

**NEWS FROM CHINA**

# **CHINA-INDIA REVIEW**

## **NEW ENERGY NEW DIRECTION**

 **BRICS**  
BRAZIL 2019





## CONNECTING & BUILDING BRIDGES



1. Ambassador Sun Weidong met Dilip Chenoy, the Secretary General of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), on November 22. Ambassador Sun congratulated India on its successful participation in the 2nd China International Import Expo. This year, the number of Indian exhibitors increased from 4 in 2018 to 87 in 2019, involving IT, software, pharmaceutical, agricultural products and other fields.
2. China's Ambassador Sun Weidong met Mr Wang Yixin, Deputy Governor of the People's Government of Shanxi Province of China, on November 19. The two discussed prospects of enhancing cooperation in the fields of steel, renewable energy, equipment manufacturing and pharmaceutical between Shanxi Province and India.
3. Ambassador Sun Weidong visited Ex-President of ICFA, Delhi Chapter, Mr. R.N. Anil's residence on November 20 and expressed deep condolences to his relatives and representatives from ICFA. The envoy said that Mr. Anil was a sincere friend of the Chinese people and lauded his contributions to people-to-people exchanges and friendship between China and India.
4. China's Ambassador Sun Weidong met Mr Qian Wenhui, the President of Agricultural Development Bank of China, on November 11.





## Dialogue for Shaping a Shared Future

The world is moving towards multipolarization, economic globalization, application of information technologies and cultural diversity. Candid dialogue and in-depth exchange of opinions between China and India reflect mutual learning and harmonious coexistence of our two great civilizations and are conducive to building a bridge to enhance mutual trust and friendship.

Chinese President Xi Jinping held bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Narendra Modi for the third time this year on the margins of the BRICS summit on November 13 in Brasilia. The overarching message from the Brasilia meeting was that the two leaders should continue to maintain close communication to jointly steer the China-India relations to new heights. Reaffirming the Wuhan and Chennai Consensus, the two leaders reiterated their joint resolve to enhance mutual trust, properly manage differences and expand practical cooperation in diverse fields. The meeting was marked by a blend of sincerity and pragmatism, which will continue to shape the China-India relations in the future.

The Brasilia meeting once again underscored the importance of continuing high-level contacts and high-quality communication between our leaders as well as between various stakeholders, including people of both countries. It's refreshing to see growing personal rapport and understanding between our two leaders who have taken upon themselves to impart greater content and momentum to this rapidly burgeoning relationship. Now, it's time to focus on transmitting and implementing decisions taken by the two leaders at all levels.

Going forward, the economic aspect of the relationship is set to get greater attention as

both countries look at each other anew as an opportunity. In this regard, the Chinese side is willing to implement the decision of our two leaders to establish the high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism which was agreed in Chennai. President Xi Jinping has conveyed to PM Modi that China welcomes more exports of India's high-quality products to China. President Xi also underscored that the two countries need to create and nurture new growth points for cooperation in productivity, medicine, information technology, infrastructure and other fields. I am happy to see an enthusiastic participation of Indian companies in large numbers at the second China International Import Expo (CIIE), which shows new possibilities of upscaling economic relationship.

Furthermore, we need to put heart and soul in this partnership by strengthening cultural and civilizational contacts. Cultural and people-to-people relations must be continuously nurtured and strengthened through joint initiatives.

Finally, the relations between China and India go beyond bilateral aspect and have a regional and global character as well. That's why dialogue and consultation at all levels are not only necessary for moulding China-India relations, but also for the two rising countries to handle a host of challenges such as unilateralism, trade protectionism, climate change, sustainable development and terrorism. As two great civilizations with ancient and profound wisdom, China and India should join hands to provide inspiration for solving various challenges the world is facing today and build a community with a shared future for mankind.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be '孙卫东' (Sun Weidong).

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**CHINA-INDIA RELATIONS**



- China-India Ties to Scale New Heights in 2020: Xi **6**
- Connecting Think Tanks: A Dialogue of Ideas **8**
- Enhancing Educational Linkages **12**
- Building Cultural Bridges: Hubei Artifacts on Display in Delhi **19**
- Ambassador Sun visits Gujarat **22**
- Ambassador Sun Meets FICCI Chief, says India Welcome to Join RCEP **24**



- How Yangtze is Currently Experiencing Nirvana **16**  
- China's Ambassador to India  
H.E. Sun Weidong



# TENTS

## DIPLOMACY

- Together for a New Chapter in BRICS Cooperation **26**
- Let's Resolve Issues through Dialogue: Xi **30**
- Xi Pitches for Quality Projects at BRICS Business Council, NDB **32**
- Chinese Dream by No Means Hegemonistic: Xi **34**
- Premier Li calls for ASEAN's Centrality **36**
- G20 should take Lead in Championing Multilateralism: Wang Yi **40**
- Wang Yi to US: Stop Smear Campaign, No Force can Stop China **41**



## SECOND CIIIE

- Openness and Cooperation for a Shared Future **46**
- China is Planning to Open up the Economy further **54**
- Xi Jinping Tours the Exhibitions with Foreign Leaders **55**



## REGIONS

- Xi Lauds HKSAR Chief Executive, Calls for Ending Violence **57**
- US Brutally Interfering in Internal Affairs: China **58**
- Xinjiang: Stability & Ethnic Solidarity Best Response to Disinformation **60**
- China's Tibet: A Story of Progress -H. E. Ambassador Sun Weidong **62**

## IN FOCUS



- Upholding and Improving System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics **42**

- Top Mobile Operators Switch on Commercial 5G Services **66**





## MEETING IN BRASILIA...



Chinese President Xi Jinping holds delegation-level talks with India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Brasilia.

# CHINA-INDIA TIES TO SCALE NEW HEIGHTS IN 2020: XI

The meeting between Chinese President Xi Jinping and India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Brasilia on November 13, 2019, focused on implementing decisions taken at the Chennai summit, with a view to taking the China-India ties into a higher orbit.

Chinese President Xi Jinping met India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi for the third time this year in Brazil's capital Brasilia and underlined that he is willing to maintain close communication with the Indian leader for more stable and effective development of China-India relations.

In his talks with PM Modi, President Xi expressed confidence that China-India ties will achieve new and greater development in 2020. The Chinese leader said that he is looking forward to meeting PM Modi again in China in 2020 for the third informal summit.



The meeting took place a month after the two leaders held their second informal summit in the southern Indian city of Chennai on October 11-12. Alluding to the Chennai summit, President Xi said that the meeting with PM Modi was a success and stressed that they held an in-depth exchange of views on the global and regional situation as well as major bilateral issues.

President Xi said that the departments of the two countries are implementing the consensus reached during the Chennai meeting to extend and expand its positive effects.

## Enhancing Economic Ties

Issues relating to enhancing trade and investment figured prominently in the talks. Highlighting India's substantive participation in the second China International Import Expo (CIIE) as a main guest of honor early November, President Xi underscored that India was the country with the largest increase in transaction volume at the expo compared with last year.

China welcomes more exports of India's high-quality products to China, Xi Jinping said. He called on the two countries to expand two-way trade and investment and create new growth points for cooperation in productivity, medicine, information technology, infrastructure and other fields.

PM Modi, on his part, congratulated China on the success of the second CIIE and stressed that India is ready to constantly expand bilateral trade and investment with China and enhance bilateral cooperation in energy and other fields.

As the next year will mark the 70th anniversary of the establishment of China-India diplomatic ties, President Xi called on the two countries to make joint efforts to ensure the success of celebrations and the China-India Year of Cultural and People-to-People Exchanges, which will enhance friendship between the two peoples. PM Modi assured the Chinese leader that India will work with China closely to ensure that these activities are successful.

Placing the growing China-India ties in the evolving global landscape, President Xi said China and India should work together to uphold multilateralism and safeguard the multilateral

trading system, with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core. The Chinese leader also emphasized the need to jointly safeguard the legitimate development rights, interests and space of developing countries, and promote steady and sustained cooperation among BRICS nations.

President Xi underlined that he is willing to maintain close communication with PM Modi to jointly steer the direction of China-India relations, increase political mutual trust, properly manage differences and expand practical cooperation for stable development of bilateral ties.

## Mutual Trust

Recalling his previous meetings with President Xi in Wuhan last year and in Chennai last month, PM Modi said trust and friendship between them have been strengthened and many important decisions taken by them are being implemented.

The Indian leader stressed that he is looking forward to keeping close contacts with President Xi to ensure that bilateral ties can be more fruitful and reach new heights.

**In his talks with PM Modi, President Xi expressed confidence that China-India ties will achieve new and greater development in 2020. The Chinese leader said that he is looking forward to meeting with Modi again in China in 2020 for the third informal summit.**



# Connecting Think Tanks: A Dialogue of Ideas

In his speech at the 6th China-India Relations Dialogue, Ambassador Sun Weidong spoke about the necessity of engaging in candid dialogue and in-depth exchange of opinions between the two ancient civilizations.

Promoting dialogue between think tanks, opinion leaders and policy-makers is crucial to enhance mutual understanding and trust between China and India. It was in this spirit that the 6th China-India Relations Dialogue was held in New Delhi on November 7, 2019 between Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) and Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), two of the most influential and well-known think tanks in the two countries. The dialogue between the two think tanks, which also serve as important advisory bodies under the foreign ministries, focused on fast-tracking implementation of the outcomes of the Chennai Informal Summit and mapping out the future of this crucial partnership.

China's Ambassador to India H.E Sun Weidong delivered the keynote speech at the inaugural session. The CPIFA delegation, led by Ms. Yang Yanyi, Member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and former Head



of Chinese Mission to the EU, and T.C.A. Raghavan, Director General, ICWA, made the opening remarks at the conference. Ms. Ou Boqian, Vice President of CPIFA, Amb. Wang Chungui, former Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia, Mr. Wang Zhihong, Acting Director of the Policy Planning Section of the Embassy and Amb. Gautam Bambawale, former Indian Ambassador to China, participated in the event.

During the visit, Amb. Sun met Amb. Yang and the Chinese delegation at his residence, and was also present at the meeting with Mrs. Vijay Thakur Singh, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs of India.



As the two most populous developing countries and major emerging economies, China and India are both at a crucial stage of national development and national renewal, and thus enjoy huge cooperation potential and space.



In his remarks, Ambassador Sun underlined the imperative for dialogue and consultation between China and India at multiple levels to upscale bilateral relations and “jointly cope with profound changes in the world unseen in a century.”

**(Excerpts from Ambassador Sun Weidong’s speech)**

Today’s dialogue is held in an important context. President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi successfully held the Second Informal Summit meeting in Chennai last month.

The two leaders had an in-depth communication on the development of bilateral relations as well as long-term and strategic issues with international and regional significance, thereby achieving important results.

### Win-Win Cooperation

First, strengthen in-depth strategic communication. As the two most populous developing countries and major emerging economies, China and India are both at a crucial stage of national development and national renewal, and thus enjoy huge cooperation potential and space.

China and India should be good neighbors living in harmony and good partners moving forward hand in hand. The two countries should help each other to accomplish their respective goals, “brighten up” each other, and realize the scenario of the “dragon and elephant dancing together”. This is the only correct choice for China and India.

Second, promote win-win cooperation in various fields. The two leaders decided to establish a high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism, strengthen alignment of economic development strategies, explore the establishment of a “manufacturing partnership” and promote balanced and sustainable growth of bilateral trade.

They agreed to expand China-India plus cooperation and advance regional connectivity. The two sides agreed to strengthen coordination within the framework of multilateral mechanisms such as the G20, BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and uphold multilateralism and the multilateral trading system.



A group photo of participants at the 6th China-India Relations Dialogue in New Delhi.

**We should go beyond the model of managing differences and proactively shape bilateral relations so as to accumulate positive energy. We should enhance exchanges and cooperation, promote convergence of interests and open up new prospects for China-India cooperation.**

Third, promote exchanges and mutual learning between the Chinese and Indian civilizations. The two sides agreed to conduct exchanges and mutual learning in a wider range of areas and at a deeper level, make the “Year of China-India Cultural and People-to-People Exchanges” in 2020 a success and hold 70 activities to celebrate the 70th anniversary of China-India diplomatic relations. Fujian province and Quanzhou city of China will enter into sister province/city relations with Tamil Nadu and Chennai of India. The two sides will explore research on maritime exchanges between China and India.

## Managing Differences

As two big neighbors, China and India may also have some differences. The two leaders stressed that the two sides should respect each other’s core interests, seek mutual understanding, properly manage and address differences and prevent differences from turning into disputes. The two sides agreed to maintain communication on major and sensitive issues, and seek proper solutions through dialogues and consultation.

Looking into the future, we need to earnestly implement the outcomes of the Chennai meeting. We need to follow the guidance of the two leaders and ensure that the consensus is precisely transmitted and implemented at all levels. We should go beyond the model of managing differences and proactively shape bilateral relations so as to accumulate positive energy. We should enhance exchanges and cooperation, promote convergence of interests and open up new prospects for China-India cooperation. In this regard, China’s provinces, think tanks and media have taken actions. Recently, a number of delegations have come to India to coordinate

# Why Dialogue Matters

Dialogue and consultation between China and India at all levels are not only necessary for the development of China-India relations, but also a logical choice for China and India to jointly cope with the profound changes in the world unseen in a century. Today, the collective rise of emerging markets and developing countries, represented by China and India, is changing the international landscape as never before. China is ready to work together with India to build a peaceful, secure and prosperous world, uphold and promote an inclusive international order based on international law, and advance reforms that reflect the new world architecture in the 21st century. At the same time, we need to tackle global challenges like unilateralism, trade protectionism, climate change, sustainable development and terrorism together.

China and India are two great civilizations. They contain ancient and profound wisdom, which can provide inspiration for solving various challenges the world is facing today.

Candid dialogue and in-depth exchange of opinions between China and India reflect mutual learning and harmonious coexistence of our two great civilizations and are conducive to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

with their Indian counterparts on follow-up work. The Chinese Embassy in India will fully facilitate and support these visits and exchanges

## The Way Ahead

Dialogue is important for both of us. Firstly, dialogue is the natural need of human beings. Dialogue and communication embody the attitude of “mutual respect and equality” and the desire to “face up to differences and solve problems”. President Xi pointed out that as long as we treat each other as equals and have mutual understanding, there won't be any problem that cannot be solved.

Secondly, dialogue provides a channel for all parties to express their opinions and listen to each other's concerns, thus building a bridge to enhance mutual trust and friendship, and remove misgivings and misunderstanding.

Thirdly, dialogue also represents the trend of the times. The world is moving towards multipolarization, economic globalization, application of information technologies and cultural diversity. Candid dialogue and in-depth exchange of opinions between China and India reflect mutual learning and harmonious coexistence of our two great civilizations and are conducive to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

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# Enhancing Educational

China's Ambassador to India Sun Weidong outlines a slew of steps for enhancing China-India cooperation in the field of education.

**A**mbassador Sun Weidong and his wife Dr Bao Jiqing attended the opening ceremony of the "China Week" and the fifth anniversary ceremony of the India-China Studies Center on October 23 at the Jindal Global University (JGU), Sonapat, Haryana. The event was also attended by Professor Raj Kumar, Vice-

Chancellor of JGU, India's former Ambassador to France Mohan Kumar, diplomats of the Chinese embassy in India, representatives from Chinese industries in India, the All India Women's Federation, the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and Chinese students.



Chinese Ambassador to India Sun Weidong, accompanied by his wife Dr Bao Jiqing, visits the India-China Studies Centre at the Jindal Global University, Sonipat, Haryana.

# Linkages

Thanking JGU for hosting the event on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Ambassador Sun said the Chinese government attaches great importance to education. There are 2,956 universities or colleges in China, and their international rankings have improved significantly in the last few years. The gross enrollment rate of higher education in China is 50%, the number of students studying abroad is 662,000, the number of returnees

is 519,000, and the rate of returning back to China is over 80%.

## International Cooperation

Ambassador Sun said that the Chinese government attaches great importance to international education cooperation and promotes Chinese in foreign universities. A mutual recognition agreement for academic degrees has been signed with more than 50





countries or regions. About 550 Confucius Institutes and 1,200 Confucius Classrooms have been established in 154 countries and regions. The Chinese government is keen to promote vocational education cooperation, build Luban workshops with partner countries, provide skills training for local students, and create employment opportunities, he added.

### Connecting Youth

The Chinese envoy added that the Chinese believe outstanding young people of both countries have been learning from each other since the time of the ancient Silk Road and have set an example for us, and now the future of

**Ambassador Sun said that the Chinese government attaches great importance to international education cooperation and promotes Chinese and foreign universities.**

China-Indian relations is in the hands of young people from both countries. They must promote the development of China-Indian relations and ensure that this friendship remains strong in the future.

Prof. Kumar thanked Ambassador Sun for attending the celebration. Saying that Ambassador Sun is the first Chinese ambassador





to visit JGU, he said that China's 70 years of development and achievements have attracted worldwide attention and that the youth of both countries must learn from each other and become close friends. He added that JGU and the India-China Studies Center are willing to provide more exchange platforms for Chinese and Indian youths, and hold more international conferences, think tank discussions and cooperation opportunities.

Ambassador Sun also visited the Chinese Folklore Exhibition, the China-Indian Art Exhibition and other supporting activities, and planted a "friendship tree" on the campus. While planting the tree, he said that the friendship between China and India will hopefully continue to thrive like the sapling.

# 5 STEPS FOR UPSCALING CHINA-INDIA EDUCATION COOPERATION

**D**uring his interactions at JGU, China's Ambassador to India Sun Weidong outlined a few steps for strengthening China-India education cooperation.

First, the two governments should support academic cooperation and exchanges between the two universities, create opportunities and build platforms.

Second, universities in the two countries should consider establishing a China-Indian University Alliance, sharing superior resources, optimizing educational output, and working together for common development.

Third, continue to promote the Luban workshop cooperation model. China is willing to help young Indians master skills and find ideal jobs, while encouraging Chinese companies to recruit qualified local employees.

Fourth, encourage young people in China and India to learn each other's language and understand the history and culture of the country.

Fifth, more Indian students must study in China, and Chinese students must be encouraged to participate in the Indian government's "Study in India" program.



# How Yangtze is Currently Experiencing Nirvana

As large developing countries with huge populations and heavy development tasks, it is the common responsibility of China and India to protect their mother rivers, which can nourish rejuvenation of Chinese and Indian civilisations, says China's Ambassador to India Sun Weidong.

By H.E. Sun Weidong

"You come from the snow-capped mountains, the spring tide reveals your style; You rush to the East Sea, the torrents show your spirit..." In China, the Song of the Yangtze River, which depicts the majestic grace of the longest river in China, is known by all. The Yangtze River is a mother river of China. Over the millennia, rushing from the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and pouring into the East China sea, it has nourished the underpinnings of Chinese civilization, and cultivated the national character of the Chinese nation.

However, due to over-exploitation in the process of rapid economic growth in recent decades, our mother river has become seriously ill. The river is silted up and its water body

polluted with garbage everywhere and the ecological balance broken. It is painful to even look at it.

## Reviving Yangtze River

President Xi Jinping highly values the protection and management of the Yangtze river and China's other mother rivers. In 2016, he chaired a meeting in Chongqing city on the development of Yangtze River Economic Belt and highlighted the importance of "treating the illness of Yangtze river". In 2018, he visited cities along the Yangtze river and presided over a symposium in Wuhan, a major city on the Yangtze river, deliberating on







**President Xi pointed out that to cure the “illness of Yangtze river”, we should follow the philosophy of traditional Chinese medicine, find the root causes and treat them systematically.**

advancing the Yangtze River Economic Belt and finding solutions to Yangtze river pollution.

President Xi pointed out that to cure the “illness of Yangtze river”, we should follow the philosophy of traditional Chinese medicine, find the root causes and treat them systematically. The key is to restore the balance between promotion of grand strategies and major breakthroughs, coordinate ecological protection and resource development, synergize overall planning and long-term efforts, replacing old growth drivers with new ones and harmonize self-development and coordinated development.

### **Smart Governance**

After years of efforts, China has developed a set of effective measures for mother rivers’ governance. First, Update mindset. All stakeholders shall jointly protect the mother river basin rather than conduct excessive development. We should recognize that “lucid waters and lush mountains” are actually “mountains of gold and silver”. A holistic approach toward ecological environmental protection and economic growth shall be adopted. Second, optimize top-level design. Incorporate the development of Yangtze River Economic Belt into the overall national strategy and align it with the overall development of the country. Third, establish an innovative mechanism to harmonize the guiding role of the central government, the overall responsibility of provincial governments and the implementation responsibilities of municipal and county governments.

Fourth, apply a unified blueprint and focus on implementation. The source for river pollution lies in the bank and its root cause is industrialization. We should strictly enforce environmental protection laws and push the polluting enterprise to transform and upgrade.





Here is a case in point. It's reported that a chemical company is located close to the Yangtze river. Its industrial capacity ranks the world top three and has been seriously polluting the river for years. The reason for that is the cost for violating environmental law has remained low. Following the new concept and policy, local environmental protection agency issued a fine of nearly \$3.9 million on the company, the largest ever environmental fine in the Yangtze river basin. The company reflected on it and decided to invest \$14 million in sophisticated pollution control equipments and upgraded its production line. Thus, not only the age-old pollution issue was solved, the company transformed itself and upgraded its business with better economic benefits, a win-win scenario.

With personal input and leadership of President Xi Jinping, the ecological environment along the Yangtze river basin is improving remarkably. The area is seeing industries upgrading, waters turning cleaner and the harmony between man and river being restored. China has also applied targeted governance measures in the Yellow River area.

### **Sabarmati Clean-up**

Recently, I visited Ahmedabad and made a special tour of the Sabarmati river clean-up campaign. I saw the river with clean water and green trees and people enjoying the benefits of the water. The river bank where President Xi and Prime Minister Modi took a walk together in 2014 has become a beautiful leisure resort for local

people. This shows that the Indian government also takes the management of Mother-Rivers like the Ganges seriously, and remarkable progress has been made in India's river management efforts.

### **Common Responsibility**

Not long ago, the leaders of China and India held their second informal meeting in Chennai, providing strategic guidance for bilateral relations. The leaders stressed that China and India should learn from each other, "brighten up each other" and realize the great rejuvenation of the two great civilizations. This points to the direction of our future cooperation.

Mother rivers are the cradle and important symbols of our respective civilizations. As large developing countries with huge populations and heavy development tasks, it is the common responsibility of China and India to protect their mother rivers. While implementing our leaders' consensus, we shall actively explore and conduct exchanges of experiences and cooperation in the governance of the country and actively promote cooperation in people-to-people and cultural, science and technology, environmental protection etc and explore new frontiers of civilizational exchanges and cooperation, so that the two major oriental civilizations will assume new vigor and vitality.

*(This article, authored by Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong, was published in the Times of India on November 14, 2019)*



# BUILDING CULTURAL BRIDGES



## HUBEI ARTIFACTS ON DISPLAY IN DELHI

The National Museum in New Delhi, which is one of the best places in the city to catch a glimpse of India's rich cultural heritage, is now showcasing ancient cultural relics of another old ancient civilization, China. As part of a Memorandum of Understanding signed between China and India in August, the National Museum is holding an exhibition of over 100 exhibits of ancient cultural relics from the Hubei provincial museum in Wuhan. India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi had visited Wuhan in April 2018 for the first informal summit with Chinese President Xi Jinping. The exhibition, which is jointly held by the Hubei Provincial Museum and the National Museum, will exhibit 100 artifacts of

the Chu culture. The exhibition will last until January 10, 2020.

On November 13, China's Ambassador Sun Weidong, along with a host of senior Chinese and Indian officials, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of the "Ritual Vessels and Musical Instruments of Ancient China: A Special Exhibition of Cultural Relics from Hubei Province". Mr Raghavendra Singh, CEO, Development of Museums and Cultural Spaces; Subrata Nath, Additional Director General, National Museum; Ms. Lei Wenjie, Director General, Cultural and Tourism Department of Hubei province; Mr. Wan Quanwen, Executive Deputy Director, Hubei



Provincial Museum; Mr. Zhang Jianxin, Cultural and Educational Counsellor; and officials from cultural and tourism areas participated the ceremony.

(Excerpts from Address by Ambassador Sun Weidong at the opening ceremony of the Special Exhibition of Cultural Relics from Hubei Province)



After over one year's preparation, we are here to officially launch the "Ritual Vessels and Musical Instruments of Ancient China: A Special Exhibition of Cultural Relics from Hubei Province". This exhibition comes from the consensus reached by Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the Wuhan Informal Summit in April, 2018. It gives me great pleasure to attend the opening ceremony of this wonderful exhibition with all the distinguished guests present today.

As you may know, the Yangtze River, which is like the Ganges River to India, is one of the mother rivers of the Chinese nation. The Yangtze River is the world's third longest river, with a length of 6,280 kilometers. Hubei is the only province with 1,000-plus kilometers of the Yangtze River. Thanks to this great river, the Chu culture developed in Hubei thousands of years ago, and became a significant part of the Chinese civilization.

In Hubei, Suizhou is believed to be the birthplace of Yan Emperor Shennong, ancestor of the Chinese people. That's why Chinese people all over the world call themselves as descendants of the Yan and Huang Emperors, and come to this place every year to trace their root. The Chu people worship phoenix. The 2,300-year-old Drum with Phoenix Rack on Tiger-shaped Pedestal, a musical instrument of the Chu State, is the most typical lacquerware with unique characteristics of the Chu Culture. Bronze smelting in Hubei boasts a history of more than 2,000 years. It represents

**The Indian visitors of the exhibition could experience the Chu culture from the exhibits on display. As President Xi said, we need to bring all collections in our museums, all heritage structures across our lands and all records in our classics to life.**



the highest level of China's bronze casting techniques. We have an old saying in China, which means "Brilliant are all from the kingdom of Chu". Hubei is an inspiring place, producing lots of outstanding people in politics, economics, science, military, culture and philosophy.

The Indian visitors of the exhibition could experience the Chu culture from the exhibits on display. As President Xi said, we need to bring all collections in our museums, all heritage structures across our lands and all records in our classics to life. In this way, the Chinese civilization, together with the rich and colorful civilizations created by the people of India and other countries, will provide mankind with the right cultural guidance and strong motivation.

Not long ago, the leaders of China and India held their second informal meeting in Chennai, providing strategic guidance for bilateral relations. The leaders stressed that China and India should learn from each other, "brighten up each other", and achieve the rejuvenation of the two great civilizations. We should join hands to make great contribution to build a community with a shared future for mankind. This points to the direction of our future cooperation.

## Promoting Cultural Exchanges

To achieve this goal, we need to deepen pragmatic cooperation in all fields, expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges and enhance mutual understanding and trust. We need to transmit the consensus of our leaders to all the levels, to go beyond the mode of differences management and focus on actively shaping the bilateral relations. We need to jointly make the cake of cooperation even bigger, so as to achieve a win-win result.

Next year will mark the 70th anniversary of diplomatic ties between China and India. The two countries will celebrate the "Year of China-India Cultural and People-to-People Exchanges". Both India and China are countries with a long history of civilization. Our cultures interacted very closely for centuries. The exchanges in culture, religion, trade and education flourished along the silk road through land and oceans, which is the portrait of the dialogue between two great civilizations.

Civilizations have become richer and more colorful with exchanges and mutual learning. Such exchanges and mutual learning form an important driver for human progress and global peace and development.

We should encourage different civilizations to respect each other and live in harmony so that exchanges and mutual learning between civilizations will become a bridge promoting friendship between people around the world, an engine driving progress of human society, and a bond cementing world peace. In this regard, while implementing our leaders' consensus, we shall promote cooperation in the fields of trade and economy, people-to-people and cultural, science and technology, environmental protection, facilitate mutual visits of our two peoples, actively conduct exchanges of experiences in the governance of the country and explore new frontiers of civilizational exchanges, so that the two major oriental civilizations will assume new vigour and vitality.

**We should encourage different civilizations to respect each other and live in harmony so that exchanges and mutual learning between civilizations will become a bridge promoting friendship between people around the world.**



# Ambassador Sun visits Gujarat



China's Ambassador to India Sun Weidong with Gujarat Chief Minister Vijay Rupani.

**Local cooperation is an important part of China-India relations, the Chinese Ambassador tells Gujarat Chief Minister Vijay Rupani.**

In a bid to shore up cooperation between China and India's state governments, China's Ambassador to India Sun Weidong visited Gujarat on October 30-November 1, 2019. During his meeting with Chief Minister Vijay Rupani, the ambassador spoke at length about the recent developments in China-India relations, and said that the two largest developing countries and emerging economies are at a critical juncture of their national development and rejuvenation. He underlined that there is broad space for further cooperation between the two countries. Both countries, he added, must go beyond the bilateral scope of their relations to further their strategic influence.

The ambassador underscored that China and India should implement the important consensus reached by their leaders,



President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi, on different issues such as advancement of pragmatic cooperation, convergence of interests, proper handling of differences, and developing China-India relations in a healthy and steady way.

## Guangdong-Gujarat Ties

Ambassador Sun said that local cooperation is an important part of China-India relations. China's Guangdong province and Gujarat have become sister cities. In the first half of this year, Mr Li Xi, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee, visited Gujarat, which helped deepen bilateral exchanges and cooperation at the local level. "Gujarat is one of the destinations for Chinese enterprises to invest in India. We hope that Gujarat could leverage its advantages to promote bilateral cooperation in economy, trade, investment and cultural exchanges at the local level," the ambassador said.



Welcoming Ambassador Sun, Mr Rupani said that both countries are ancient civilizations, have large populations and, therefore, should draw on each other's strengths to promote pragmatic cooperation in economy, trade and culture. In recent years, Gujarat has made positive progress in its practical cooperation with local governments in China, he said. "We welcome more investments from Chinese enterprises," he added.

Ambassador Sun also visited the Gandhi Ashram, the Sabarmati Riverfront Development Project, and the Highly Electrical Appliance India Private Limited. The Ambassador's wife, Dr Bao Jiqing, Economic and Commercial Minister at the Embassy, Mr Li Baijun, and Second Secretary Ms Sun Wenpeng also accompanied the Ambassador to Gujarat. Mr Rupani also held discussions with representatives of Chinese enterprises.

**"Gujarat is one of the destinations for Chinese enterprises to invest in India. We hope that Gujarat could leverage its advantages to promote bilateral cooperation in economy, trade, investment and cultural exchanges at the local level," the ambassador said.**

# Ambassador Sun meets FICCI Chief, says India Welcome to Join RCEP



Chinese Ambassador to India Sun Weidong has said that RCEP welcomes India to participate in the future and underlined that China is taking a series of steps to pursue balanced and sustainable trade with India. This was conveyed by the Chinese envoy in a meeting with Dilip Chenoy, the Secretary General of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), at his residence in New Delhi on November 22. Mr. Li Baijun, the Economic & Commercial Minister of the Embassy, and Mr. Gajendra, the Head of East Asian of FICCI, were also present at the meeting.

The envoy shared his views with Mr Chenoy on the bilateral meeting between President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi during the BRICS summit in Brasilia on November 13, 2019. The two leaders had in-depth communication on the international and regional situation and bilateral relations, extending and expanding the positive effects of the second informal summit in Chennai, he said. China and India should follow the consensus reached by President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Modi to strengthen economic and trade exchanges, and enlarge the cake of cooperation, he added.

## India at 2nd CIIE

Ambassador Sun congratulated India on its successful participation in the 2nd China International Import Expo. This year, the number of Indian exhibitors and the turnover of the exhibitors have made a huge breakthrough. In terms of the number of exhibitors, the number increased from 4 in 2018 to 87 in 2019, involving diverse sectors, including IT, software, pharmaceutical, agricultural products and other fields. The number ranked third in Asia. In terms of turnover, according to preliminary statistics, India gained the largest increase in the turnover of 2nd CIIE. The 3rd CIIE will be held in Shanghai, China in November 2020. We welcome the Indian side to continue to send delegations to participate, said the envoy.

## Balanced Trade

Ambassador Sun emphasized that China has never deliberately pursued trade surplus. A balanced trade is sustainable and beneficial to both sides, he said. In recent years, China has taken a series of measures to ease the trade imbalance in goods between China and India,



and made progress in promoting the import of agricultural products from India to China and accelerating the registration and approval of Indian pharmaceuticals. According to Chinese statistics, in the first nine months of 2019, China's trade surplus in goods with India was \$42.96 billion, down 2.5% from the same period in 2018.

### 3C Mantra For Enhancing Trade

Ambassador Sun pointed out that Indian agricultural products, pharmaceuticals, handicrafts and other products have advantages, but the exposure in the Chinese market needs to be raised to help the Chinese consumers to fully recognize and adopt the Indian products. It is suggested that the Indian side could do more in "3C": Firstly, the focus should be on Compatibility. China and India are the only two major countries in the world with a population of more than one billion, sharing similar cultures and complementary industries. On this basis, the Indian side may deepen its understanding of the Chinese market, increase its promotion efforts, and enhance the compatibility between Indian products and the needs of Chinese consumers, to promote Indian products in the Chinese market.

Secondly, more attention should be given to Creativity. The consumer market of China is a highly open and competitive market. The Chinese side has always adhered to the market principle and let consumers vote with their feet. At present, Chinese consumers could buy products from all over the world and are in the general trend of consumption upgrading. Indian companies could make good use of its advantages in the service industry to create "manufacturing

+ service" innovative products to strengthen the competitiveness of Indian products in the market.

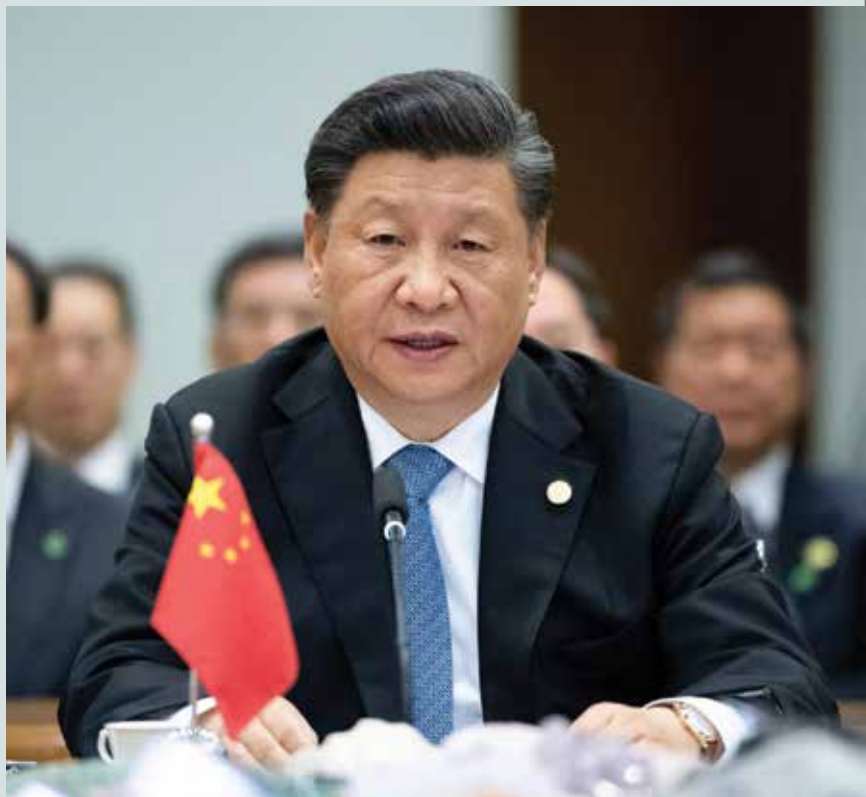
Thirdly, the two countries should enhance Cooperation. China and India should fully implement the consensus of the two leaders on establishing a high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism and exploring the establishment of the manufacturing partnership, to deepen pragmatic cooperation, expand bilateral trade, strengthen mutual investment and gradually ease the trade imbalance through common development.

### RCEP welcomes India in future

Ambassador Sun said that although India did not reach an agreement with the other 15 members at the 3rd Leadership Meeting of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), the RCEP welcomes India to participate in the future. RCEP is an open and inclusive regional free trade agreement led by ASEAN. It is a blueprint for the regional economic development based on equality, mutual benefit and win-win cooperation. It is conducive to strengthening and improving the regional supply chain and value chain, and is also of great significance in promoting regional economic development, supporting economic globalization and opposing trade protectionism.

Mr Chenoy expressed his support for Ambassador Sun's views. FICCI will continue to maintain close ties with China, promote Indian enterprises in IT, pharmaceutical and other fields to invest in China, and also welcome Chinese enterprises to invest and start business in India, he stressed.





# A

mid rising tides of protectionism and unilateralism, China's President Xi Jinping participated in the 11th BRICS summit in Brasilia on November 13-14, 2019, and argued eloquently for enhancing intra-BRICS cooperation in buttressing the multilateral trading order. Xi Jinping participated in wide-ranging discussions on expanding intra-BRICS cooperation across the spectrum with the host, Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro, Russian President Vladimir Putin, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi and South African President Cyril Ramaphosa. Focusing on the theme "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future", the leaders of the five countries exchanged in-depth views on BRICS cooperation and major international issues of common concern, and reached a broad consensus on taking intra-BRICS solidarity to new heights. The 11th BRICS Summit culminated in the Brasilia Declaration.

At the plenary session, Xi Jinping delivered an insightful speech entitled "Together for a

New Chapter in BRICS Cooperation," which underlined the need for BRICS countries to shoulder their responsibilities by championing and practising multilateralism, and fostering a secure environment of peace and stability. The Chinese leader called for deepening the BRICS Partnership on New Industrial Revolution by focusing on reforms and innovation. In his speech, President Xi Jinping underlined that China will open up still wider, and promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation to build a community of shared future for the Asia-Pacific region and mankind.

#### **(Excerpts from President Xi Jinping's speech)**

This is my third visit to Brazil in ten years. Stepping once again on this land of vibrancy, I am deeply impressed by its vastness and natural endowment, by the friendly people, and by the great promise the country holds.

We are meeting at a time when crucial developments are taking place in the world economy and international landscape. A





# Together for a New Chapter in BRICS Cooperation

burgeoning round of technological revolution and industrial transformation has created more opportunities for countries across the globe to accelerate development. Meanwhile, the unstoppable rise of emerging markets and developing countries has imparted a strong impetus to the reform of the global economic governance system. Nevertheless, there are also causes for concern: rising protectionism and unilateralism; greater deficit of governance, development and trust; and growing uncertainties and destabilizing factors in the world economy.

## Solidarity for Development

Faced with profound changes rarely seen in a century, major emerging markets and developing countries like us must grasp the trend of the times. We must respond to the call of our people, and shoulder our responsibilities. We must remain true to our unwavering commitment to development and strengthen solidarity and cooperation for the well-being of our people and for the development of our world.

Let us work to foster a security environment of peace and stability. Our world has yet to achieve full peace. As we speak, tensions continue in regional security situations; hotspot issues

keep emerging; traditional and non-traditional security threats are interwoven. Challenges of a global nature are becoming more prominent.

We need to take it as our aim to safeguard peace and development for all; we need to uphold fairness and justice and promote win-win results; we need to base our efforts on international law and widely recognized norms of international relations; we need to champion and put into practice multilateralism. It is important that we uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the UN-centered international system, oppose hegemonism and power politics, and take a constructive part in settling geopolitical flash points. We can use BRICS mechanisms, including the meetings of our ministers of foreign affairs/international relations and high representatives for security issues, the working groups on counter-terrorism and cyber security,

**We must remain true to our unwavering commitment to development and strengthen solidarity and cooperation for the well-being of our people and for the development of our world.**



Chinese President Xi Jinping with Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro.

and the regular meetings among our permanent representatives to multilateral institutions, to maintain close strategic communication and coordination and speak in one voice for a more just and equitable international order.

## Partnering for Innovation

Let us pursue greater development prospects through openness and innovation. Development is what really matters to all. Many of the world's problems are rooted in unbalanced and inadequate development. We must therefore seize the opportunities that come with reform and innovation. We need to deepen the BRICS Partnership on New Industrial Revolution, and strive for more productive cooperation in such fields as trade and investment, digital economy, and connectivity. These efforts will surely lend impetus to economic growth and high-quality development in our five countries.

## Defending Multilateralism

At present, economic globalization is encountering setbacks, which reveal, to a certain degree, the flaws existing in the global governance system. We the BRICS countries need to play our role as responsible major countries. We need to advocate extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits in global governance, and push for reform of the global economic governance system. We need to stand firm against protectionism, uphold the WTO-centered multilateral trading system, and increase

the voice and influence of emerging markets and developing countries in international affairs. We need to prioritize development in the global macro policy framework, follow through the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change, and promote coordinated progress in the economic, social and environmental spheres.

Let us promote mutual learning through people-to-people exchanges. Human history is one of civilizations living and prospering together in diversity. Countries, regions and ethnic groups with varied histories, religions and customs have offered inspirations to each other and together contributed to a diverse and colorful world.

## Boosting P2P Exchanges

We the BRICS countries have many best practices to offer when it comes to cultural interactions. Over recent years, we have carried out flourishing cultural exchanges. Film festivals, sports as well as film and documentary co-production have entertained our people, thus creating a bridge for our people to be brought still closer together. We need to sustain and build up this momentum to take our people-to-people exchanges to greater breadth and depth. On that basis, we can leverage the "BRICS Plus" cooperation as a platform to increase dialogue with other countries and civilizations and win BRICS more friends and partners.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Over the past seven decades, working under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the resilient and assiduous Chinese people have blazed a trail of socialism with Chinese characteristics and embarked on an epic journey toward national rejuvenation.

## Multi-sectoral Opening-up

Going forward, China will open up still wider. We will import more goods and services, ease market access for foreign investments, and step up intellectual property protection. With these efforts, we will break new ground in pursuing all-dimensional, multi-tiered and multi-sectoral opening-up in China.



China will continue to act on the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, and pursue open, green, and clean cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative. We will continue to follow a high-standard, people-centered, and sustainable approach to promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation with partner countries.

China will stay committed to an independent foreign policy of peace and to the path of peaceful development. We will continue to enhance friendship and cooperation with all other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. To be more specific, China will deliver the follow-ups to the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and work with Africa for an even stronger China-Africa community with a shared future.

China will pursue closer cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) in political, economic, trade, cultural, and regional and international affairs and build a China-LAC community with a shared future and common progress. China will take a long-term perspective, deepen the Asia-Pacific partnership, and work for an Asia-Pacific community with a shared future of openness and inclusiveness,

innovation-driven growth, greater connectivity, and mutually beneficial cooperation. All in all, China will work with the rest of the international community toward the goal of building a new type of international relationship and of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

A review of historic achievements gives ample room of expectation for the future. As we enter the second “Golden Decade” of BRICS cooperation, let us work in concert and with continued efforts to write a new chapter in not only BRICS cooperation but also South-South cooperation and the mutually beneficial cooperation.

**China will continue to act on the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, and pursue open, green, and clean cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative.**



# Let's Resolve Issues through Dialogue: Xi



(From left to right) Chinese President Xi Jinping, Russian President Vladimir Putin, Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi and South African President Cyril Ramaphosa at the 11th BRICS summit in Brasilia.



Enhancing intra-BRICS cooperation in promoting people-focused globalisation featured prominently in the remarks by China's President Xi Jinping at the closed-door session held by the leaders of the BRICS countries at the 11th BRICS summit in Brasilia. In his remarks, Xi Jinping stressed that the solidarity and cooperation of the BRICS countries should conform to the trend of the development of human society and the evolution of the international landscape. The growth of the BRICS countries is influencing the speed, scope and depth of the adjustment of the international structure and fundamentally changing the political and economic landscape of the world, he said. "No country is born to be dominant, and no model is destined to be superior," he added.

The Chinese leader argued for inclusive and people-centred globalisation. "In the era of globalization, it should not be some people fighting against others, but should instead be all bringing benefits for all. The essence of carrying forward multilateralism





is that international affairs should be addressed through extensive consultation rather than decided by one country or a few,” said Xi Jinping.

China supports the necessary reforms of the World Trade Organization and adheres to its core values and basic principles, including the special and differential treatments for developing countries, said Xi Jinping.

Xi Jinping pointed out that to achieve development and prosperity, the first step is to maintain stability. External intervention only adds fuel to turmoil in many developing countries and regions, he said. The BRICS countries should be more alert on this front, enhance strategic communication, cooperate to deal with risks and challenges and firmly safeguard our national sovereignty, security and development interests, he said.

“The BRICS countries should enhance the sense of mission and urgency, promote cooperation in various fields, and open up a brighter future for the people of the five countries, for the vast number of emerging markets and developing countries, and for world peace and development,” he added.

Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro, Russian President Vladimir Putin, India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi and South African President Cyril Ramaphosa noted that the current situation, with rising uncertainties and instabilities, protectionism and unilateralism, poses a threat to the sovereignty and security of all countries. The leaders agreed that in the spirit of strategic partnership, the BRICS countries should enhance

communication and coordination, and uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the international order based on international law, and a fair, transparent and open multilateral trading system in order to safeguard the common interests of emerging markets and developing countries.

We should support countries in choosing their own development paths, oppose external interference, respect and safeguard our respective sovereignty, security and development interests, said the Brasilia Declaration.

“We should be committed to resolving disputes through dialogues in order to play a bigger role in maintaining international strategic security and stability,” said the joint declaration.

### **China supports the necessary reforms of the World Trade Organization and adheres to its core values and basic principles.**

“The five countries should take more facilitation measures to expand mutual trade and investment, strengthen cooperation in such areas as scientific and technological innovation, digital economy, energy, finance, connectivity and biodiversity protection, and enhance people-to-people and cultural exchanges.”

The leaders of the five BRICS countries agreed to work together to strengthen the BRICS cooperation mechanism for common development and prosperity.

# Xi Pitches for Quality Projects at BRICS Business Council, NDB



Chinese President Xi Jinping has called on the BRICS Business Council and the New Development Bank to make greater contributions to the economic and social development of the BRICS countries as well as the emerging market economies and developing world in general.

Xi Jinping made the remarks during the BRICS leaders' dialogue with the two institutions at the 11th BRICS summit held in Brasilia, capital of Brazil, on November 14.

Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro, Russian President Vladimir Putin, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and South African President Cyril Ramaphosa also attended the dialogue.

The leaders heard the work reports of the two institutions, received the annual work report of the BRICS Business Council and made their remarks respectively.

President Xi spoke highly of the work of the two institutions and expressed the hope that they will promote the enterprising spirit and strive for more achievements.



## Focus on Innovation

President Xi urged them to deepen cooperation in fields such as innovation and the digital economy and create more quality projects, and to help the countries improve their business environment by continuing to advise their various government departments. He underscored the importance of balancing economic profits with social responsibilities and pay attention to the people's well-being.

Cooperation should be strengthened in building high-quality, sustainable, inclusive and accessible infrastructure, President Xi said, adding that green technologies should also be explored and promoted. President Xi also urged the New Development Bank to prepare for membership expansion.

In their respective remarks, the leaders of other BRICS countries all affirmed the work of the two institutions and urged them to strengthen the capabilities of the BRICS countries as well as the emerging markets and developing countries at large to finance infrastructure and sustainable development projects.

## President Xi also urged the New Development Bank to prepare for membership expansion.

President Xi urged them to deepen cooperation in fields such as innovation and the digital economy and create more quality projects, and to help the countries improve their business environment by continuing to advise their various government departments.



# Chinese Dream by no Means Hegemonistic: Xi



A group photo of participants with Chinese President Xi Jinping at the 2019 New Economic Forum in Beijing.

**In a pointed message to the world, Chinese President Xi Jinping underlined that China's aim is not to replace any power, but to pursue the dream of national rejuvenation by regaining "the dignity and status it deserves."**

Chinese President Xi Jinping has underlined that realizing the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation is by no means to seek hegemony.

Saying he has full confidence in China's prospects for development, President Xi noted that China does not intend to replace any power; rather, its aim is to "regain the dignity and status it deserves."

The president made the remarks when meeting foreign delegates attending the 2019 New Economy Forum held in Beijing on November 22.

## National Rejuvenation

China, with a 5,000-year-old history of civilization, is home to the four great inventions that had contributed tremendously to the progress of human civilization. The country had become a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society since the Opium Wars, but the Chinese people had never yielded and spared no effort in seeking a path to national rejuvenation, President Xi stressed.

Earth-shattering changes have taken place since the founding of the People's Republic of China 70 years ago, and the humiliating history of



China as a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country will never be repeated, he said. "The fundamental reason is that we have found a correct path that suits China's national conditions, conforms to the trends of the times and enjoys the support of the people. The path is socialism with Chinese characteristics," President Xi said. With full confidence, the Chinese people will unswervingly follow this path, he added.

## Focus on Innovation

Xi Jinping noted that innovation is a major theme of the current times, as the world is undergoing changes rarely seen in a century, featuring a new round of technological revolution and rapid industrial transformation.

The common challenges facing humanity call for concerted efforts of all countries. No country can become an independent innovation centre or enjoy fruits of innovation alone, President Xi said. The Chinese leader stressed that China is willing to carry out cooperation in innovation with other countries including the United States, so as to better benefit the people of the two countries and the world.

Despite great achievements, China will continue to adhere to the traditional concept of "harmony in diversity," stick to the path of peaceful development, and strive for mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries, President Xi told the foreign delegates.

China will stick to the reform and opening-up through bold innovations and with a manner of "feeling the rocks on the riverbed when crossing the river," said the Chinese leader. "The more resistance we are confronted with, the more determined we will be to open up," Xi said. "I have full confidence in China's prospects of development."

During the meeting, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, former U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, Egyptian Tourism Minister Dalia al-Mashat, former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi, and Credit Suisse Group AG CEO Tidjane Thiam exchanged

**Saying he has full confidence in China's prospects for development, President Xi noted that China does not intend to replace any power; rather, its aim is to "regain the dignity and status it deserves."**



Chinese President Xi Jinping with legendary diplomat Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State who played an important role in promoting US-China relations.

views, and expressed their support for innovation cooperation.

The 2019 New Economy Forum, which focused on development trends and social impacts of innovation, gathered more than 500 delegates from more than 60 countries around the world.

**The Chinese leader stressed that China is willing to carry out cooperation in innovation with other countries including the United States, so as to better benefit the people of the two countries and the world.**



35<sup>th</sup> ASEAN  
SUMMIT  
and Related Summits

14<sup>th</sup> East

4 November 2019, B



## East Asia Summit

# Premier Li calls for ASEAN's Centrality

**Premier Li called for enhancing cooperation between China and ASEAN on smart cities, digital economy, artificial intelligence and e-commerce.**



# Asia Summit

## Bangkok / Nonthaburi, Thailand



On November 4, Premier Li Keqiang attended the 14th East Asia Summit (EAS), which plays an important role in the regional architecture of Asia-Pacific region, in Bangkok, Thailand. In his speech, the Chinese premier stressed that the world today is facing complex problems and these uncertainties are stalling the growth of East Asia. Premier Li pointed out that there is a need to keep EAS as a “leaders-led strategic forum”, advance both political and security cooperation and social and economic development, and promote both strategic communication and practical cooperation.

“We need to uphold ASEAN’s centrality, stay focused on East Asia

and the Asia Pacific, maintain the existing architecture of regional cooperation, and take cooperation forward along the right track,” he told the high-powered meeting. The summit was attended by leaders of the 10 member states of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), President Moon Jae-in of the Republic of Korea, Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev of Russia, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India, Prime Minister Scott Morrison of Australia and Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern of New Zealand, as well as Robert O’Brien, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs of the United States, and Prime Minister Prayut Chan-o-cha of Thailand.

**“We need to boost innovation to foster new drivers of growth. As next year has been designated the China-ASEAN Year of Digital Economy Cooperation, China is ready to enhance cooperation with ASEAN on smart cities, the digital economy, artificial intelligence and e-commerce,” Premier Li said.**

## Reversing Slowdown

In his speech, Premier Li outlined three steps to reverse the slowdown across the world:

- First, cooperate and build an open world economy;
- Second, step up cooperation in the spirit of mutual support that has helped us navigate through the international financial crisis and Eastern Asian financial crisis;
- Third, support multilateralism and free trade, and make economic globalization more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all.

## Digital Economy

“We need to put development first and seek common prosperity. We need to boost innovation

to foster new drivers of growth. As next year has been designated the China-ASEAN Year of Digital Economy Cooperation, China is ready to enhance cooperation with ASEAN on smart cities, the digital economy, artificial intelligence and e-commerce,” he said. “What we need is an open environment for healthy competition and cooperation where more countries and peoples could share in the resources and outcomes of innovation,” he added.

He also spoke about the need to advance cooperation in non-traditional security fields to preserve common security.

Li Keqiang stressed that China and ASEAN countries have worked relentlessly to maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea and have constantly built consensus. Last year, the Chinese side proposed to conclude the Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC) in three years’ time, which was positively received. “We have completed the first reading ahead of schedule in July, and the second reading has commenced. China and ASEAN countries are now working toward concluding the COC by the end of 2021 or even earlier,” Premier Li said.

“The freedom of navigation in the South China Sea has never been a problem. Countries within the region have the ability and wisdom to complete the formulation of the COC and safeguard peace and stability in the South China Sea,” Premier Li said.







Chinese Premier Li Keqiang with India's PM Narendra Modi and New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern at the East Asia Summit in Bangkok.

"Countries from outside the region, who are not direct parties to the South China Sea issue, should show real respect and support for the efforts of the regional countries," he added.

The leaders welcomed "the positive progress from the COC consultations." It is hoped that all parties will promote maritime cooperation, properly manage differences through dialogue and consultation, and jointly safeguard regional peace and stability, they said.

On the non-traditional security cooperation, Premier Li said China will hold a joint anti-terror drill in China this month, and will continue to provide financial support to relevant UN bodies in holding an earthquake emergency exercise in Thailand next month.

### Enhance Mutual Trust

The leaders present expressed that the EAS is an important leaders-led regional strategic forum in the region, in which positive results have been achieved in various fields these years. Under the new circumstances, all EAS parties should enhance mutual trust, expand cooperation and

boost sustainable development to jointly address traditional and non-traditional challenges such as climate change and terrorism.

The leaders agreed that East Asia should not be a chessboard for major country competition. The region is committed to promoting cooperation and common development, and opposing the zero-sum game. All parties are committed to completing negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, and upgrading regional economic integration, the leaders said.

**"The freedom of navigation in the South China Sea has never been a problem. Countries within the region have the ability and wisdom to complete the formulation of the COC and safeguard peace and stability in the South China Sea," Premier Li said.**

# G20 should take Lead in Championing Multilateralism: Wang Yi

**O**pposing rising unilateralism, Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi has said that the Group of 20 (G20) should take the lead in championing multilateralism.

Addressing the G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in the Japanese city of Nagoya, Wang Yi said the global economic momentum is slowing with increased downside risks, and the world is full of uncertainties with growing unilateralism and protectionism.

"We can't sit by idly and should take actions," he said, noting that multilateralism is key to solving various global issues.

As a major forum for international economic cooperation, G20 should take the lead in championing multilateralism and offering feasible solutions for the healthy development of world economy, Wang Yi said.

## Rules-based Order

Multilateralism, based on international law and basic principles of international relations, is aimed at maintaining world peace and common development, safeguarding equality and justice, and promoting mutual benefit and win-win, he said. "We should stick to openness and integration and promote liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment," Wang Yi said. The rules-based multilateral trading system should be maintained and the World Trade Organization should be reformed as necessary, he said.

"We should foster an open, fair and non-discriminatory environment and support developing countries in continuing to enjoy 'special and differential treatment.' Individual countries should not obstruct the normal operation of multilateral mechanisms out of self-interest," he said.





# Wang Yi to US: Stop smear campaign, no force can stop China



Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi has underlined that China's development and growth is an irreversible trend of history and no force can stop it. Wang Yi made the remarks during a meeting with Dutch Foreign Minister Stef Blok on the sidelines of the Group of 20 (G20) Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Nagoya, Japan, on November 24.

The United States, engaging in unilateralism and protectionism while undermining multilateralism and the multilateral trading system, has become the biggest source of global instability, Wang Yi said.

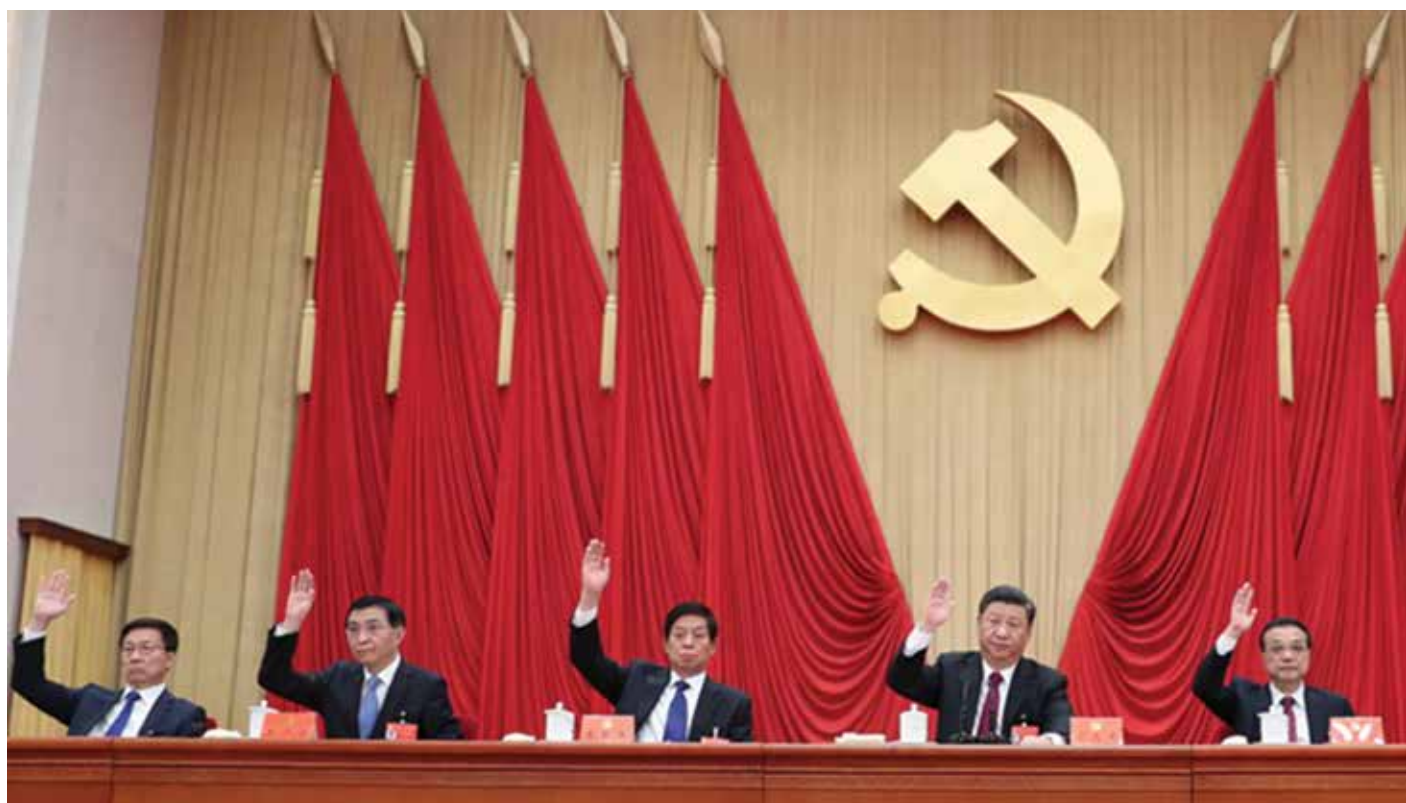
Washington used its state power to suppress law-abiding Chinese enterprises over groundless allegations to serve its own political purposes, which is a downright act of bullying, he said. Some US politicians smeared China's image all around the world without providing any factual

basis, and with such acts, the United States has not only lost the manner of a big country, but also damaged its own credibility, Wang Yi said.

The US, making use of its domestic law, wantonly interfered in China's internal affairs and attempted to undermine the "one country, two systems" and the prosperity and stability of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, violating the UN Charter and the basic norms governing international relations, he said.

The US, as the only superpower in the world today, should shoulder international responsibilities, abide by international rules and fulfill international obligations, Wang Yi said.

He stressed that China's development and growth is an irreversible trend of history, and no force can stop it. There is no way out for the US to engage in zero-sum games, he said, adding win-win cooperation between Beijing and Washington is the right way forward.



# Upholding and Improving System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

The session took major decisions on some major issues concerning how to uphold and improve the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and advance the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance.

The 19th Communist Party of China's Central Committee held its fourth plenary session between October 28 and 31 in Beijing. A speech made by the General Secretary of the CPC's Central Committee, Xi Jinping, on the decisions taken in the meeting was made public on November 5. The meeting was attended by 202 CPC Central Committee members and 169 alternate members of the CPC Central Committee.

The session affirmed the work of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee since the Third Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central





The meeting vowed to see that institutions are improved and strengthened by the time the CPC marks its centenary, and realize their full capabilities by the time the People's Republic of China celebrates its centenary in 2049.

Committee, acknowledging its endeavors that led to major achievements for the Party and China, despite the complicated situation marked by increasing risks and challenges at home and abroad.

Speaking of the goals, the meeting vowed to see that institutions are improved and strengthened by the time the CPC marks its centenary, and realize their full capabilities by the time the People's Republic of China celebrates its centenary (2049).

The communique also said that socialism with Chinese characteristics and the nation's system of governance are strong and they must push for the development of the 1.4 billion people-strong nation, and ensure the realization of the two centenary goals towards rejuvenation of China, which is almost 5,000 years old, and modernization of China's system and capacity for governance.

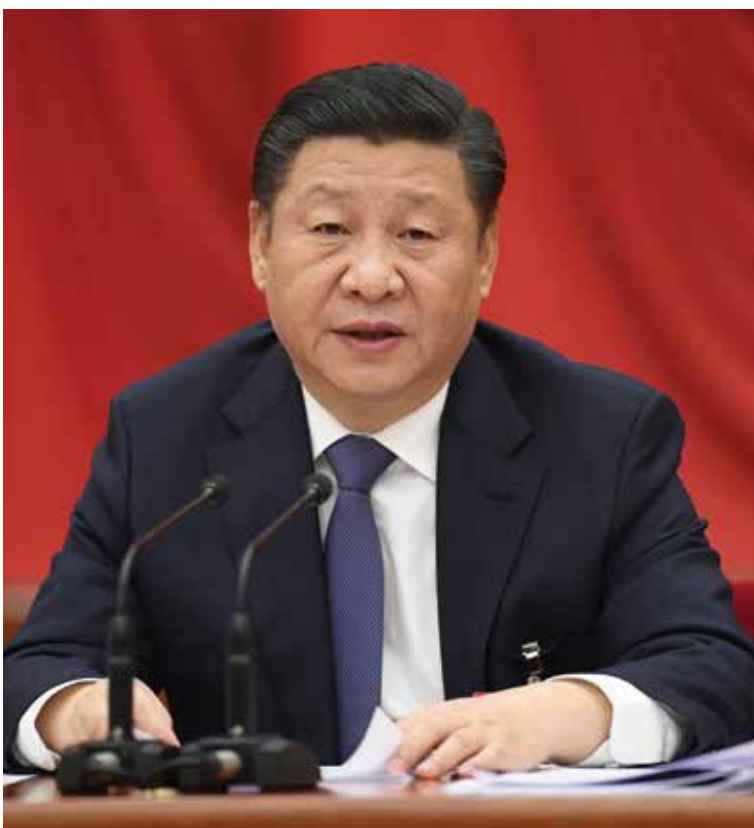
## Key Decisions

The session also outlined major tasks:

First, the Party must improve socialism with Chinese characteristics, push forward the modernization of the national governing system. It urged the CPC committees and the government to take a lead in safeguarding the system.

Second, it stressed the importance of theory studies and education to ensure that all citizens are aware of the features and advantages of socialism.

Third, the plenary proposed that the "One Country, Two Systems" policy, a significant measure to ensure peace and unity, should be



## WHAT EXPERTS SAY

**C**hina will continue to improve socialism with Chinese characteristics and the modernization of the national governing system and capability, experts have said. According to Xue Lan, public policy professor of Tsinghua University, it is important for China to stick to the goal of bettering socialism with Chinese characteristics. Mr Xue further elaborated on the relationship between the mechanism of governing a country and actual governance capability.

"These two have been previously mentioned by General Secretary (of the CPC Central Committee) Xi Jinping. They are connected; only with a great mechanism can the capability of governing this country be improved." Zhang Liqun, Director of the Development Research Center of the State Council, echoed Mr Xue's remarks, stressing that the improving process is "a vital mission that has lasted for decades."



strictly reinforced. According to the communique, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region must be governed as per the Constitution and the Basic Law to ensure prosperity and stability in the regions and establish well-rounded law-enforcement mechanisms.

Fourth, it said that the central committee will advance the process of peaceful national reunification and promote cross-Strait relations. The session also agreed to work with Taiwan compatriots to improve economic, cultural and people-to-people exchanges between the two sides, and firmly oppose any separatist activities by "Taiwan independence" separatist forces.

Fifth, it called for persistent efforts to balance domestic and international considerations, hold high the banner of peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit, resolutely protect China's sovereignty, security, development interests, and strive to uphold world peace and promote common development.

Sixth, it pointed out that there should be an improvement in the institutions and mechanisms for upholding Party leadership in foreign affairs, constantly deepen and improve the diplomatic clout, promote a system that works together for mutually beneficial results, and stay actively engaged in reforming and developing the global governance system.

### Promoting People's Welfare

Seventh, it spoke about the welfare of Chinese people and said that all-round development of the people is an essential requirement for building a party for the public, which exercises State power for the people.

Eighth, the communique said that China must improve the national basic public service system, where people's access to childcare, education, employment, medical services, elderly care, housing, and social assistance are ensured. "We must strive to meet people's diverse demand at different levels, and see to that the gains of reform and development benefit all people in a fair way," added the communique.

Ninth, China also needs to improve its social security and welfare system that can cover all Chinese people, and strengthen the institutional



guarantee for improving people's health. "We also must win the battle against poverty", said the communique, and "build a long-term mechanism that can solve relative poverty".

Tenth, "we should give full play to the initiative of both the central and local authorities on the precondition of upholding state ownership," said the communique. It further pointed out that China must adhere to a socialist economic system, fully play out the decisive role of the market in resource allocations, and also let the government play its role better.

Eleventh, it said China will continue to fully implement the new development concept, adhering to the supply-side structural reform as the mainline, and accelerate the construction of a modern economic system. "We must unswervingly consolidate and develop the public economy, and unwaveringly encourage, support and guide the development of the non-public sector, and stimulate its dynamism and creativity," it added.

Twelfth, the session decided to adhere to the distribution system whereby distribution according to labor is dominant and a variety of other modes of distribution exist alongside it. China will speed up the process in improving the socialist market economy, improving the technological innovation mechanism so that the country can build a new economic system with a higher level of openness, it said.

## Lush Mountains & Lucid Water

Thirteenth, the communique pointed out that the construction of ecological civilization is a major task for the sustainable development of China. The concept of "green mountains and clear water are equal to mountains of gold and silver" must be practiced, and resource conservation and environmental protection should be adhered to as two basic State policies. It said that the strictest system for protecting the ecological environment should be implemented, the system for efficient utilization of resources should be established, the system for ecological protection and restoration should be improved, and the responsibility system for ecological and environmental protection should be explicit.

The plenary session also reviewed the report



of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection on Liu Shiyu, former deputy Party chief of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives (ACFSMC), serious violations of Party discipline and laws, confirming that he was placed on probation within the Party for two years.

## KEY TAKEAWAYS



### UPHOLDING & IMPROVING

- CPC's leadership system
- Institutional system which ensures that the people run the country
- The system of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics
- The basic socialist economic system
- The system of making advanced socialist culture thrive and prosper
- The system of ensuring people's livelihoods across rural and urban areas
- The social governance system based on collaboration, participation and common interests
- The system of ecological civilization
- The absolute leadership of the CPC over the military
- The "one country, two systems" principle
- The independent foreign policy of peace
- Party and state oversight systems



# Openness and Cooperation for a Shared Future



**In his keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Second China International Import Expo in Shanghai on November 5, 2019, Chinese President Xi Jinping unveiled a slew of defining initiatives for further opening of the Chinese economy and exhorts the international community to work together to build an open world economy for mutual benefits.**

**I**n this lovely season tinted with deep autumn hues, it gives me great pleasure to get together with you by the Huangpu River. I now declare open the second China International Import Expo!

At the outset, on behalf of the Chinese government and people as well as in my own name, a hearty welcome to all the distinguished guests from afar! To the many old and new friends gathered here from across the world, I give you my warm greetings and best wishes!

## **New Era, Shared Future**

A year ago in this same place, the inaugural China International Import Expo was successfully held. Today, we are happy to be joined by even more friends in the second Expo that carries on the theme of “New Era, Shared Future”. I trust that

you will all find your participation in the event worthwhile and rewarding!

At last year’s Expo, I announced the initiatives China was to take in the five areas of further opening-up and spelt out three specific steps for Shanghai to open wider to the world. One year on, these initiatives and steps have been by and large put in place. The Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone now has a Lingang special area, and six other new pilot free trade zones have been set up in other provinces of the country. The Shanghai Stock Exchange launched a sci-tech innovation board, with a registration system being piloted for the listing of companies. In the Yangtze River Delta area, a plan for integrated development of the region has been introduced as a national strategy. At the national level, a Foreign Investment Law will enter into force on January 1 next year. A management system



combining pre-establishment national treatment and the negative list has been effected nationwide. Major progress is being made in increasing imports to boost consumption and in bringing down the tariff level. For last year's Expo, during my bilateral events with foreign leaders, 98 initiatives were agreed upon, of which 23 have now been completed, 47 are making good progress, and 28 are on track of steady implementation.

## Think Global

Economic globalization represents the trend of history. Like the world's great rivers, the Yangtze, the Nile, the Amazon and the Danube - they all surge forward in relentless flow, and nothing can stop their mighty movement, not the current of undertows or hidden shoals or rocks beneath the water.

Of the problems confronting the world economy, none can be resolved by a single country alone. We must all put the common good of humanity first rather than place one's own interest above the common interest of all. We must have a more open mindset and take more open steps, and work together to make the pie of the global market even bigger. We need to strengthen the mechanisms for sharing benefits globally, and explore new ways of international cooperation. The goal is to give more impetus to economic globalization and remove impediments as much as we could.

For that to happen, I want to propose the following:

First, let us work together to build an open world economy through cooperation. As global value and supply chains continue to develop, countries are inter-connected with each other, and integration of their economy is the order of the day. Distances between countries are getting shorter, and interactions among countries are growing, hence the probability of differences and frictions. The right solution lies in consultation and cooperation. All problems could be settled in the spirit of equality, mutual understanding and accommodation. We

**Economic globalization represents the trend of history. Like the world's great rivers, the Yangtze, the Nile, the Amazon and the Danube - they all surge forward in relentless flow, and nothing can stop their mighty movement, not the current of undertows or hidden shoals or rocks beneath the water.**



need to promote development through opening-up and deepen exchanges and cooperation among us. We need to “join hands” with each other instead of “letting go” of each other’s hands. We need to “tear down walls”, not to “erect walls”. We need to stand firm against protectionism and unilateralism. We need to continually bring down trade barriers, optimize global value and supply chains, and jointly foster market demand.

Second, let us work together to build an open world economy with innovation. Innovation-driven development is essential to sustained growth of the world economy. What we are seeing is a new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation. It has reached a historic juncture when major breakthroughs are within sight. Countries need to step up cooperation in innovation. We need to facilitate integration of science and technology with economic growth, and increase the sharing of innovation results. We need to remove barriers

that hamper the flow of knowledge, technology, talents and other factors of innovation, and support our businesses in technical exchanges and cooperation on their own accord. This is a way to unleash the potential for innovation. And, to benefit mankind with the better use of knowledge, we need to tighten the protection of intellectual property. The least desirable is for us to stifle the flow of knowledge, or to create or even widen the technology divide among us.

## Open World Economy

Third, let us work together to build an open world economy for mutual benefits. We need to work toward the vision of inclusive and mutually beneficial development. We need to work together to safeguard the international order underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, uphold the core values and basic principles of the multilateral trading system, promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation,



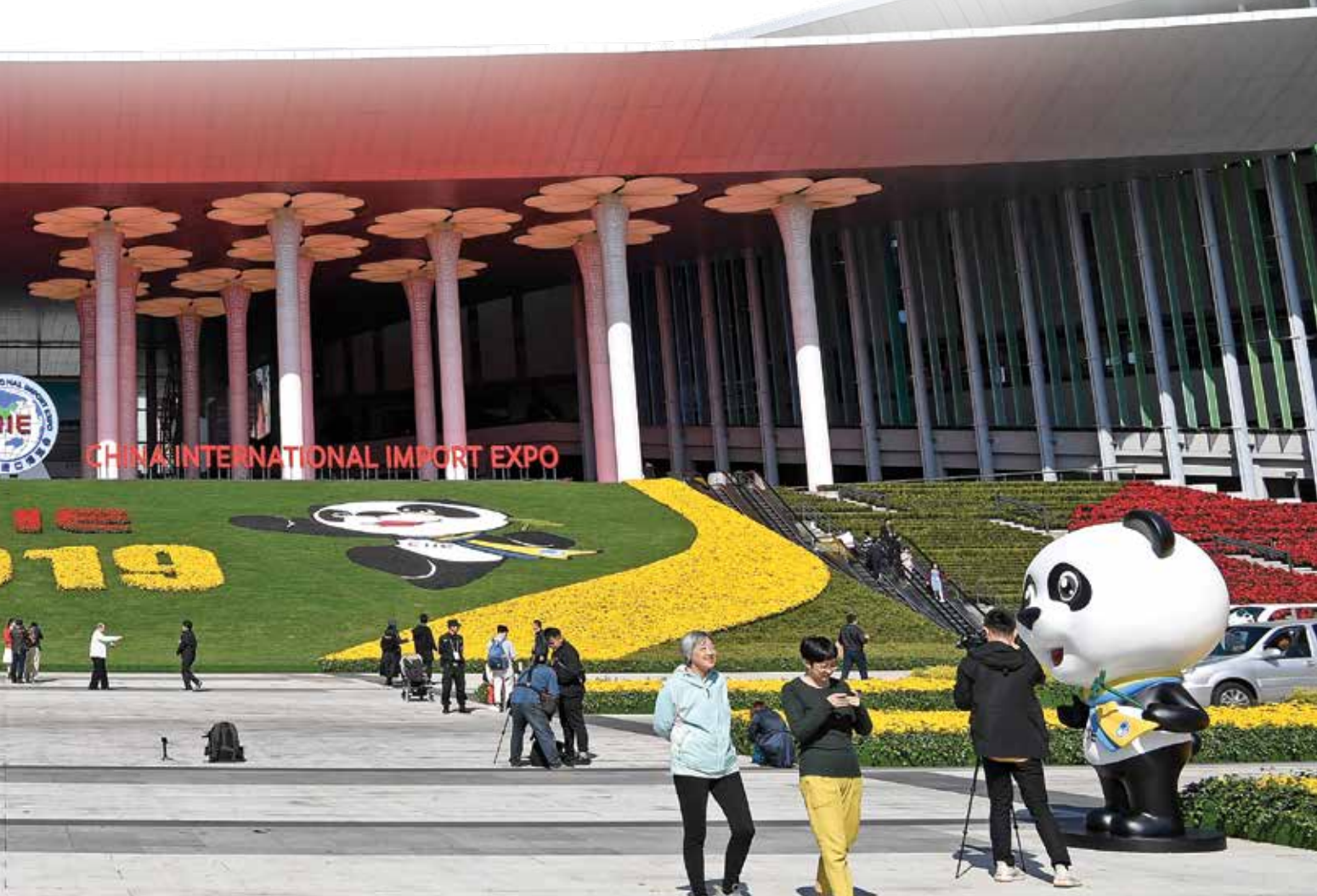


and make economic globalization more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial to all. We need to work in real earnest to implement the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and increase support for the Least Developed Countries so that the benefits of development will reach more countries and people.

Standing at a new historical starting point, China will open its door only wider to the world. The Communist Party of China has just concluded the fourth plenary session of the 19th Central Committee. A decision has been made to further uphold and improve the socialist system with Chinese characteristics and to modernize the country's system and capacity for governance. That included a host of significant measures to deepen reform and opening-up. China will adhere to its fundamental state policy of opening-up and stay committed to opening-up to promote reform, development and innovation. This will bring about opening-up of an even higher level.

**We need to work in real earnest to implement the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and increase support for the Least Developed Countries so that the benefits of development will reach more countries and people.**

First, China will continue to open up its market. China has a population of 1.4 billion. Its middle-income population is the biggest in the world. The huge Chinese market points to a potential that is simply unlimited. The Chinese people often say, "The world is a big place, and I want to see just more of it." What I want to say to you today is that the Chinese market is such a big one that you should all come and see what it has to offer. China will better leverage the fundamental role of domestic consumption



**Third, China will continue to improve the business environment. Proper business environment provides the necessary condition for enterprises to survive and thrive.**

in economic development and foster a more robust domestic market to boost growth at home and create more room for global growth. China will give greater importance to import. We will continue to lower tariffs and institutional transaction costs, develop demonstration zones to promote import trade by creative means, and import more high-quality goods and services from around the world. We will take steps to promote balanced development of both imports and exports, of trade in goods and services, of two-way trade and investment, and of trade and industry. This way, we will ensure a free yet orderly flow of both international and domestic factors of production, improve the efficient allocation of resources, and deepen integration of markets.



Second, China will continue to optimize its opening-up structure. China's opening-up is all-dimensional and all-sectoral. A new structure of all-out opening-up is quick in the making. China will continue to encourage bold trials and experiments in pilot free trade zones and quicken the development of the Hainan Free Trade Port as pacesetters of opening-up in China. China will continue to implement integrated regional development strategies for the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Economic Belt, the Yangtze River Delta region, and the Guangdong-

Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, and draw up a new national strategy for environmental protection and high-quality development in the Yellow River basin. The purpose is to seek greater synergy of opening-up among different parts of the country.

**China is a champion for international cooperation and a supporter of multilateralism. China supports necessary reforms to the WTO.**

### **Ease of Doing Business**

Third, China will continue to improve the business environment. Proper business environment provides the necessary condition for enterprises to survive and thrive. On October 24, the World Bank released its Doing Business Report 2020, which ranks China 31st, up by 15 places from last year's ranking of 46th. Last month, China issued a regulation on optimizing the business environment. Going forward, China will continue to remove major constraints on economic development, gear up reforms regarding key links and





areas, and modernize the system and capacity for governance as an institutional support for high-standard opening-up and high-quality development. China will continue to foster an enabling business environment that is based on market principles, governed by law, and up to international standards. We will give foreign investments greater market access to more sectors, shorten the negative list further, and improve institutions for investment promotion and protection and for information reporting. With regard to IP protection, we will cultivate an environment that appreciates the value of knowledge, improve the legal framework, step up law enforcement, and enhance protection through both civil and criminal justice systems.

Fourth, China will continue to deepen multilateral and bilateral cooperation. China is a champion for international cooperation and a supporter of multilateralism. China supports necessary reforms to the WTO so that the

**I am happy to note that 15 countries taking part in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) concluded text-based negotiations, and I hope the agreement will be signed and enter into force at an early date.**

organization can play a bigger role in promoting openness and development and the multilateral trading regime can be more authoritative and effective. Later this afternoon, the Chinese side will host an Informal WTO Ministerial Meeting. We look forward to candid exchanges that





will lead to joint actions to improve global economic governance. I am happy to note that yesterday, 15 countries taking part in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) concluded text-based negotiations, and I hope the agreement will be signed and enter into force at an early date. China will be happy to conclude high-standard free trade agreements with more countries. We will speed up negotiations on a China-EU investment agreement, a China-Japan-ROK FTA, and a China-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) FTA. We will stay actively engaged in cooperation within the United Nations, the G20, APEC, and BRICS to move economic globalization forward.

Fifth, China will continue to advance Belt and Road cooperation. To date, China has signed 197 documents on Belt and Road cooperation with 137 countries and 30 international organizations. China will follow the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, the philosophy of open, green and clean cooperation, and a high-standard, people-centered and sustainable approach to promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation.

## The Road Ahead

Looking forward, China will follow the new development approach and the strategy of innovation-driven development, and redouble our efforts to foster new growth drivers by shifting the growth model, improving the economic structure, and creating new growth momentum. We believe such efforts will not only bring China high-quality development but also new growth opportunities for the global economy.

I have faith in the bright prospects of China's economic development. China's development, viewed through the lens of history, is an integral part of the lofty cause of human progress. China will reach out its arms and offer countries in the world more opportunities of market, investment and growth. Together, we can achieve development for all.

The Chinese civilization has always valued peace under heaven and harmony among nations. Let us all work in that spirit and contribute to an open global economy and to a community with a shared future for mankind.





**I have faith in the bright prospects of China's economic development. China's development, viewed through the lens of history, is an integral part of the lofty cause of human progress.**





# CHINA IS PLANNING TO OPEN UP THE ECONOMY FURTHER



**At the inauguration of the second CIIE, Xi Jinping underscored that China will do well only when the world does well, and vice versa.**

On November 4, President Xi Jinping and his wife Peng Liyuan hosted a banquet at the Shanghai Peace Hotel, which is almost 100 years old. The dinner was organised to welcome distinguished guests, including French President Emmanuel Macron and his wife, Jamaican Prime Minister Andrew Holness and his wife, Greek Prime Minister Kyriakos Mitsotakis and his wife and Serbian Prime Minister Ana Brnabic, who were in Shanghai to attend the second China International Import Expo (CIIE). Mr Xi and his wife warmly greeted the guests and took photographs with them. At the banquet, Mr Xi pointed out that Shanghai has been an important port at the mouth of the Yangtze river and a major city of southeast China, and has led the country's reforms agenda. In the process, he added, the city has become an international metropolis.

Over the past 70 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially during China's 40-odd years of reform and opening-up, China, Mr Xi said, has made remarkable achievements and great changes have taken place in the country. From the course of China's development, he added, the government has

realised that China will do well only when the world does well, and vice versa.

## A Major Initiative

In a very short time, Xi Jinping explained, CIIE has attracted worldwide attention and has become a major initiative in the history of global trade and an important platform for international cooperation in the new era. By holding the CIIE meet and proactively expanding imports, China is taking the initiative to pursue a new round of high-level opening-up, deepening international cooperation in advancing the Belt and Road Initiative and jointly foster an open global economy. The CIIE trades goods and services while exchanges cultures and ideas, he explained.

"We welcome friends from the world, care about the interest of all countries and comply with the yearning of people of all countries for a better life. As the saying goes, 'Until the banks at low tide widened, with no wind stirring my lone sail.' Let us join hands to raise the sail of cooperation, ride the wind of the times and development and power the ship of global economy to a better future," Mr Xi added.



# Xi Jinping Tours Exhibitions with Foreign Leaders



**On November 5, 2019, President Xi Jinping, together with foreign leaders who were attending the second China International Import Expo (CIIE), toured the exhibitions after his attendance at the opening ceremony in Shanghai.**

Accompanied by President Emmanuel Macron of France, Xi Jinping visited the France Pavilion first. Emmanuel Macron warmly invited Xi Jinping to taste French wine and beef. French entrepreneurs said that they are bullish about the Chinese market and hope to further expand exports to China. Xi Jinping pointed out, the vast Chinese consumer market can meet the diverse needs across all levels. He hopes the French entrepreneurs can take a long-term view and strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation with China.

The Chinese and foreign leaders toured the exhibitions with great interest. Xi Jinping also visited the pavilions of some other countries, viewing a wide variety of products such as cashews from Tanzania, delicious foods and artworks from Greece, wine from



Italy, Blue Mountain Coffee and rum cakes from Jamaica, palm oil from Indonesia as well as new models of helicopter and car from Russia.

Xi Jinping listened carefully to the introduction, made inquiries from time to time and had friendly interactions with others. Xi Jinping pointed out, the specialties from various countries have their own competitiveness, and all countries are welcome to participate in the CIIE and strengthen their promotion, which is mutually beneficial and will better meet the Chinese people's aspiration for a better life.

Xi Jinping and the foreign leaders visited the China Pavilion together. At the future electrified aircraft virtual integration platform of the "Innovative China" unit, Emmanuel Macron enthusiastically sat in the cockpit simulator of a large passenger aircraft made by the Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China, Ltd. The Chinese and foreign leaders also watched the model of China's Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Telescope (FAST) with independent intellectual property rights, and the model of "Deep Sea Warrior", a deep-sea manned submersible.

In the "Open China" unit, the leaders were briefed on the progress of the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone and the Belt and Road Initiative.

The "Beautiful China" unit exhibited a sand table of the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City, a world cultural heritage hailed as the "first city of China". The leaders praised the time-honored Chinese civilization.

In front of a countdown screen marking China's achievements in the battle against poverty at the "Happy China" unit, Xi Jinping stressed, China is willing to share its experience with other countries and jointly build a community with a shared future for mankind featuring the elimination of poverty and common development.

The Chinese and foreign leaders also toured the exhibition areas of China's Taiwan, Macao and Hong Kong.

All leaders spoke highly of the CIIE, hoping to take this opportunity to elevate bilateral economic and trade cooperation to a new stage. They expressed their optimism about the bright prospects of China's development and the Belt and Road Initiative, and hoped to achieve common development and prosperity with China.

Ding Xuexiang, Li Qiang, Yang Jiechi, Hu Chunhua, Huang Kunming, Wang Yi, Zhao Kezhi, He Lifeng and others were present at above activities.



# Xi Lauds HKSAR Chief Executive, Calls for Ending Violence



Chinese President Xi Jinping with Chief Executive of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Carrie Lam.

**President Xi demanded unswerving efforts to stop and punish violent activities in accordance with the law to safeguard the well-being of the general public in Hong Kong.**

**A**mid the fluid situation in Hong Kong, Chinese President Xi Jinping met Chief Executive of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Carrie Lam, who was in Shanghai for the second China International Import Expo.

After hearing Ms Lam's report on the recent situation in Hong Kong on November 5, President Xi said that the disturbances in Hong Kong have lasted for five months. Ms Lam has led the SAR government to fully discharge its duties, strive to stabilize the situation and improve the social atmosphere, and has done a lot of hard work, he said. Xi Jinping voiced the central government's high degree of trust in Ms Lam and full acknowledgement of the work of her and her governance team.

## Restoring Stability

Ending violence and chaos and restoring order remain the most important task for Hong Kong at present, said the Chinese leader.

President Xi demanded unswerving efforts to stop and punish violent activities in accordance with the law to safeguard the well-being of the general public in Hong Kong.

Meanwhile, effective efforts should be made, including having dialogue with all sectors of the society and improving people's livelihood, President Xi said. The Chinese leader expressed his hope that people from all walks of life in Hong Kong fully and faithfully implement the principle of "one country, two systems" and the HKSAR Basic Law, and make concerted efforts to safeguard Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

# US Brutally Interfering in Internal Affairs: China



The Act of the US Congress has seriously harmed China's interests and undermined Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, said Yang Jiechi.

**O**n November 20, the United States House of Representatives approved the Senate's version of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act by a vote of 417-1. Condemning the US government's decision, Beijing said that the US is interfering in the nation's internal affairs.

"The US Congress passed the so-called Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act in disregard of repeated and stern representations



and firm opposition from the Chinese side, brutally interfering in China's internal affairs and seriously violating international law and basic norms governing international relations," said Yang Jiechi, Member, Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Director of the Office of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the CPC Central Committee, told Xinhua News Agency on November 26.

"The Chinese side firmly opposes and strongly condemns such gesture, and has stated its solemn position to the US side over the matter," said Yang Jiechi.

## Internal Affair of China

Yang Jiechi stressed that Hong Kong's affairs are China's internal affairs and no foreign country has the right to interfere. "The Chinese government is determined to safeguard its national sovereignty, security and development interests, implement the "one country, two systems" policy, and oppose any foreign interference in Hong Kong affairs," said Yang Jiechi.

The Act of the US Congress has seriously harmed China's interests and undermined Hong

Kong's prosperity and stability, he added. Hong Kong's most pressing task at hand is to bring the violence and chaos to an end and restore order. The Chinese side urges the United States to grasp the situation, take immediate actions to prevent the Act from becoming law, and stop interfering in China's internal affairs, including Hong Kong, said Yang Jiechi.

Any US plot to use Hong Kong to interfere in China's internal affairs or impede China's development will be doomed to fail, the CPC member said. "Hong Kong is certain to maintain long-term prosperity and stability under the strong support of the motherland," he told the news agency.

**The Chinese government is determined to safeguard its national sovereignty, security and development interests, implement the "one country, two systems" policy, and oppose any foreign interference in Hong Kong affairs.**



# Xinjiang: Stability & Ethnic Solidarity Best Response to Disinformation



By H.E. Sun Weidong

Stability, ethnic solidarity, prosperity and harmony in Xinjiang provide the best response to the disinformation campaign on China's counter-terrorism and de-radicalization efforts, says Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong



Recently, some western media outlets or organizations have been hyping up the so-called "leaked documents" from Xinjiang and hence the work of vocational education and training in Xinjiang. Their vilification shows clearly how they deploy double standards on counter-terrorism and de-radicalization issues and use Xinjiang-related issues to interfere in China's internal affairs.

## Purely Internal Affair

Xinjiang affairs are purely China's domestic affairs. The issue Xinjiang faces is not about

ethnicity, religion or human rights. Rather, it is about fighting violence, terrorism and separatism. Since 2015, China has released seven white papers on Xinjiang's counter-terrorism and de-radicalization efforts as well as vocational education and training work, which are clear and thorough statements on what happens in Xinjiang.

## Legal Rights for Trainees

The vocational education and training centers in Xinjiang were set up in accordance with law, which are by no means "internment camps." All





Without a single case of violent terrorist attacks for nearly three years, Xinjiang is witnessing rapid economic growth, social stability, ethnic unity and religious harmony.

legal rights of the trainees at the centers have been fully protected, and there is no restriction or deprivation with regard to their freedom.

Without a single case of violent terrorist attacks for nearly three years, Xinjiang is witnessing rapid economic growth, social stability, ethnic unity and religious harmony. People's right to life, health and development and other basic rights have been effectively safeguarded. The government's measures have been endorsed by all ethnic groups.



Since the end of 2018, over 1,000 foreign diplomats, international organization officials and media personnel from more than 90 countries and regions have visited vocational education and training centers. Many people expressed the view that Xinjiang's practice of setting up vocational education and training centers is in complete alignment with the UN policies on preemptively combatting terrorism and protecting primary human rights, which is commendable and worth learning by others.



## Freedom of Religion

The Chinese government protects the freedom of religious belief of all Chinese nationals, including Xinjiang Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities. There are nearly 200 million religious believers in China. Among them are more than 20 million Muslims and over 380,000 clerics. There are approximately 5,500 religious groups and over 140,000 places of worship registered for religious activities. In

Xinjiang, there are 24,400 mosques, which means there is a mosque for every 530 Muslims on average.

China is a country under the rule of law with full judicial procedures. The judicial organs in Xinjiang handle criminal suspects based on the specific nature and details of each case in accordance with law and regulations. The freedom of communication and privacy of Chinese citizens are protected according to law. Mass surveillance and communication restriction are not contentious issues in Xinjiang.

Xinjiang's practice has demonstrated that combatting terrorism in accordance with law has met people's eager expectation for security, and effectively safeguarded social harmony and stability, thus making people feel happier and safer. We will continue to implement our Xinjiang policy and ensure the region's sound development. The most powerful response to certain media and individuals is Xinjiang's lasting prosperity, stability, ethnic solidarity and social harmony.

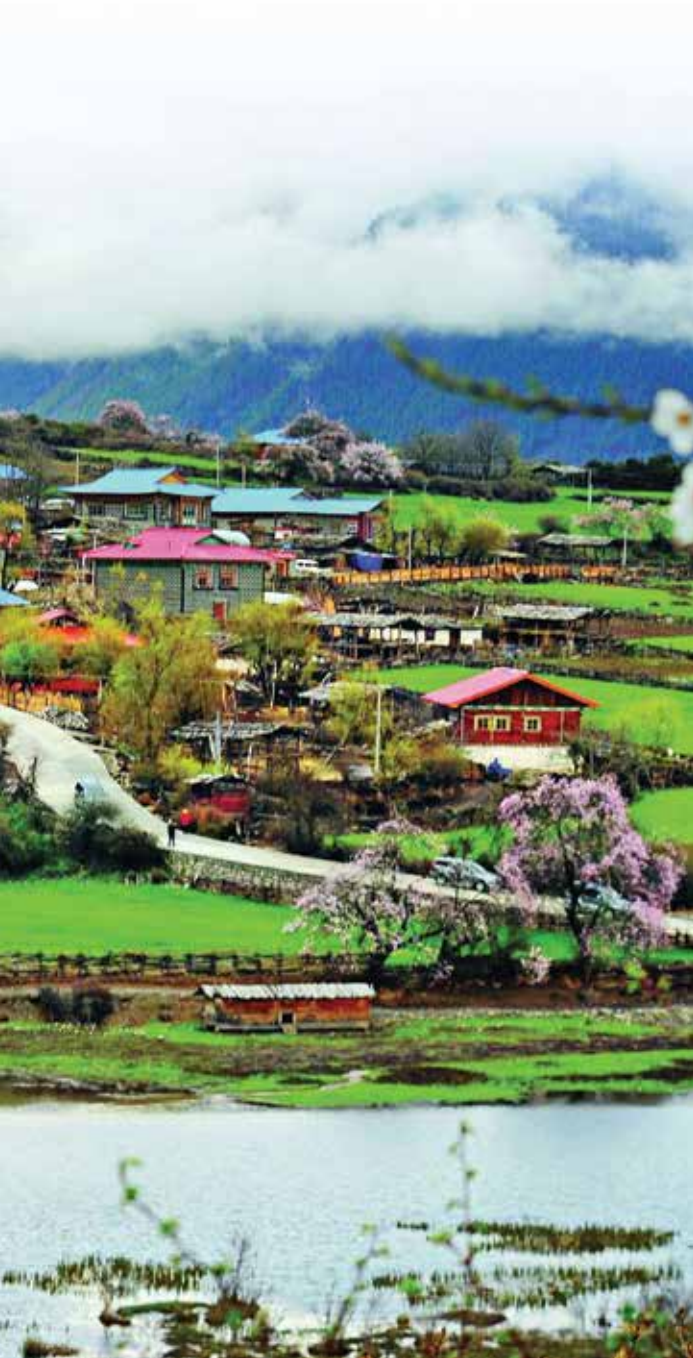


**T**his year marks the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the 60th anniversary of democratic reform in Tibet. Over the past 60 years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, great changes have taken place in Tibet. Politically, the backward feudal serfdom was abolished and a socialist system with people as masters and regional ethnic autonomy was established.

## **Tibet Unbound**

Economically, Tibet has enjoyed double-digit growth for 26 consecutive years. Its GDP in 2018 was 147.763 billion RMB Yuan, up by 9.1% year on year, a growth rate leading the country. Culturally, Tibetan language has become the first ethnic minority language in China to meet international standards. Books and cultural





Nyingchi, a land of idyllic beauty.

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# CHINA'S TIBET

## A STORY OF PROGRESS

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By H.E. Sun Weidong

programs in Tibetan language are rich and colorful. In education, from a place with less than 2% of children school enrollment rate and 95% of youth illiteracy rate 70 years ago, it has progressed to boast a 9.55-year per capita schooling in 2018. In religious field, it has over 1,700 religious sites and over 46,000 resident monks and nuns. Each year, millions of people come to Lhasa to worship the Buddha.

**Economically, Tibet has enjoyed double-digit growth for 26 consecutive years. Its GDP in 2018 was 147.763 billion RMB Yuan, up by 9.1% year on year, a growth rate leading the country.**



## Integral Part of China

Tibet is a homeland shared by Tibetan and other ethnic groups of China. In 7th century, the then Tibetan ruler Songtsan Gambo married Princess Wencheng of Tang dynasty of China and Buddhism was introduced into Tibet from the Tang Empire. In the 13th century, the Yuan dynasty brought Tibet under its direct administration. The following Ming dynasty continued to strengthen administration of Tibet. During the Qing dynasty, the reincarnation system for living Buddhas was established in Tibet. Historical records prove that Tibet has been part of China since ancient times. In today's world, it is universally recognized that Tibet is an integral part of China, and no country has ever recognized "Tibetan independence". And there is no such thing as the so-called "political status" of Tibet.

In recent years, journalists from countries including India have visited Tibet. They witnessed the economic and social achievements, religious freedom and the happy life enjoyed

**China hopes and believes that India, as a responsible major country, will stick to its position, honor its commitments, resist interference on Tibet-related issues and promote the healthy and stable development of China-India relations.**

by the Tibetan people. More and more people begin to view the current situation in Tibet in a rational and objective light and rethink the false accusations made by western media. The Chinese government protects citizens' religious freedom according to its Constitution and laws. Those who claim "the Chinese government violates religious freedom of the Tibetan people" either have never been to Tibet or harbor ulterior motives.

## Living Buddhas

Reincarnation of living Buddha is the unique inheritance system of Tibetan Buddhism. In 1653



and 1713 the Qing emperors granted honorific titles to the 5th Dalai Lama and the 5th Panchen Lama, officially establishing the titles of the Dalai Lama and Panchen Erdeni and their political and religious status in Tibet. In 1793, the Qing government promulgated the Ordinance by the Imperial House Concerning Better Governance in Tibet (29 Articles), stipulating that the reincarnation of the Dalai Lama and other Living Buddhas shall follow the procedure of “draw of lots from the golden urn”, and that the selected candidate is subject to approval by the central authorities of China. The current 14th Dalai Lama was approved by the then National Government of China and was enthroned through the “Sitting-in-Bed” ceremony in 1940.

The 11th Panchen Lama was selected by draw of lots from the golden urn, approved by the central government of the People’s Republic of China and then enthroned through the “Sitting-in-Bed” ceremony in 1995. In 2007, the Chinese Government promulgated the Management Measures for the Reincarnation of Living Buddhas in Tibetan Buddhism, putting the reincarnation of living Buddhas under of rule of law. At present, there are 1331 Living Buddhas in China, among which 356 are in Tibet. Their reincarnation must all comply with national laws and regulations, religious rituals and traditional customs.

On June 23, 2003, China and India signed the Declaration on Principles for Relations and Comprehensive Cooperation Between the People’s Republic of China and the Republic



Female deputies casting their vote at the 9th People’s Congress of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

of India, in which India recognizes that Tibet Autonomous Region is part of the territory of the People’s Republic of China and India does not allow Tibetans to engage in political activities against China in India. This commitment was reaffirmed in subsequent bilateral documents between the two countries. China appreciates India’s above position. China hopes and believes that India, as a responsible major country, will stick to its position, honor its commitments, resist interference on Tibet related issues and promote the healthy and stable development of China-India relations.

*(This article by Chinese Ambassador to India Sun Weidong was first published in the Hindustan Times on November 6, 2019)*



On December 8, 1995, the 11th Panchen Erdeni was enthroned under the host of Li Tiejing, the then representative of the State Council, Member of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee and State Councilor.



## Top Mobile Operators Switch on Commercial 5G Services

**The 5G commercial services are now available in 50 cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen.**

China's three major mobile operators—China Mobile, China Unicom and China Telecom—unveiled their monthly 5G plans recently. As expected, users in dozens of cities made a beeline for the ultra-fast cellular network, which will not only give subscribers faster-than-4G speed but also less expensive data per gigabyte. The prices of the new plans range from 128 yuan (about \$18) to 599 yuan. For example, China Unicom's 129-yuan service plan comes with a 30-gigabyte data cap, 500 minutes of voice talk and a 500-Mbps speed cap. Its 599-yuan plan allows 300 GB of data and 3,000 minutes of voice talk, putting the speed limit at 1 Gbps.

### Give Me Five

The 5G commercial services are now available in 50 cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. Shanghai had activated 11,859 5G base stations by mid-October, which will support the 5G network coverage across the city's key outdoor areas, said the municipal administration of communications.

The expectation for the new communication technology has been high. The three major mobile operators have registered over 10 million wannabe

5G users before the official commercialization launch. The country is expected to have over 600 million 5G subscribers by 2025, accounting for nearly 40% of the global total, according to Sihan Bo Chen, head of GSMA Greater China. Major handset makers are also jumping on the broadband wagon. Eighteen 5G smartphone varieties were rolled out in the first three quarters of this year, and some 787,000 5G handsets were shipped, according to a research institute with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT).

Chinese tech giant Xiaomi unveiled two 5G smartphones in late September, while Huawei will start selling its 5G-version MATE 30 series on Friday with prices starting at 4,999 yuan. For Jie Xin, a blogger, the superfast speed of 5G means more certainties in the making of video blogs and online streaming. "Still, the differences between 4G and 5G are not that remarkable on many apps," Jie said. "I'm waiting for the arrival of a 'killer app' for 5G."

The sheer pleasure of speed may be just the tip of the iceberg of 5G's game-changing effects. "Innovation in applications will be the focus of 5G's next-stage development," said Hu Houkun, deputy chairman of Huawei's board of directors.



# LEARN EVERYDAY CHINESE



xúnwèn  
询问 (4)  
MAKING AN  
INQUIRY

## 09 你住在哪儿

WHERE DO YOU LIVE

### 一 句子 Sentences

045 你住在哪儿? Where do you live?  
Nǐ zhù zài nǎr?

046 我住在留学生宿舍。  
Wǒ zhù zài liúxuéshēng sùshè.  
I live in the dormitory for foreign students.

047 多少号房间? ①② What's the number of your room?  
Duōshao hào fángjiān?

048 你家在哪儿? Where is your home?  
Nǐ jiā zài nǎr?

049 欢迎你去玩儿。 You are welcome to my home.  
Huānyíng nǐ qù wánr.

050 她常去。 She often goes there.  
Tā cháng qù.

### 二 会话 Conversations

1

刘京: 你住在哪儿?  
Liú Jīng: Nǐ zhù zài nǎr?

大卫: 我住在留学生宿舍。  
Dàwèi: Wǒ zhù zài liúxuéshēng sùshè.

刘京: 几号楼? ①  
Liú Jīng: Jǐ hào lóu?

大卫: 九号楼。  
Dàwèi: Jiǔ hào lóu.

刘京: 多少号房间?  
Liú Jīng: Duōshao hào fángjiān?

大卫: 308 房间。② 你家在哪儿?  
Dàwèi: Sān líng bā fángjiān. Nǐ jiā zài nǎr?



### 四 生词 New Words

1	住	zhù	动	to live
2	多少	duōshao	代	how many, how much
3	号	hào	量	indicating the order of sequence
4	房间	fángjiān	名	room
5	欢迎	huānyíng	动	to welcome
6	玩儿	wánr	动	to enjoy oneself, to play
7	常(常)	cháng (cháng)	副	often, usually
8	一起	yìqǐ	副	together
9	楼	lóu	名	building
10	路	lù	名	road
11	知道	zhīdào	动	to know
12	问	wèn	动	to ask

13	旁边	pángbiān	名	beside
14	对	duì	形/介/动	right; opposite; to face
15	公园	gōngyuán	名	park
16	邮局	yóujú	名	post office
17	学校	xuéxiào	名	school
18	邮票	yóupiào	名	stamp
19	宾馆	bīnguǎn	名	hotel
20	层	céng	量	floor



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Shanglin village (Zhili town, Huzhou city, Zhejiang Province) improves environmental sanitation of rural households and builds leisure parks, village-level connected roads and other infrastructure facilities, taking on the look of “beautiful countryside”.