge supports from the China & India Government, especially from the Gujarat Government from discussions to Inauguration,.. In January 2013, Mr. Shen JianFang, Chairman of Highly Group, communicated with Mr. Modi, the Prime Minister of India, who was the former Chief Minister of Gujarat, and signed an M.O.U. of Highly India; At the same time, on January 31, 2013, Highly India was established; On March 28, Highly India held the ceremony of Bhoomi Poojan; On September 30, the first Air Conditioning Compressor rolled out; On November 26, Highly India was Inaugurated; On June 10, 2014, 100000th Compressor rollout ceremony was held.



This astonishing pace of construction origins

from the Investors of Highly India —— Highly Group/Shanghai Hitachi, who develops from undertaking to innovating independent R&D capability, constantly improving outstanding Quality System, good reputation of its independent ethnic brand and manufacturing capacity of massive production.



In short, High Temperature of the climate, the population dividend and the trend of consumption in India in the future will surly develop and improve the prospect of India AC compressor industry. And Highly India project is definitely the most important step of Highly's international strategy.

Shanghai Highly (Group) Co., Ltd (Abbreviated as: Highly Group) was reformed and listed in Shanghai in Year 1993. Currently Shanghai Electric (Group) Co., Ltd is the first shareholder, holding 37.25% Shares of Highly Group. During 20 years of development, Highly Group has continuously attracted foreign investments, developed with joint venture, digested and absorbed advanced foreign technology, innovated independently, done R&D independently, and created independent "Highly" Brand. Moreover, Highly Group has realized International Industry Layout of 5 factories (Shanghai East Plant, Shanghai West Plant, Nanchang Plant, India Plant and Mianyang Plant) and 6 Technology Centers (Shanghai Technology Center, Nanchang Technology Center, Guangdong Technology Center, Delhi Technology Center, Milan Technology Center, Tokyo Technology Center)in 4 regions (China, India, Europe, Japan) to produce energy-saving products and to create better life for global consumers. Now Highly Group have achieved 20M annual production capacity , leading in the industry by achieving 100M compressor production and sales, ranking top 3 in the world with one-seventh global market share .

Highly Group will adhere to the concept of "Same Product, Same Quality, Different Staff, One Standard", aggressively advance the supply localization development, market localization development, and talent localization development to realize the vision of Highly staff "to become No.1 supplier of Air Conditioning Compressor in the world" with transnational management and modern production operation. Simultaneously, we also believe that rapid growth of Highly India shall influence and attract other manufacturing enterprises relating to Air Conditioning field to invest in India, making them accelerate the implementation of "Going Out" strategy and realize reform and breakthrough of Chinese manufacturing enterprises. .



CULTURE & LIFE

Uniting the World Through Chinese Language

By Chris Parker ,China.org.cn

What is the common language that the world uses to communicate? Many would answer “English”, but the global influence of Chinese is ascending rapidly, and China is aiming to push this a step further through cultural initiatives throughout the world.

The 13th Chinese Bridge — Chinese Proficiency Competition for Foreign College Students is one such endeavor. The final round of the competition, held in Changsha, Hunan Province on Aug. 3 was a major television event, hosted by famous TV presenters Yang Lan and Wang Han. It was the culmination of many preliminary rounds of competition held in countries across the world, followed by more advanced rounds in cities throughout China.



The Logo of the 13th Chinese Bridge

The global reach of the competition is clear from the nationalities of the candidates themselves. A total of 126 students were selected, representing the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania. The five continent-level champions who made their way to the final were from Brazil, Russia, Zimbabwe, South Korea and Australia.

Candidates not only needed to demonstrate a high level of proficiency in Mandarin Chinese, they are also required to have a detailed knowledge of Chinese culture and to be able to act it out. Events in the competition included Chinese character writing, debating, kung fu and pottery making.

In this year’s competition, candidates traveled to Xi’an, the site of the burial chamber of China’s first emperor and the Qin terracotta warriors, and Jingdezhen in Jiangxi Province, one of the homes of Chinese pottery, where they had to make a piece of pottery themselves and sell it to the local people. The competition also took them to Anhua in Hunan Province to learn about tea culture.

Traveling around China and competing with such an international group has been a unique experience for the participants. “I’ve had an amazing time in the competition and the best thing about it has been the people I have met,” said Ieva Nagyte, who has just completed a degree in Chinese at the University of Edinburgh in the UK. “After the summer, I have a scholarship to study for a Master’s degree here.”

“The competition has been really tiring, but I’ve made so many friends, my Chinese has improved, and I’ve got to try lots of different foods and meet a lot of people,” said Rebecca Morrison, who studies Chinese and Law in Brisbane, Australia. “After I finish university in Australia, I want to come back to China to study international relations.”

The winner of this year’s competition, Monica Cunha da Silva from Brazil, said, “I first came to

Kunming in China when I was 13 and was there for a year. I remember once I saw an American on TV speaking fluent Chinese, and I wanted to be able to do the same. I tried for the competition before, and this time I've been lucky. There is a saying that 10 seconds on stage can take 10 years of work. The competition has been hard work, but I've made so many friends here."



The five finalists, from five continents of the world, compete during the final of the 13th Chinese Bridge - Chinese Proficiency Competition for Foreign College Students on Aug .3 [Photo provided to China org cn]

In one of the most poignant moments in the competition, a young student from Madagascar, Ratsizakaina Isaia Herimialy, who was a second prize winner in the 11th Chinese Bridge competition, returned to the stage to tell her story. She was given a scholarship for winning the competition, and she now studies at Beijing Language and Culture University. "Chinese Bridge changed my life," she said.

"I was studying Chinese in Madagascar, and my teacher from the Confucius Institute encouraged me to enter the competition, but then he went back to China, and I really regret never being able to thank him."

In an emotional reunion, she was joined by her former teacher on the stage. "There are many volunteers from the Confucius Institute, working quietly to promote Chinese all over the world… I want to thank the Confucius Institute for allowing so many students to learn Chinese. I loved my work promoting Chinese in Madagascar and I hope I can go back there for a visit," he said.

Xu Shousheng, chairman of the Hunan Province People's Congress Standing Committee, and Xu Lin, director general of Hanban and chief executive of the Confucius Institute, attended the final. The awards were presented by Du Jiahao, Governor of Hunan Province.

The competition was the brainchild of Xu Jialu, former vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, who proposed the idea in 1999. Speaking at the final, Xu said "There was a popular idea in Europe from the 1970s to the 1990s, that conflicts between people are inevitable in international relations, but to communicate, we have to understand what others have that we do not, and learn from each other."



A performance highlights Chinese pottery culture during the final of the 13th Chinese Bridge - Chinese Proficiency Competition for Foreign College Students on Aug. 3. [Photo provided to China.org.cn]

"There is a Bible story that says that God created different languages for the city of Babel, and then people in different areas were unable to communicate with each other. Chinese Bridge is connecting people of different cultures, allowing communication between different peoples, languages and cultures."

"The competition is in its 13th year, and it has exceeded my expectations. The level of the candidates has increased, and the level of the judges' comments has increased and so has the determination of the participants… I hope that in the future the content of the competition will be even more profound, and that it will integrate Chinese culture and the cultures of the countries that the students come from," he said.

(For more information please visit www.bridge.chinese.cn)



A Chinese kung fu performance during the final of the 13th Chinese Bridge - Chinese Proficiency Competition for Foreign College Students on Aug. 3. [Photo provided to China.org.cn]



The five finalists interacted on the stage

Shaolin Develops Kung Fu Games

China's Shaolin Temple will develop a new line of kung fu themed video games to expand its influence among younger audiences, the temple's management company announced August 6, 2014.

The Henan Shaolin Intangible Assets Management Co.,LTD, owned by the temple, has signed a cooperation agreement with China Mobile Games and Entertainment Group (CMGE) allowing the latter to use Shaolin's brand to develop games for both mobile devices and television.

The cooperation aims to encourage more young people to take interest in Shaolin's



Shaolin kung fu [File photo/Xinhua]

Buddhist zen culture and the ancient martial art of kung fu, said an official at the management company, which is responsible for the Shaolin brand.

Located in Dengfeng City of central China's Henan Province, the 1,500-year-old Shaolin Temple is regarded as the cradle of Chinese kung fu.

Shi Yongxin, monastery head of the Shaolin Temple, believes that the temple needs to keep pace with technology to attract new audiences and expand its influence.

Shaolin was the first temple in China to digitalize its business and now has nine subsidiary companies, which include martial arts studies, calligraphy, medicine, food and movies.

The temple first applied for its own internet domain name in 1996. In 2001 it launched its website, publishing Shaolin kung fu secrets for the first time.

It then started its e-commerce business on Taobao, a popular online retail platform, in 2008 to sell meditation costumes, candles, tee-shirts, watches, and the controversial Shaolin Medical Book for 9,999 yuan (1,600 U.S. dollars).

In 2012, it opened accounts on social media website Weibo, where it now has 70,000 followers.

(There will be a Shaolin Martial Art show in Delhi and Mombai in September or October, 2014. Please visit www.in.chineseembassy.org for updated information.)

Related pictures:



Shaolin Temple, Henan, China



Shaolin Kungfu



Shaolin Monks 'daily training



Shaolin Monks 'daily training



A Shaolin Kungfu master teaches participants to practise kungfu at Stanford University in California, the United States, on March 9, 2012.[Photo/Xinhua]

Mid-Autumn Festival

The 15th day of every 8th lunar month is the traditional Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival. It is the most important festival after the Chinese Lunar New Year. The moon on the night of the 15th day of lunar August is believed to be fuller and brighter than in other months. A full moon is a symbol of togetherness. As such, the Mid-Autumn Festival is a time for family reunion. It's also called "Reunion Festival". Those unable to get home to join the get-together miss their family even more on the festival. The origin of the Mid-Autumn Festival derived from the tradition of worshipping the Goddess of Moon. The festival is also a time to celebrate a good autumn harvest. It dates back thousands of years and the modern-day festive customs were gradually formed over the years. Generally speaking, eating moon cakes, enjoying the moon and lighting up lanterns are common traditions on the festival.



Watching the full moon

In addition, various parts of the country and all ethnic minorities have different Mid-Autumn Festival customs. In Nanjing, the festival coincides with the blooming season of sweet-scented osmanthus flowers. Local people like to pick fresh osmanthus flowers for delicious food preparing. They traditionally eat osmanthus flower ducks and drink the flower juice. In Zhejiang, the Mid-Autumn Festival is an ideal time for tide watching. Fire dragon dances are usually performed in Hong Kong on the festival and people in Anhui do a game called "pagoda building" and the Dai ethnic people pay tribute to the moon and the Gaoshan ethic people usually perform ball-holding dance. All these interesting customs are an indication of people's love of life and good wishes for a better future.

There are lots of Chinese legends about the moon. The story of Goddess Chang'e, Wu Gang and the Jade Rabbit living on the moon is still popular today. There have been numerous poems about the Mid-Autumn Festival since ancient times, the most famous piece being Shui Diao Ge Tou by the Northern Song Dynasty poet Su Dongpo. Although he lamented by writing "Men have sorrow and joy, they part or meet again; the moon may be bright or dim, she may wax or wane. There has been nothing perfect since the olden days", he also expressed his wishes by writing "So let us wish that man will live long as he can; though miles apart, we'll share the beauty she displays.", reflecting how much those far away from home



Moon Cake

would like to reunite with their families and how deeply they missed their hometowns.

Customs on the Mid-Autumn Festival

Watching the Full Moon

Watching the full moon on the night of the Mid-Autumn Festival is the best activity for the whole family. It is a custom for people to ascend towers and terraces and have a good chat in the full-moon night while drinking wine and eating delicacies. The scene of "blooming flowers, full moon and family reunion" is poetic and charming.

Eating Moon Cake

A moon cake is a delicately-stuffed round cake that is delicious and nice to look at. The cake is often given as a gift between family and friends during the festival to show greetings. A small cake is a carrier of good wishes between family members, the eagerness to join family reunion of those away from home and people's praying for happiness.



Rabbit Figurines

Mid-Autumn Festival Lantern Fair

To accentuate the brightness of the moon, people traditionally light up lanterns on the Mid-Autumn Festival. The color lanterns are made of bamboo slips and paper. They come in different shapes and sizes, with candles inside. The lanterns with flickering candlelight are a visual feast to everyone. The scale of the Mid-Autumn Festival lantern fair is second only to that of the Lantern Festival.



Lantern Fair

Related Lengend and Figures

Rabbit Figurines

A rabbit figurine is a popular Mid-Autumn Festival toy in old Beijing. The figurine is an artistic image of a personified or even deified rabbit based on the legendary jade rabbit on the moon. The figurines are made of clay and come in various shapes, but all are white-faced, wearing golden helmets and armors, with flags or canopies on the back. They ride such animals as lions, tigers, deer and elephants etc.

The Jade Rabbit Pounding Medicine in a Mortar

Legend has it that there were three immortals that turned themselves into three poor old men asking a fox, monkey and rabbit for food. The fox and the monkey had food to give them, but the rabbit had none and didn't know what to do. Later, the rabbit said: "just eat me for



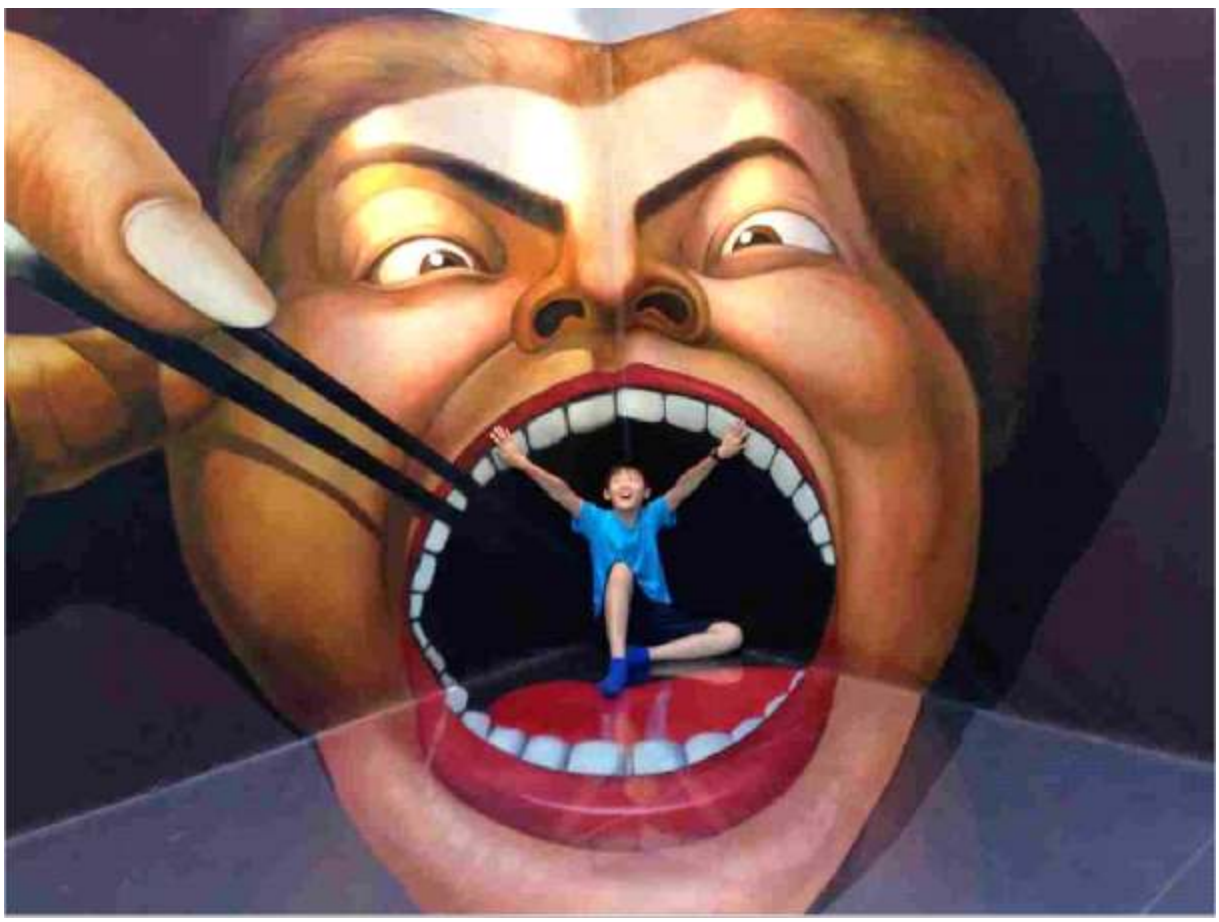
food!" With that, the rabbit jumped into a blazing fire, making himself ready to be eaten. The immortals were deeply touched and sent the rabbit to the palace on the moon to keep Chang'e company and he was made a jade rabbit.

Wu Gang Chops the Laurel

Apart from the famous mythological story of "Cheng'e Flying to the Moon", there's another moon related story, which is about the laurel tree cutter Wu Gang. It is said that there was an extremely tall laurel tree on the moon and a man called Wu Gang was ordered to cut down the tree as a punishment for offending the god of heaven. He was not allowed to go home until he could cut down the tree. But the problem was that each time he chopped the tree, it would instantly grow back, making it impossible for him to cut it down. Like Chang'e, he had no choice but to cut the tree on the moon forever.



China's City Holds 1st 3D Painting Exhibition



Fancy art is originated from the art movement in the 1960s, breaking the 3D drawing and 2D visual line, making the viewer has an "illusion". Artists use what is commonly known as the "smoke screen" in the painting, combined with the latest technology, the light refraction and innovative ideas. As the viewer viewing Angle is different, the visual cognitive blind spots and appreciate the works of psychological

perception also generates a change, its perception of blending conflict cause absurd aesthetic feeling and sense of reality, is a kind of fusion perspective, design science, geometry and the psychology of art form.

The following pictures show visitors pose for photos at a 3D painting exhibition at Yancheng city of East China's Jiangsu province on August 4, 2014. The exhibition, first of its kind in the city, displays over 70 3D paintings. (Source:China Daily/ecns.cn)









Eyecatchers

Chinese Holi! Spotlights of Color Run in China



Color Run, which is called 'the happiest five kilometers on the planet', has becomes more and more popular in China. The untimed event has no winners or prizes, but runners are showered with colored powder at stations along the run. There are two origins: one comes from India's HOLI festival, introduced by a Guangdong company; the other comes from America, run by a for-profit company.

China's Color Run has not only inherited the essence—'spread of happiness', but also has been injected with local characteristics.

The entire runway will be divided into five color-stations, which are red - yellow - blue - purple – green. On every station, staff and volunteers standing by the runway will scatter color powder to the participants as a blessing. There are also some nifty cartoon characters, basketball shooting and other brilliant programs surprising the whole way.

Happy experience of color profusion, cheer for each participant to an exciting future. [, Participants will get a carry-on bag from the start, including a white T-shirt, color powder bags, disposable raincoat, activities bangle, color sticker and other things, then set off according to prescribed routes. At the end, hosts will lead runners playing different games and having a happy party. Till now, Color Run has been held in Beijing, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Chongqing, Changsha, Fuzhou will be held in Shanghai and many other cities in China.



Participants take part in a color run in Beijing



Participants take part in a color run in Beijing.



Color Run in Chongqing, Sichuan province.



Participants take part in a color run in Changsha,Hunan Province, June 18, 2014 (Xinhua/Bai Yu)



Participants take part in a color run in Changsha,Hunan Province ,June 18, 2014 X(nhua /Bai Yu)



Participants take part in a color run in Shenzhen, Guangdong province.

TIBET TODAY

Chinese President Stresses Better Transport for Tibet

Beijing, Aug. 6 (Xinhua) — President Xi Jinping has called for improvements to transport infrastructure in Tibet Autonomous Region to boost the high-altitude region's development.

Marking the 60th anniversary of the opening of the Sichuan-Tibet and Qinghai-Tibet highways, Xi called the projects a miracle in road history.

"The two highways have played a vital role in Tibet's social system, economic and social development, as well as consolidating the southwest frontiers and promoting national unity," noted Xi in a written comment, which was made public on Wednesday.

The two roads, stretching 4,360 kilometers in total, were build in extremely harsh conditions with many technical challenges, Xi said, calling for authorities to keep true to that same spirit and inject more vitality to the transport system in Tibet.

In past decades, the government has spent relentlessly on highways in Tibet, investing 9.7 billion yuan (1.6 billion U.S. dollars). By the end of 2013, there were 48,678 kilometers of highway in Tibet.

In a guideline released last month, the Ministry of Transport (MOT) said highways in the autonomous region would reach 110,000 kilometers by 2020.

The authorities plans to make sure that by then, every village in Tibet has at least one road connecting with the outside.

China also aims to complete a primary network of railways by 2020 with 1,300 kilometers of rails in operation. The country will build more airports in Tibet.

To that end, the MOT will beef up support to the construction of transport infrastructures in Tibet and make specific plans to ensure the accomplishment of these targets.



A scene of Sichuan-Tibet highway .

China Opens Tibet Forum with Focus on Development

Lhasa, Aug. 12 (Xinhua) — Around 100 representatives from around the world convened for the two-day forum on the development of Tibet on Tuesday.

The forum, hosted in the autonomous region's capital, Lhasa, will see delegates from Britain, India, the United states and other countries pool collective experience to discuss development strategies for the region.

Jointly sponsored by the Information Office of China's State Council and the regional government of Tibet, the forum seeks to gather opportunities and suggestions for Tibet's future. The protection of Tibetan culture and environment will also be highlighted.

Tibet was largely isolated from the modern world until the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. Since then the region has focused on development that meets the universal needs of human society and takes root in Chinese reality, wrote Yu Zhengsheng, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), in a letter to congratulate the opening of the forum.

A New Tibet, combining its traditions with modern development, has emerged thanks to the efforts of the Tibetan people, the support from the central government and the rest of the country, as well as its opening up to the rest of the world, Yu wrote.

For years Tibet has been trying to find a development pattern that can strike a balance between the needs of its people and protection of its natural environment, Yu wrote.

"With its unique geographic location, natural environment and cultural tradition, Tibet has to follow a sustainable development pattern."

Yu welcomed all participants of the forum to lend their wisdom and come out with creative ideas about Tibet's development.

Leap-frog development is the basis for solving all problems Tibet is facing and the region's sustainable development is at the core, Losang Jamcan, chairman



The forum on the development of Tibet is held in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region, Aug. 12, 2014. Around 100 representatives from around the world convened for the two-day forum on the development of Tibet on Tuesday. (Xinhua/Liu Kun)

of the Tibetan regional government, said during the opening ceremony.

"Tibet will never develop at the expense of its environment," he said. "To protect Tibet's environment is the biggest contribution we can make to the nation and even humankind."

The chairman also vowed to maintain social stability and harmony, which he believes is a pre-condition for Tibet's leap-frog development.

Cui Yuying, vice head of the Information Office of China's State Council, said there are many voices in the international community regarding Tibet's development.

According to Cui, some insist Tibet should remain primitive and any development of the region equals the annihilation of Tibetan culture and the region's environment.

"To their understanding, Tibetans should always ride yaks and live in tents," she said.

Over the past half century, Tibet has been on an irreversible path of development and civilization, which complies with the general trend of the development of the human society, Cui said.

Representatives, including scholars, journalists, politicians and entrepreneurs, voiced their understanding of Tibet' s development.

The rapid and sustainable development of Tibet within the socialist system, in a way that benefits the region's 3 million people, is one of China' s strategic objectives, Narasimhan Ram, chairman of India' s Kasturi & Sons Limited, publisher of the country's largest English newspaper The Hindu, said during the opening ceremony.

"Tibet has been visibly transformed by double-digit GDP growth over two decades without a break and has entered a new stage of development," he said.

He believed the defining factors behind Tibet' s overall development include massive financial and resource support provided by the Chinese government, its preferential policies for Tibet, rapid infrastructure development and the building of a comprehensive modern transportation system.

"As a result of this development, Tibet's interaction and integration with the rest of China has deepened and its isolation from the rest of the world has decisively been ended," Ram told the forum.

Neil Davison, Labor's shadow Advocate General sitting in the House of Lords of the British Parliament, said few people in his country really understand the type of development taking place in Tibet.



Losang Jamcan, chairman of the Tibet regional government, speaks at the opening ceremony of forum on the development of Tibet in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region, Aug. 12, 2014. Around 100 representatives from around the world convened for the two-day forum on the development of Tibet on Tuesday. (Xinhua/Liu Kun)

He said through forums like the ongoing one and the power of media, people's understanding of Tibet can be developed.

After the forum, the representatives will conduct field trips in Lhasa and Nyingchi Prefecture.

Tibet's Intangible Heritage Well-protected, Says Official

Lhasa, Aug. 13 (Xinhua) — The Chinese government's efforts to preserve intangible heritage in Tibet and other ethnic regions have proven effective, said sources at the first Tibet development forum Wednesday.

"Of the 386 million yuan (62.7 million U.S. dollars) for cultural heritage preservation allocated by the central treasury between 2002 and 2009, about a quarter was spent in ethnic regions including Tibet," said Li Jianhui, a culture promotion official with the State Ethnic Affairs Commission.

Over the past eight years, the central treasury allocated a total of 97.2 million yuan to intangible heritage in Tibet Autonomous Region, said Li.

The plateau region is home to more than 1,000 intangible heritage items, including the famous Tibetan opera and the Epic of King Gesar, which have been listed as World Intangible Cultural Heritage items by UNESCO.

Preservation of cultural essence is aimed at passing on the heritage to future generations, said Li.

"A total of 4 million copies of the Tibetan language edition of King Gesar have been published, averaging one copy for each Tibetan adult," he said.

Other forms of intangible cultural heritage in Tibet include traditional music, dancing, craftsmanship and traditional herbal medicine and folkways.



Delegates attend the opening ceremony of forum on the development of Tibet in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region, Aug. 12, 2014. Around 100 representatives from around the world convened for the two-day forum on the development of Tibet on Tuesday. (Xinhua/Liu Kun)

More than 100,000 articles, nearly 2,000 audio and video clips and 45,000 pictures have been collected since Tibet started a census on intangible cultural heritage in 2006, according to figures provided by Tibet's regional government.

Full text of the "Lhasa Consensus"

Lhasa, Aug. 14 (Xinhua) — The 2014 Tibet Development Forum concluded on Wednesday in Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region. For the first time forum delegates agreed to a new Lhasa Consensus. Following is the full text of the Lhasa Consensus reached at the "2014 Forum on the Development of Tibet, China."

The "2014 Forum on the Development of Tibet, China," jointly organized by the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China and the People's Government of Tibet Autonomous Region, was held from August 12 to 13. Nearly 100 distinguished participants from more than 30 countries and regions attended the event. It is the first large-scale international conference themed on the development of Tibet held in Tibet Autonomous Region. Centering on the theme of "The Development of Tibet: Opportunities and Alternatives" and the sub-themes of "Sustainable Development," "Inheritance and Protection of Tibetan Culture," and "Ecological and Environmental Protection," delegates to the forum conducted intense and in-depth discussions in a friendly and candid atmosphere. The delegates reached the following consensus:

1. Participants notice that Tibet enjoys sound economic growth, social harmony, deep-rooted Tibetan culture and beautiful natural scenery, and the people enjoy a happy life. It is a place where the modern and the traditional meet and where man lives in harmony with nature. Tibet has embarked on an irreversible path of modern civilization.

2. Participants notice that ordinary people in Tibet are satisfied with their well-off lives, good education, sound medical care, housing and various social securities. All ethnic groups in Tibet have full confidence and motivation for building a better future.

3. Participants notice that Tibet's traditional culture is apparent everywhere. Fine traditional culture and cultural relics have been well preserved. This is a result of the dedication and efforts of the Chinese Central Government and the People's Government of Tibet Autonomous Region in protecting, inheriting, and advocating Tibetan culture, which should be encouraged and supported.

4. Participants notice that different religions co-exist in harmony in Tibet and the Tibetan people enjoy religious freedom. Prayer flags, pilgrims and people burning aromatic plants for religious purpose can be seen easily on the streets of Lhasa. The temples are crowded with worshippers and pilgrims.

5. Participants notice that most parts of Tibet are

still in a natural state. While enjoying modern civilization, the Tibetan people are able to enjoy blue skies and white clouds, holy mountains and lakes, forests, grasslands, clean water and fresh air.

6. Participants notice that a path of sustainable development in Tibet featuring coordinated and balanced economic, social, cultural development, ecological and environmental protection will not only be beneficial to the long-term development of Tibet but also offer a significant model for other countries and regions. Participants appreciated the substantial efforts and considerable achievements of the Chinese Central Government and the People's Government of Tibet Autonomous Region in promoting economic and social development, improving people's well-being, preserving the culture and improving the ecology and environment of Tibet.

7. Participants unanimously agree that what they have actually seen in Tibet differs radically from what the 14th Dalai and the Dalai clique have said. The Dalai clique's statements on Tibet are distorted and incorrect. Many Western media reports are biased and have led to much misunderstanding. Seeing is believing. Participants express the aspiration to introduce the real Tibet to the world.

8. Participants notice that the forum, jointly held by the State Council Information Office of China and the People's Government of Tibet Autonomous Region is of great significance for bringing Tibet to the world and helping the world have a better understanding of Tibet. Participants were satisfied with the considerate arrangements for the forum and looked forward to regularly holding the forum in Tibet.

Druju, Herdsmen's Secretary in Northern Tibet

Text & Photo by Tang Zhaoming

It was summer of 2013. Druju, former Vice Chairman of People's Political Consultative Conference of Nagqu Prefecture in Tibet and Secretary of Tsonyi Special District Party Committee, watched the brand-new sign of "Tsonyi County" being installed on this familiar piece of land on which he had worked and lived for 37 years. He felt an upsurge of emotion.

This lean, dark elderly man of short stature used to be the leader of the world's highest county-level administrative unit. Since the beginning of development of noman's land in Northern Tibet over 30 years ago, he had worked and lived in this "life-forbidding zone"until his retirement last year. Here, he spent his youth, chased his dreams, and struggled in a hostile environment.

Short of Oxygen, but Never Short of Spirit

On a map of Tibet, one finds few names of places in the northwest section. The "no-man's land" is located there in the northern Tibet,with an area of 200,000 square kilometers, and an average elevation of over 5,000 meters.

In early 1976, approved by Tibet Autonomous



Former Secretary of the Tsonyi Special District, Druju (left) presented Khada to Wang Hui, the aid-Tibet staff from China National Petroleum Corporation.

Region and Nagqu Prefecture, Tsonyi and Wenbu county-level offices were set up in the no-man's land to ease the shortage of pasture grasses. After that, some villages in Shantsa and Palgon counties immigrated northward to the new district.

Druju was a doctor in the health clinic in Sewa district, Palgon County,Nagqu Prefecture then. Because Sewa was incorporated into the newly-established Tsonyi offi ce (Sewa is now Parling Township of Tsonyi County), he became one of the first pioneers to settle into the wilderness,also the longest-serving Tibetan civil servant in northern Tibet.

Tsonyi was called a life-forbidding zone for its elevation of 5000 meters.The locals used three "extreme"s to describe it: extremely high, extremely remote, and extremely short of oxygen. Nevertheless, it was on this daunting piece of land that Druju and the herdsmen started from scratch to create countless miracles.

There are many salt lakes in northern Tibet. A species of red brine shrimps live in large quantities in the lakes. It is a prime type of feed for prawns in aquaculture. In 2008, Druju conducted a market research and found out that the price of brine shrimps was set too low by the district in the selling contracts.He decided to stage a public competitive bidding for the price of brine shrimps. With that, the price of Tsonyi brine shrimp rose from RMB 23000 per ton to 37500. This added several millions to the revenue of Tsonyi government.

In recent years, there were a lot of disputes between herdsmen of Tsonyi and Palgon over pastures straddlingthe county border. After carefully studying the local situation and the related regulation, Druju helped set up the new Palgon Tsonyi Animal Husbandry Cooperative Village which consisted of 23 herdsmen households from Parling Township in Tsonyi and Machen Township in Palgon County.With the establishment of this new village, the pastures were used in a more rational and mutuallybeneficial manner, the long history of disputes between the two counties (districts) was finally put to an end.

In 1998, Tsonyi Special District was hit with big snowstorms. Druju, then vice director of the district,



Druju and his grandson watched the photos in the phone at home in Lhasa, August 2013.

rushed to oversee the rescue and relief efforts. He was in a high fever then.For two months, he stayed on the front line organizing the work with an intravenous drip over his arm.The most remote village in Maima Township had been cut off from the outside world for several weeks,and the village of 20-plus herdsmen was running out of food. When he learned that, he led a rescue team with a truckload of relief supplies heading over there. Unfortunately,the grassland was completely covered by snow, and their truck was stuck there. Fully aware that his fever might turn into high altitude pulmonary edema, which was lifethreatening,he shoveled snow with the team, trying to clear the road in the howling wind and blinding snow.After one day of hard work, their eyes were swollen by the dazzling light, and they were on the verge of collapse, but the truck pushed ahead for less than 10 kilometers. When they were at their wits' end, Druju thought of the troops. He asked for the local forces to send some crosscountry trucks. The next day, the troops came, and the 20 villagers who had been starving for 3 days were finally saved...

"Druju, A Kindhearted Brother!"

Druju was called affectionately by the herdsmen as "the herdsmen'ssecretary". They saw him as their elder brother, both a good leader and a good doctor.



Druju (left), former Secretary of the Tsonyi Special District, was communicating with the locals of Tsonyi in July, 2013.

In the winter of 1979, herdsman Damdo in Sewa District of Maima Township had a severe case of intestinal obstruction, and was in grave danger. Druju, who was the head of the health clinic then, rode to treat him, but the patient's condition was already beyond aid. His helpless widow, son, and over 200 cattle and sheep were left behind in the heavy snow, thin air, and temperature of minus 20 degrees Celsius.

With tears in his eyes, Druju, who was once a herdsman in northern Tibet himself, helped Damdo's widow take down the wool tent, gather all their belongings, and put them on the yaks. In the end, he helped the mother and son onto the horse, put the heavy luggage on his own back,and marched toward the home of the deceased's relative while driving the 200 cattle and sheep. After trudging for two days and two nights, they reached there at last. Druju made sure that the mother and son and their cattle were looked after, and left quietly...

Tsonyi covers a vast area, but it is thinly populated. The quality of health care there is relatively poor.So over the years, no matter what position Druju was in, one thing always remained unchanged: every time he went to the countryside,he would take his medical kit,offer free medical consultations to the herdsmen, and give them free medicines, which were bought by him out of his own pocket and usually cost several hundred Yuan.

In 1986, while working as vice director of Tsonyi People's Hospital,Druju broke a shoulder blade as their van skidded and toppled over on one trip to the countryside. A month later, Tsonyi was hit by a snowstorm,and Druju went to the stricken area without worrying about his own injury. Because of this, his injured arm has never been fully recovered.

One day in 1986, on a home visit,Druju encountered a two-year-old orphan Rentso. She lived with his relatives who were not that welloff themselves. Druju went back and talked to his wife Ngawang.They decided to adopt the child.Once little Rentso came to live with them, the couple treated her as their own. Now Rentso has graduated from a vocational school in Shigatse Prefecture, and become a primary school teacher. In the past 20 years,Druju adopted three orphans: Tsering Droma, Tsering Gyalpo and Rentso.For Druju and Ngawang, three more kids made living even more difficult,who were already having a tough time providing for the three children of their own. In 2012, when Druju was about to retire, he found out that he did not have any savings.

Although living a simple life himself, Druju was always generous to the herdsmen. A pupil named Chopel in Tsonyi District Primary School contracted dysentery. No one was taking care of him for fear of getting the disease. So Druju took him in, treated him, and bought him new clothes. Chopel was looked after by him for two months.

Pasang, a herdsman from the 1st village of Yarcho Township, told the reporter with tears in his eyes,"Brother Druju is so nice!" For many years, Pasang's poverty-stricken family has been helped in

various ways by Druju in everything from the elders' medical care to the children's schooling, and even some daily chores.

"The sun and the moon are daughters of a mother whose name is brightness; Tibetans and Chinese are daughters of a mother whose name is China." This is a well-known song in Tibet, and one of Druju's favorites.He often tells others that in Tsonyi,the ethnic Han Chinese workers are the minorities and we should look after them.



Tibetan farmers celebrate the Ongkor Festival .

In the past, vegetables and fruits were not available in the town of Tsonyi. In Druju's time as the office director of Tsonyi, whenever he went to Nagqu for grocery shopping, he would give every colleague a share when he came back, and the Chinese colleagues would always get a double portion.

On festive occasions like the New Year's Day, Spring Festival and Tibetan New Year, he invited the Han Chinese colleagues to his home. Every year he went to see the Han Chinese colleagues who stayed in their posts during the Spring Festival. It has since become a tradition of Tsonyi. Many of them became good friends with Druju, and they have kept close contact with him even after they retired and went back to the hinterland.

A 16-Year-Long Dream Realized

The cold and vast Tsonyi is a testing ground for the physiological limit of mankind. Not long ago, it was upgraded from a special district to the youngest county in China and highest county in the world.

In 1993, Wenbu Office was turned into Nyima County, (Nyima means sun in Tibetan). Tsonyi Office was also changed into Tsonyi Special District. Though Tsonyi was an independent county-level administrative unit, it was still an accredited branch of Nyima County of Nagqu Prefecture.There was no people's congress,political consultative conference,procuratorate, or court. Local residents had to trek 300 km to Nyima County to solve civil lawsuits.

Because of the lack of administrative authority, Tsonyi was at a disadvantage in securing efficient administration, ecological and environment protection, and infrastructure construction.

As someone who witnessed and participated in the whole development process of Tsonyi, Druju had always dreamed that someday Tsonyi could become a county just like her"twin brother"Wenbu.

After the growth of over a decade,the modern town of Tsonyi was beginning to take shape. This made it possible for Tsonyi to be upgraded into a full-functioning county.

In 1996, then vice director of Tsonyi Special District and deputy of the People's Congress, Druju submitted the first proposal for Tsonyi County to be set up at the People's Congress and People's Political Consultative Conference of Tibet Autonomous Region. After that, for him, there was more than ten years of hard work,appeals and anticipation.

As deputy to Tibet's 7th, 8th, and 9th People's Congress, over a decade,Druju submitted 15 proposals to the congress on the upgrade of Tsonyi's status. While performing the sacred duty of a people's deputy, he always harbored a dream for Tsonyi to become a county.

Each time he went to Lhasa or Nagqu for meetings or business,he would explain to the related departments of Nagqu Prefecture and the Autonomous Region about the necessity and significance of Tsonyi's upgrade into a county.

In 2002, good news came:under the guidance of the central government, some state-owned large-scale leading enterprises started to provide substantial aid to Tibet. And China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) was designated as a partner of Tsonyi Special District. With this strong support,Tsonyi's economic take-off was truly possible.

Thanks to Druju's tireless work,the herdsmen's arduous efforts,and CNPC's help, by 2009, residents of the once barren no-man's land had access to roads, electricity,telecommunication, and radio. Most of the 13,000 herdsmen living on this land of 120,000 square kilometers had bidden goodbye to butter lamps, and enjoyed the modern conveniences of television, and clean, environmentfriendly solar lighting facilities.Most households have purchased motorcycles for traveling and herding; almost half of the herdsmen have moved into bright new houses,and owned private cars and tractors.The annual per-capita income was between RMB 4000 and 5000. The livestock population reached 400,000.Tsonyi has grown from almost zero to the pearl of northern Tibet.

As economy in Tsonyi Special District developed, Druju and his colleagues' proposal attracted a great deal of attention from Nagqu Prefecture, the Autonomous Region,as well as the related departments of the central government. A consensus was reached that the county of Tsonyi was to be established.

On Jan 13, 2010, Penpa Tashi, then Party Secretary of Nagqu Prefecture (later the Deputy Governor of Tibet Autonomous Region), submitted a proposal jointly with the deputies from Nagqu Prefecture for upgrading Tsonyi Special District into a county on the 3rd session of the 9th People's Congress of Tibet Autonomous Region.From January 2011 to September 2012,the proposal passed different levels of approval and finally reached the State Council. In mid-September of 2012, Druju, then vice Chairman of Nagqu People's Political Consultative Conference, flew to Beijing to present the report to the Ministry of Civil Affairs as a representative of Tsonyi Special District of Nagqu Prefecture along with representatives from the civil affairs departments of Tibet Autonomous Region and Nagqu Prefecture. On November 15, 2012,the State Council issued the offi cial notice, State Council's Approval of Tibet Autonomous Region's Establishment of Tsonyi County. On July 26, 2013, Tsonyi County was formally established.



Instructions for Chinese Visa Application

(Effective from September 1, 2013)

What is the main purpose of your visit to China and which is the most appropriate visa category for your application?

Visa Categories	Description of Visa
C	Issued to foreign crew members of means of international transportation, including aircraft, trains and ships, or motor vehicle drivers engaged in cross-bordertransport activities, or to the accompanying family members of the crew members of the above-mentioned ships.
D	Issued to those who intend to reside in China permanently.
F	Issued to those who intend to go to China for exchanges, visits, study tours and other activities.
G	Issued to those who intend to transit through China.
J1	Issued to resident foreign journalists of foreign news organizations stationed inChina. The intended duration of stay in China exceeds 180 days.
J2	Issued to foreign journalists who intend to go to China for short-term news coverage. The intended duration of stay in China is no more than 180 days.
L	Issued to those who intend to go to China as a tourist.
M	Issued to those who intend to go to China for commercial and trade activities.
Q1	Issued to those who are family members of Chinese citizens or of foreigners with Chinese permanent residence and intend to go to China for family reunion, or to those who intend to go to China for the purpose of foster care. The intended duration of stay in China exceeds 180 days. “Family members” refers to spouses, parents, sons, daughters, spouses of sons or daughters, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandsons, granddaughters and parents-in-law.
Q2	Issued to those who intend to visit their relatives who are Chinese citizens residing in China or foreigners with permanent residence in China. The intended duration of stay in China is no more than 180 days.
R	Issued to those who are high-level talents or whose skills are urgently needed in China.
S1	Issued to those who intend to go to China to visit the foreigners working or studying in China to whom they are spouses, parents, sons or daughters under the age of 18 or parents-in-law, or to those who intend to go to China for other private affairs. The intended duration of stay in China exceeds 180 days.

Visa Categories	Description of Visa
S2	Issued to those who intend to visit their family members who are foreigners working or studying in China, or to those who intend to go to China for other private matters. The intended duration of stay in China is no more than 180 days."family members" refers to spouses, parents, sons, daughters, spouses of sons or daughters, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandsons, granddaughters and parents-in-law.
X1	Issued to those who intend to study in China for a period of more than 180 days.
X2	Issued to those who intend to study in China for a period of no more than 180 days.
Z	Issued to those who intend to work in China.

Here are the documents you shall prepare before submission of visa application:

1. Basic Documents and Reminders

(1) Passport

Original passport with at least six months of remaining validity, at least 2 blank visa pages, a photocopy of the passport's data page and the photo page if it is separate. For multiple-visa application, the remaining validity of the passport must cover the validity of visa and the duration of stay. For example, if applying for a visa with 6 months validity, multiple entries, and 30 days of each stay, the remaining validity of the passport should be at least 7 months.

(2) Visa Application Form and Photo

One completed Visa Application Form (2013) with a recently-taken color passport photo (bare-head, full face) against a light background attached

(3) Proof of legal stay or residence status (applicable to those who are not of Indian citizenship).

The applicant from a third country should provide valid Indian visa or valid Residence Permit in India and its copy, and fill up the Additional Application Form. In case the applicant from a third country staying in India with a short-term visa, a note verbale (with details as follows: applicant's name, passport number, occupation, purpose to go to China, duration of stay in China) by the Embassy or Consulate-General of his / her own country is required.

(4) Photocopy of previous Chinese passports or previous Chinese visas (applicable to those who were Chinese citizens and have obtained foreign citizenship).

If you are applying for a Chinese visa for the first time, you should provide your previous Chinese passport and a photocopy of its data page.

If you have obtained Chinese visas before and want to apply for a Chinese visa with a renewed foreign passport that does not contain any Chinese visa, you should present the photocopy of the previous passport's data page and the photo page if it is separate, as well as the previous Chinese visa page. (If your name on the current passport differs from that on the previous one, you must provide an official document of name change.)

(5) The Visa Application Form shall be signed by the applicant. In case the applicant is a person without or with limited capacity for civil conduct, the application form should be signed by his / her guardian on his / her behalf. If the form is filled out by entrusted travel / visa agent, both the applicant's signature and the stamp of the agent are required.

(6) Child of Chinese descent born either in China or in India applies for a Chinese visa for the first time, the Birth Certificate with his / her parents' names on, the original certificate for renunciation of Chinese nationality and its copy, and the statement written by his / her parents or guardian are required.

(7) Child of Chinese descent born in a third country should make his / her Chinese visa application in his / her resident country if the Birth Certificate and the certificate for renunciation of Chinese nationality cannot be submitted.

(8) The applicant must be in India while making the application for a Chinese Visa. Otherwise, the applicant should take full consequences.

(9) Different types of visas will be issued according to applicants' identities, purposes and activities. The applicant should not engage in activities not conform to the type of visa he / she is holding in China. Application should be made in line with the purpose of activity in China. Otherwise, the applicant should take full consequences.

(10) Fraud documents or false information provided by the applicant will result in rejection of individual application and disqualification of travel / visa agency to apply for Chinese visa.

(11) Ordinary passport holders are required to submit applications to the Chinese Visa Application Service Centre (CVASC) where CVASC is available.

(12) The Chinese Embassy and Consulates-General do not accept applications by post.

(13) The normal processing of Chinese visa takes about one to two weeks. The applicant should plan ahead. Any applicant who attempts to interfere with the office of Chinese Embassy or Consulates by using "my air ticket has been confirmed" as a pretext may likely result in the rejection of his / her visa application.

(14) In case of urgent service is provided at the approval of the Chinese Embassy or the Consulates-General, the applicant should pay extra fee accordingly.

(15) Applicants residing within consular district of Chinese Consulate-General in Kolkata and Mumbai are required to submit their applications to the respective Chinese Consulate-General in Kolkata and Mumbai. The consular district of the Chinese Consulate-General in Kolkata covers Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. The consular district of the Chinese Consulate-General in Mumbai covers Maharashtra and Karnataka.

2. Supporting Documents

C Visa

(1) A letter of guarantee issued by a foreign transport company or an invitation letter issued by a relevant entity in China.

(2) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

Note:

Non-regular scheduled flight, chartered flight, private plane must get the Aviation Permit before departure.

D Visa

(1) The original and photocopy of the Confirmation Form for Foreigners Permanent Residence Status issued by the Ministry of Public Security of China.

(2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place of destination in China, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company / person).

(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

Holders of D Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit / entry administrations of public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners' residence permits.

F Visa

(1) An invitation letter issued by a relevant entity or individual in China. The invitation should contain:

   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)

   b. Information on the planned visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting entity or individual, financial source for expenditures)

   c. Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual)

(2) Personal or Company's written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).

(3) For a multiple entry visa application, copies of previous Chinese visas (on one A4 paper) are required.

(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

G Visa

(1) An onward air (train or ship) ticket with confirmed date and seat to the destination country or region.

(2) Personal or company's written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).

(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

J1 Visa

(1) Visa Notification Letter issued by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China and an official letter issued by the media organization for which the journalist works.

(2) Applicants are required to contact the Press Section of the Chinese Embassy / Consulate General in advance and complete relevant formalities.

We kindly remind you that:

Holders of J1 Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit / entry administrations of public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners' residence permits.

J2 Visa

(1) Visa Notification Letter issued by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China or other authorized units in China and an official letter issued by the media organization for which the journalist works.

(2) Applicants should contact the press section of the Chinese Embassy / Consulate General in advance and complete the relevant formalities.

L Visa

(1) Documents showing the itinerary including air ticket booking record (round trip) and proof of a hotel reservation, etc. or an invitation letter issued by a relevant entity or individual in China. The invitation letter should contain:

   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)

   b. Information on the planned visit (arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, etc.)

   c. Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual)

(2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company / person); Certification letter from the working unit of the applicant (with details as follows: name and contact number of the working unit, the applicant's income statement), or Original copy of recent 6-month bank statement of the applicant.

(3) If applicant repeatedly applies for tourist visa to China, the following information shall be covered in the personal statement: reasons for revisit, the places the applicant plans to visit this time and places he / she visited before.

(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

(5) If the applicants travel in China on a group basis, the invitation letter issued by the travel agency is required.

M Visa

(1) Documents on the commercial activity issued by a trade partner in China, or trade fair invitation relevant entity or individual. The invitation letter should contain:

   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)

   b. Information on the planned visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting entity or individual, financial source for expenditures)

   c. Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual).

(2) For application of a multiple entry visa: copy of all previous Chinese visas (on one A-4 sized paper) should be attached.

(3) Personal or company's written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).

(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

Q1 Visa

For family reunion, the following documents are required:

(1) An invitation letter issued by a Chinese citizen or a foreign with a Chinese permanent residence permit who lives in China. The invitation letter should contain:

a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)

b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, intended arrival date, place(s) of intended residence, intended duration of residence, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures)

c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of legal representative or the inviting individual, etc.)

(2) Photocopy of Chinese ID of the inviting individual or foreign passport and permanent residence permit.

(3) Original and photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate, certification of kinship issued by Public Security Bureau or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship of family members between applicant and inviting individual.

"Family members" refers to spouses, parents, sons, daughters, spouses of sons or daughters, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandsons, granddaughters and parents-in-law.

(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

For foster care, the following documents are required:

(1) Foster entrustment notarization issued by Chinese Embassies / Consulates General in foreign countries or Foster Care Power of Attorney notarized and authenticated in the country of residence or in China.

(2) Original and photocopy of the consignor's passport(s), as well as the original and photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate, certification of kinship issued by Public Security Bureau or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship between parents and children.

(3) A letter of consent on foster care issued by the trustee living in China who has agreed to provide foster care services and a photocopy of the ID of the trustee.

(4) A photocopy of the certificate indicating the permanent residence status abroad of the parent(s) when the child was born, provided that either or both parents of the child are Chinese citizens.

(5) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

Holders of Q1 Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit / entry administrations of public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners' residence permits.

Q2 Visa

(1) An invitation letter issued by a Chinese citizen or a foreign citizen with a Chinese permanent residence permit who lives in China. The invitation letter should contain:

   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)

   b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures)

   c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact number, address, signature etc.)

(2) Photocopy of Chinese ID or foreign passport and permanent residence permit of the inviting individual.

(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

R Visa

(1) The applicant should submit relevant certification in accordance with relevent regulations, and meet the relevant requirements of the competent authorities of the Chinese government on high-level talents and individual personnel with special skills urgently needed by China.

(2) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

S1 Visa

(1) An invitation letter from the inviting individual (a foreigner who stays or resides in China for work or studies) which contains:

   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)

   b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place of intended residence, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures, etc.)

   c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact telephone number, address, signature, etc.)

(2) A photocopy of the inviting individual's passport and residence permit.

(3) Original and photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate, certification of kinship issued by Public Security Bureau or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship of immediate family members between applicants and inviting individual.

"Immediate family members" refers to spouses, parents, sons or daughters under the age of 18, parents-in-law.

(4) For private affairs, documentation identifying the nature of the private affairs such as marriage, inheritance, adoption, etc. should be provided as required by the consular officer.

(5) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting person).

(6) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

Holders of S1 Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit / entry administrations of public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners' residence permits.

S2-Visa

For visiting family members for a short period, the following documents are required:

(1) An invitation letter issued by the inviting individual (a foreigner who stays or resides in China for work or studies) which contains:

a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)

b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures, etc.)

c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact telephone number, address, signature, etc.)

(2) A photocopy of the inviting individual's (a foreigner who stays or lives in China for work or studies) passport and residence permit

(3) Photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship of family members between the applicant and the inviting individual.

"Family members" refers to spouses, parents, sons, daughters, spouses of sons or daughters, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandsons, granddaughters and parents-in-law.

(4) For private affairs, documentation identifying the nature of the private affairs such as marriage, inheritance, adoption, should be provided as required by the consular officer.

X1-Visa

(1) Original and photocopy of the Admission Letter issued by a school or other entities in China.

(2) Original and photocopy of "Visa Application for Study in China" (Form JW201 or Form JW202).

(3) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the school or entity of admission).

(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

Holders of X1 Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit / entry administrations of public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners' residence permits.

X2-Visa

(1) Original and photocopy of Admission Notice issued by a school or other entities in China.

(2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the school or entity of admission).

(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

Z-Visa

(1) One of the following documents:

a. Foreigners Employment Permit of the People's Republic of China issued by Chinese government authorities for Human Resources and Social Security, as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities.

b. Permit for Foreign Experts Working in China issued by the State Bureau of Foreign Experts as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities.

c. Registration Certificate of Resident Representative Offices of enterprises of foreign countries(regions) issued by Chinese authorities of industrial and commercial administration, as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities.

d. An approval document for commercial performances issued by the Chinese government authorities for cultural affairs or Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Foreign Affairs Office of provincial governments of China.

e. Letter of Invitation to Foreigners for Offshore Petroleum Operations in China issued by China National Offshore Oil Corporation;

(2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).

(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy and Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

Holders of Z Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit / entry administrations of public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners' residence permits.

3. Special Reminder

(1) The invitation letter may be in the form of fax, photocopy or computer printout, but the consular officer may require the applicant to submit the original of the invitation letter..

(2) If necessary, the consular officer may require the applicant to provide other documents or supplementary materials, or require an interview with the applicant.

(3) The consular officer will decide on whether or not to issue the visa and on its validity, duration of stay and number of entries in light of specific conditions of the applicant.

Flights Between China and India

Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights

ROUTING	FLIGHT NO.	DEPARTURE TIME	ARRIVAL TIME	FLIGHT DATES (APR 2014- 25 OCT 2014)
New Delhi-Guangzhou	Cz3028	11:50	19:30	Daily
Guangzhou - NewDelhi	Cz3027	7:30	10:50	Daily
New Delhi-Guangzhou	Cz360	23:10	6:50+1	Daily
Guangzhou - NewDelhi	Cz359	18:50	22:00	Daily

China Eastern Time Table (Till 29 Mar, 2015)

Delhi-Shanghai(Pudong)	Flight Number	Dep	Arr	Frequency	Aircraft	Remarks
1APR,2014-25OCT,2014	MU564	0250	1055	Daily	Airbus330	Shanghai Pudong: Terminal-1 Delhi IGI: Terminal-3 Kolkata NSCBI: Terminal-2
26OCT,2014-29MAR,2015		0230	1100			
Shanghai(Pudong)-Delhi	**Flight Number**	**Dep**	**Arr**	**Frequency**	**Aircraft**	
31MAR,2014-25OCT,2014	MU563	2105	0130	Daily	Airbus330	
26OCT,2014-29MAR,2015		2110	0125			
Kolkata-Kunming	**Flight Number**	**Dep**	**Arr**	**Frequency**	**Aircraft**	
1APR,2014-25OCT,2014	MU556	0030	0515	Daily	Boeing737	
26OCT,2014-29MAR,2015		0035	0510			
Kunming-Kolkata	**Flight Number**	Dep	**Arr**	**Frequency**	**Aircraft**	
1APR,2014-25OCT,2014	MU555	2355	2340	Daily	Boeing737	
26OCT,2014-29MAR,2015		2355	2345			

Schedule of Air China Flights Between India and China

ROUTING	FLIGHT NO.	DEPARTURE TIME	ARRIVAL TIME	FLIGHT DATES (JUL- AUG 2013)	FLIGHT DATES (SEP-DEC 2013)	FLIGHT DATES (JAN-MAR 2014)
DEL-PEK	CA948	0315	1225	TUE/THUR/SUN	TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN	TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN
PEK-DEL	CA947	2050	0140+1	MON/WED/SAT	MON/WED/FRI/SAT	MON/WED/FRI/SAT
BOM-SHA	CA430	0140	1240+1	MON/TUE/THUR/SAT	MON/TUE/THUR/SAT (NOV –DEC MON/TUE/SAT)	MON/THUR/SAT
SHA-BOM	CA429	1700	0010+1	MON/WED/FRI/SUN	MON/WED/FRI/SUN (NOV –DEC WED/FRI/SUN)	WED/FRI/SUN

Airlines	Address	Contact No.
Air China	Ground Floor, E-9 Connaught House, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001	Tel: 011-43508888 Fax: 011-43508899
	Unit No. 9/2, Queen's Road, Bangalore 560001	Tel: 080-43587900 Fax: 080-43587999
	Ground Floor, C&B Square,127 Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (east), Mumbai 400069	Tel: 022-61175555 Fax: 022-61175566
China Eastern Airlines	Thapar House, 124, Janpath, New Delhi 110001	Tel: 011-43513166 Fax: 011-43513155
	228A, Land Mark Building, A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata 700020	Tel: 033-40448887/88 Fax: 033-22875173
China Southern Airlines	118, New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001	Tel: 011-43596075/77/78 Fax:011-23737453
Cathy Pacific	G123, Tolstoy House, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi	Tel:011-23321286/3332 Fax: 011-23721550

BOOK REVIEW

Dear Readers,

India is the greatest neighbour of China. In the new era, we wish to unite with more Indian friends who are concerned about China, work hard in promoting Sino-Indian friendship, understand each other and develop the economy of both countries. 2014 is the year of China-India Friendly Exchange. The relationship between India and China has ascended to a higher platform. Among so many great personalities that emerged in Indian history, Tagore was the latest example. Here we happily introduce you the book *'TAGORE AND CHINA* .

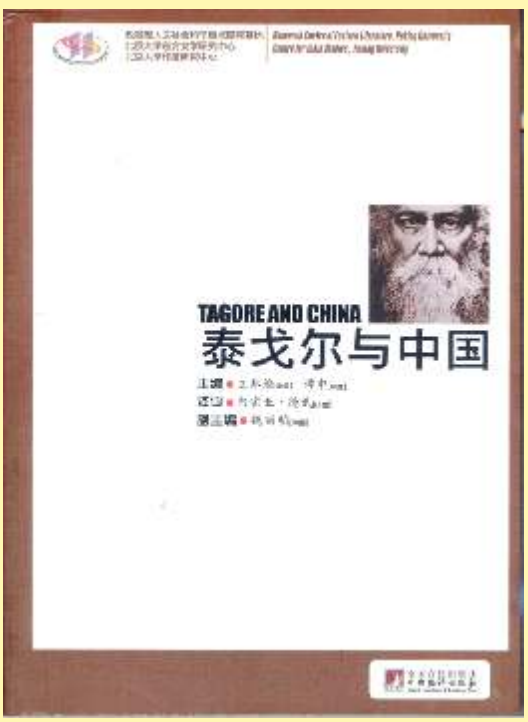
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Your comments and suggestions on NFC are also highly appreciated.

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FOREWORD



Tagore is the pride of not only India, but of the world. He was the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 and his creative genius and his faith in Asian civilizational values gave hope to Indians, Chinese, and other Asians at a time when there was demoralization in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Zhou Enlai, first Premier of the People's Republic of China, said in 1956 at Santiniketan when he was awarded the honorary degree of Desikottama by Visva-Bharati:

"The Chinese people have cherished him(Tagore) with profound sentiments. The Chinese people can never forget Tagore's warm affection for them. The Chinese people shall not also forget the support from Tagore in their hard struggle for national independence. Even now, the Chinese people remember with nostalgia Tagore's visit to China in 1924 ."

Tagore was a visionary, always forward-looking. He said in one of his lectures in China in 1924, " The time is at hand when we shall once again be proud to belong to a continent which produces the light that radiates through the storm-clouds of trouble and illuminates the path of life. " Again ," I hope that some great dreamer will spring from among you and preach a message of love and therewith overcoming all differences bridge the chasm of passions which has been widening for ages ."

May India and China ascend to a higher platform of civilizational wisdom and fraternal partnership in our bilateral relations, with our two great countries with 40% of humanity marching forward together with all nations and states of the world in the spirit of 'vasudhaiva kutumbakam ' .

Nirupama Rao

(Former Indian Ambassador to China)

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My China Story



No experience of China is symmetrical or uncomplicatedly consistent. Over the course of the past three years of journeys there, I've scratched beneath the wafer-thin coating of made-In-China products, Maglev trains and a contemporary, sleek skyline in cities like Shanghai, to reach a bubbling cauldron of utterly divergent experiences.

There's good-golly-gosh scenery aplenty. Cruising down the Li River with its karst landscape, that looks forged out of some deep subconscious, is only the tip of the iceberg of the stupendously-varied geography that characterizes this land. The Longji terraced rice fields, with their farm landscapes born of precise engineering, revealing itself as stunning drawings of fluent lines through a vast canvas of earth - is testament to the ingenuity of men. A mountain here, a cave there, everywhere a stream stream - could well be a Chinese theme song.

Interactions with ethnic minorities in ancient villages, where communities - woven together through landscape, architectural styles, livelihood and foods - thrive, glitters for me in reverie. One of the best ways of experiencing a culture may well be to step into the shoes of a stranger, revelling in ways different from your own. Similar insights may be had on a Tibetan Buddhist temple circuit with all its rituals and motifs. But what universally is a way to a traveller-in-China's heart is the cuisine.

It's hard to forget your first time of feasting on a Sichuan hot pot. Or the mildly-spiced sour fried fish and fresh vegetables in garlic sauce in Hunan. Or succulent, steamed countryside pork with turnip. But whether the food is spicy or mild - in accordance with the region from which it hails, what's most admirable is that people in the ancient villages especially, treat hospitality as a high calling.

What inevitably attracts a glazed look of envy or an instant, happy smile - are the performing arts. And I don't just mean clusters of people gathering in a public square for a spot of tai chi or a line dance. The Chinese were clearly first in line when God was parcelling out diligence, elastic bodies and skill. If you have a chance to attend an acrobatic performance of any sort, do it. The boundaries to physical limitations are pushed - until you find yourself, like an ancient yogi, holding your breath.

Tender. Moving. Adorable. A trio of words so overused when describing the Giant Panda in Chengdu. But when you see these rotund residents at the Giant Panda Breeding Research Centre cuddling each other, chewing on bamboo and mock quarrelling, the fact lives entirely up to the expectation. The local governments' efforts to preserve habitat and use technology to enhance reproductive capacity - is just one more example of a proactive people.

I've enjoyed many aspects of these journeys in. The foot-massage at the foot-massage capital of Changsha is always stimulating. The Tianmen Mountain ever humbling. The museum trail through spaces like the Chen Ancestral Hall in Guangzhou - eternally illuminating. But the biggest learning I take - is from the diligence of the people, and the ingenuity and innovation that characterizes the lives that they spin.

(The author, Ms. Nazareth Sonia Marie, is a freelance writer and anthropologist based in Mumbai)



Sonia in Hunan, April 2014



Sonia and NDTV Group to Zhangjiajie, Hunan

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A running bullet train on high-speed railway line in China.
China has the longest high-speed railway network in the world.

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