

中国新闻

NEWS FROM CHINA

VOL. XXV No. 11

November 2013

Rs. 20.00



Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi (L) shakes hands with Indian Minister of External Affairs Salman Khurshid during their talks in New Delhi, India, Nov. 10, 2013.



Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, Indian External Affairs Minister Salman Khurshid (C) and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov (L) shake hands after their 12th trilateral meeting in New Delhi on Nov. 10, 2013.



On November 11, 2013, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi attends and delivers a speech on the 11th ASEM Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New Delhi.



At the invitation of Rajya Sabha of the Parliament of India, Mr. Wang Zhengwei, Vice Chairman of CPPCC leads a delegation to visit India from October 31st to November 4th.



The Chinese and Indian armies' nine-day joint anti-terrorism drill ends with a live-fire exercise in southwest China's Sichuan Province on Nov.13, 2013.



On Oct. 16, Mr. Liu Zhijie(third right), Consul-General of China to Kolkata, extended solicitude to 17 Chinese Crew rescued by Indian Coast Guards.



At late night of Oct. 26, Neeraj Panwar (centre), an Indian staff of ZTE, donated blood to a Chinese citizen who suffered Dengue in hospital and saved the patient's life.

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I. THIRD PLENARY SESSION OF 18TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Communist Party of China Announces Decision on Comprehensive Reform

Beijing, Nov. 12 (Xinhua) — The 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on Tuesday approved a decision on “major issues concerning comprehensively deepening reforms” at the close of their four-day meeting.

Entrusted by the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, delivered a work report to the third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, held from Nov. 9 to 12 in Beijing.

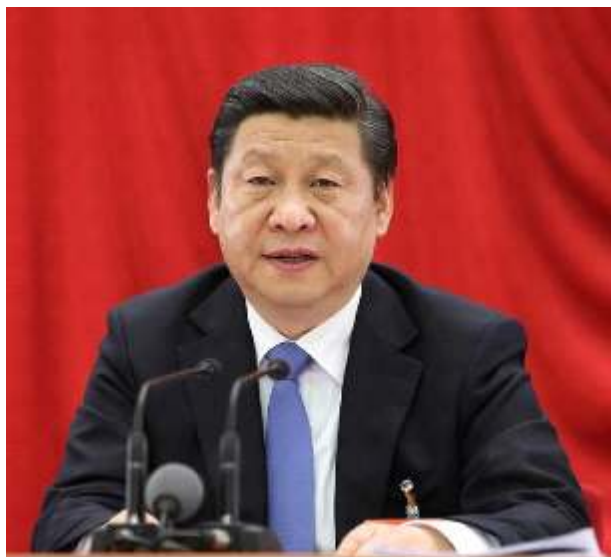
The general objective of the approved reforms is to improve and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics and push on with modernization of the country’s governing system and capabilities, according to the communique issued after the session.

China must build on the paramount reality that it remains in the primary stage of socialism and will long remain so while pursuing comprehensive, deeper reform. China must stick to the strategic judgement that development is still the key to solving all problems in China, the communique said.

It is most important to adhere to the leadership of the CPC, it said.

Economic reform is key, and the core solution is the proper relationship between the government and the market, leaving the market to play the decisive role in allocation of resources and the government to play a better role, it said.

Decisive results must be achieved in key



Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, addresses the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee in Beijing, capital of China, Nov. 12, 2013. The session lasted from Nov. 9 to 12. (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)

sectors, and a well-developed, scientific, procedure-based and effective framework must be in place by 2020 to ensure institutions in all sectors be more mature, according to the communique.

China will stick to the dominant role of public ownership, playing the leading role of the state-owned economy, while encouraging, supporting and guiding the non-public sector, enhancing its vitality and creativity, it said.

A united and open market system with orderly competition will be built so that the

market will play a “decisive” role in allocating resources, according to the communique.

Government functions must be transformed in a manner to build a law-based and service-oriented government.

The reform also includes building a modern fiscal system that supports the initiative of both central and local governments.

China aims to improve a new type of relations between industry and agriculture and between urban and rural areas.

China will lower the investment threshold, step up the development of free trade zones and increase opening-up of inland, coastal and border areas.

Greater importance will be attached to perfecting a democratic system and enriching democratic forms to show the advantages of China’s socialist political system.

China will deepen judicial system reform and step up building a socialist judicial system that features justice, high efficiency and authority to uphold the rights and interests of the people.

Power must be supervised by the people and exercised transparently.

China will follow the development path of a socialist culture with Chinese characteristics.

Reforms must be accelerated in the social

sector including education, employment, income distribution, social security and public health.

The country will establish a state security committee, improving systems and strategies to ensure national security, according to the communique which called for the innovation of systems to effectively prevent and end social disputes and improve public security.

The communique also urged building of a comprehensive system for ecological progress that protects the environment.

Modern armed forces with Chinese characteristics will be built, the communique said.

The CPC will set up a central leading team for “comprehensively deepening reform.” It will be in charge of designing reform, arranging and coordinating reform, pushing forward reform and supervising the implementation of plans.

A total of 204 full members and 169 alternate members of the CPC Central Committee attended the plenum.

Standing committee members of CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, leading officials from relevant departments, some grassroots-level delegates to the 18th CPC National Congress as well as experts and scholars were also present at the plenary session as non-voting delegates.

Xi Explains China's Reform Plan

Beijing, Nov. 15 (Xinhua) — Xi Jinping’s explanation of the decision on major issues concerning comprehensively deepening reforms was published on Friday.

Entrusted by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central

Committee, Xi, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, explained the decision to the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, which was held from Nov.9 to 12.

Since 1978, the third plenary session of a

CPC central committee, including its agendas, decisions, measures and signals, has served as a major reference for people to understand the new leadership's policies and priorities, and has been important for the work in the coming five to ten years, Xi said.

To reach the strategic goals set at the 18th CPC National Congress last year, comprehensive reforms must be firmly promoted, he said.

It has been 35 years since the CPC made the landmark decision to shift the focus to economic development and adopt opening-up policies at the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Persistent reform and opening-up efforts have deeply changed the image of the country, its people and the Party and enabled China to become a significant member of the international community, Xi said.

Recalling Deng Xiaoping's reform speeches in 1992, Xi said only socialism can save China, and only reform and opening-up can develop China, socialism and Marxism.

Reform and opening-up will decide the destiny of modern China. It is also the key to realizing the dream of national rejuvenation, Xi said.

In April, the political bureau set reform as the theme of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee.

A team headed by Xi was set up to draft the decision on reforms. Opinions were widely solicited within the CPC and among other parties and organizations.

During the drafting, it was made clear that the strategic mission of comprehensively deepening reforms and opening-up, proposed by the 18th National Congress of the CPC, should be implemented with the decision, Xi said.

It was also made clear that the decision

should respond to the hopes as well as complaints of the people, while the reform measures should be bold in mind but steady in steps.

The reform roadmap has been designed to be met by 2020, when decisive results should have been achieved in key sectors, he added.

KEY DECISIONS

A significant theory of the session was to acknowledge the market's decisive role in allocating resources, Xi said.

Economic reform is the key of the entire reform drive while a proper relationship between the market and government remains the core of China's economic reform, Xi explained.

China has to follow the basic law of the market economy and work on the problems of an underdeveloped market system, excessive government intervention and weak supervision of the market, he said.

However, Xi noted that to let the market decide does not mean to let it decide all. "The socialist market economy needs both the market and government but they play different roles."

The government is to maintain a stable macro-economy, provide public service, safeguard fair competition, supervise the market, keep market order, promote sustainable development and step in when the market fails, he added.

To ensure the smoothness of the reform, the CPC decided to set up a leading group for overall reform as it is hard for certain or several departments to push forward such a complicated systematic project, Xi said.

The group will be in charge of designing national, major reform on an overall basis, arranging and coordinating reforms in

relevant aspects, pushing forward reform as a whole, and supervising the implementation of reform plans.

Talking about the to-be-established national security commission aimed at strengthening the unified leadership to the state security work, Xi said its main responsibilities include stipulating and implementing state security strategies, pushing forward the construction of the rule of law system concerning state security, setting security principles and policies, as well as conducting research.

“National security and social stability are the preconditions for reform and development”, Xi said.

Xi also pointed at strengthening Internet management to ensure its accurate use and cyber security.

Citing rapid growth of social networking services and instant messaging tools, he said concerted efforts should be made to manage the Internet regarding technologies, content and security.

Xi also clarified decisions on the basic economic system which allows more private capital into the market to develop a mixed ownership economy, fiscal system reform, rural-urban integration, promoting

consultative democracy, improvement of the judicial system, anti-corruption as well as natural resources management and supervision.

COURAGE & ACTION

Reform and opening-up is the most significant feature of modern China and the CPC, Xi said. He called for greater political courage and wisdom as well as stronger measures to promote reforms.

Except for deepening reforms, there is no other way to dissolve risks and challenges from all the sides and show the advantage of socialism with Chinese characteristics, he said.

He emphasized on the emancipation of mind, which is the top priority for breaking the barriers from entrenched interest groups.

While thorough research and argumentation is necessary, the reform needs activeness and bold efforts. It is impossible to reform without any risk or changes of current institutions.

He urged strengthening top-level design and comprehensive planning so that all the aspects concerning economy, politics, culture, society and ecological progress could coordinate well.

China to Set Up Central Leading Team for “Comprehensively Deepening Reform”: Communique

Beijing, Nov. 12 (Xinhua) — The Communist Party of China (CPC) will set up a central leading team for “comprehensively deepening reform,” it was announced after a key CPC meeting closed here Tuesday.

The team will be in charge of designing

reform on an overall basis, arranging and coordinating reform, pushing forward reform as a whole, and supervising the implementation of reform plans, according to a communique issued after the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee.

Party committees at all levels are urged to fulfill their duties in leading reform, according to the communique.

The plenum held that while comprehensively deepening reform, the CPC must strengthen and improve its leadership. The Party must give full play to its core role of commanding the whole situation and coordinating the efforts of all quarters, and improve the leadership and governance to ensure the success of reform.

The Party will stick to the policy of reform and opening up, as it has provided important experience for comprehensively deepening reform, according to the communique.

It added that what is most important is

upholding the leadership of the Party, implementing the basic line of the Party, rejecting both the old and rigid closed-door policy and any attempt to abandon socialism and take an erroneous path. It is important to adhere to socialism with Chinese characteristics and ensure the right direction of reform at all time.

In comprehensively deepening reform the Party must also correctly address the relations between reform, development and stability, being bold in mind yet steady in steps.

Moreover, it must combine overall design at the top level with the pragmatic reform approach of “crossing the river by feeling the stones,” according to the communique.

China to Ease One-Child Policy

Beijing, Nov. 15 (Xinhua) — China will loosen its decades-long one-child population policy, allowing couples to have two children if one of them is an only child, according to a key decision issued on Friday by the Communist Party of China (CPC).

China will implement this new policy while adhering to the basic state policy of family planning, according to the decision on major issues concerning comprehensively deepening reforms, which was approved at the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee held from Nov. 9 to 12 in Beijing.

The birth policy will be adjusted and improved step by step to promote “long-term balanced development of the population in China,” it said.

Relaxing the policy will keep China’s birth rate at a stable level, said Guo Zhenwei, a family-planning official with the National

Health and Family Planning Commission.

To ensure coordinated economic and social development, the population size for China should be kept at about 1.5 billion, said Guo, citing the results of a study sponsored by the State Council, China’s cabinet.

China should keep its total fertility rate at around 1.8, and the current rate is between 1.5 to 1.6, allowing the country to maneuver its population policy, according to Guo.

Wu Cangping, an adviser with the China Population Association, believed the change in China’s family planning policy will unlikely lead to a baby boom because of Chinese parents’ traditional preference for more children has changed due to rapid social progress in the country.

The change in policy was met with a warm response.

Many Internet users welcomed the change while others said they would have a second

thought when giving birth to a second child because of high living costs.

An Internet user identified herself as “Hikaruhuang” hailed the reform as “very good.” She said her child would have a companion and less pressure in elder care.

China’s family planning policy was first introduced in the late 1970s to rein in the surging population by limiting most urban couples to one child and most rural couples to two children, if the first child born was a girl.

One-child families are entitled to bonuses and other benefits. Official statistics show such families account for 37.5 percent of China’s more than 1.3 billion population.

The policy was later relaxed, with its current form stipulating that both parents must be only children if they are to have a second child.

Since its implementation, it is estimated the policy has resulted in a reduction of some 400 million people in China.

However, the policy has also been blamed for generating a number of social problems.

China’s labor force, at about 940 million, decreased by 3.45 million year on year in 2012,

marking the first “absolute decrease.” The labor force is estimated to decrease by about 29 million over the current decade.

Meanwhile, the country’s growing elderly population aged 60 and over, which accounted for 14.3 percent of the total currently, is forecast to exceed one third of the population in 2050.

Gender imbalance is another side effect of the one-child policy. Chinese parents’ preference for sons led to the abortion of female foetuses due to the policy.

About 118 boys are born for every 100 girls in 2012, higher than the normal ratio of 103 to 107 boys for every 100 girls. Millions of Chinese men will be unable to find wives in 2030.

Economists say the one-child policy is also a cause for the high savings rate among Chinese people.

“The change in the family planning policy will certainly affect China’s one-child generation — some of whom have already become parents. It will help them enjoy a better future,” wrote an Internet user called herself “shanma123.”

China's Reforms Influence World

Beijing, Nov. 13 (Xinhua) — The 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) unveiled here Tuesday an outline for comprehensively deepening reform, which foreign media and experts believe will have far-reaching influence on the world.

“China must build on the reality that it remains in the primary stage of socialism and will long remain so while pursuing comprehensive, deeper reform,” according to

a communique issued after the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, held from Nov. 9 to Nov. 12.

NEW REFORMS, NEW OPPORTUNITIES

China, the world’s second largest economy, had committed to deepening reforms to achieve a sustainable development, which would influence the

global economy, many experts said.

“China is an engine of global economy. China’s export orders and import orders affect development of various sectors in many countries,” Deputy Head of the Russian Academy of Sciences Far East Institute Andrei Ostrovsky told Xinhua in an interview.

He said China’s deepening of fiscal reform would play a significant role in promoting China’s economic growth and boosting the global economy.

“The growth of China’s gross domestic product (GDP) will help expand China’s imports and exports, which will dramatically promote the economic growth of many countries, such as the U.S., the European Union countries, India, Brazil and Russia,” Ostrovsky said.

China’s GDP climbed 7.8 percent in the third quarter compared to a year ago, well above the full-year target of 7.5 percent, according to data released by China’s National Bureau of Statistics.

When China’s economy grows at a rate of 7.5 percent for the whole year, the contribution of China’s economic growth to the global economic growth is 27.76 percent, International Monetary Fund (IMF) statistics show.

The third plenum was not only important for China, but also for the global economy, the director of research and senior fellow at the John L. Thornton China Center of the Brookings Institution Li Cheng told Xinhua.

“The third plenum will give China’s middle class more opportunities to invest their resources in small businesses and the service sector, really making the private

sector one of the driving forces of China’s economic development,” Li said.

He said, as the middle class would play an important role in investment and consumption, this could really put China in very good shape in today’s global economic landscape.

ALL DIMENSIONAL REFORM PLAN

The top-level design of comprehensive and deep reform approved by the third plenary session will promote reforms in fields such as democracy, advanced culture, a harmonious society and ecological civilization, which will not only benefit China’s social and economic development, but also influence the world in multiple ways.

Regarding the rule of law, the cornerstone of democracy, the session pledged to respect the authority of the constitution and legislation and deepen reforms in administrative law enforcement, so as to ensure fair and independent exercise of jurisdictional and procuratorial power, the sound running of the judicial power mechanism and completion of a judicial system of human rights protection.

Required for market effectiveness and social justice, the rule of law, which supports the stability of China’s economy and society, will also boost cooperation between China the the rest of the world.

Warren Mcfarlan, emeritus professor at Harvard Business School, told Xinhua, “In every step along the way, it’s making you (China) easier to deal with, that people will get more comfortable. For example, when we invested in China, we can’t really count on the

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legal instrument, the legal instrument doesn't mean much."

"As time goes forward, it will be easier for you to get more people investing when people are more comfortable that there is a real rule of law. That again is not something you can talk about today, but you'll get there," McFarlan.

Meanwhile, in order to achieve the prosperity of culture, the meeting called for the creation and completion of a modern public cultural service and market system.

Acknowledged by experts home and abroad, the prosperity of Chinese culture, which cherishes harmony in diversity, will strengthen China's soft power and mutual understanding with the rest of the world, and consequently lays foundations for a harmonious and peaceful Earth.

As for social justice, members of the CPC's central committee agreed to reform the income distribution system for common prosperity, so as to ensure and improve people's lives.

In a phone interview with Xinhua, Stephen Roach, a senior fellow at Yale University's Institute of Global Affairs and former chairman of Morgan Stanley Asia, said, if the economic transformation played out, the development of Chinese consumption could be one of the most important developments for the world economy, too, including the United States.

"In my hope for China, these are pieces of a bigger puzzle which really shapes the growth model much more towards a balanced economy that draws support not just from export and investment, but increasingly from internal private consumption," Roach said.

On the environment front, the committee asked for an early establishment of a new pattern for the harmonious development between people and mother nature and the completion of a system guarding exploration, resource conservation and environmental protection.

A NEW EPOCH OF ECONOMIC THINKING

Facing the global economy's stumbling recovery, developed and developing countries are all looking for solutions via reform.

In those circumstances, the meeting's communique, featuring comprehensive reform, will provide opportunities and dividends to other countries while, at the same time, giving them valuable experience.

Applauding the document as "extremely encouraging", World Bank President Jim Yong Kim said Tuesday that, despite lower growth figures, China was continuing down the path of reform.

China's commitment to reforms of the business environment and the role of the private sector seemed very firm, Kim said.

"We expect them to perhaps grow at a slower rate, but the quality of growth we think will be better," he said.

Echoing Kim's remarks, Joergen Oerstroem Moeller, visiting Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Singapore, noted in Copenhagen that, although confidence in the economic future was low, China could reverse that trend and spread its own confidence to other countries.

Moeller said that China is trying to find its own economic model. "If China succeeds, it may well open a new epoch of economic thinking," he said.

China's New Reform Drive to Benefit World

Beijing, Nov. 12 (Xinhua) — An ongoing key meeting of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is expected to unveil a new outline for comprehensively deepening reform in the country.

Since a massive economic transformation drive was launched in 1978, China has maintained economic growth for decades and become the world's second largest economy.

China's GDP skyrocketed from 364.5 billion yuan in 1978 to 52 trillion yuan in 2012, with total trade volume rising to 3.8 trillion U.S. dollars from only 20.6 billion dollars 35 years ago.

Meanwhile, China has become an aggressive investor. In 2012, the country saw a record high of outward direct investment at 87.8 billion dollars, up 17.6 percent year-on-year, joining the ranks of the world's top three investment source countries for the first time.

China's fast growth has served as a key engine of the world economy.

According to figures from the National Statistics Bureau, China has topped the list of contributors to the global economy, with up to 19.2 percent of world economic growth coming from China in 2007, compared to only 2.3 percent in 1978.

In 2012, China's economic growth again outpaced the global average, with its contribution to world economic growth looking to record a new high.

China's deepening reforms, highlighted by a reform agenda to be issued at the end of the third plenum of the current CPC Central Committee, will unleash new

growth drivers that benefit the rest of the world, analysts say.

"China's growing overseas investment will first of all benefit those countries with close relations with Beijing," said Andrey Ostrovsky, deputy director of the Russian Academy of Sciences' Far East Institute.

"Meanwhile, the world's major economies also owe a large part of their economic growth to China," he said. "China's imports and exports have a huge impact on the world economy."

More Chinese enterprises are now moving outside the country in search of opportunities, bringing with them coveted technologies and jobs for local people.

Gerrishon Ikiara, an international relations professor at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, said China's deepening reforms had a significant influence on Africa.

"Chinese enterprises have helped boost African economies with their technology and management experience, particularly in developing a green economy and realizing inclusive growth," Ikiara said.

Egypt's China expert Muhammad Abdel-Wahab Al-Sakit, a former Arab League ambassador to China, echoed the view, saying China's "go global" strategy had produced

mutual benefits in many countries, as it facilitated global capital flow and market competition, bringing consumers worldwide better products at lower prices.

China's reform and opening-up, after 35 years of extraordinary exploration and notable

In 2012, China's economic growth again outpaced the global average, with its contribution to world economic growth looking to record a new high.

achievements, has entered the deep-water zone where tough challenges must be tackled.

To keep up growth, China needs to take bold steps to adjust its economy, strengthen social welfare and cut red tape. A comprehensive plan to overhaul the economy is at the center of the four-day closed-door talks, to be concluded Tuesday.

Some experts say the upgraded “China model” after the transformation of government functions will continue to play an important role in the Chinese and world economies.

Argentine economist Matias Carugati said the transformation of government functions since the start of the reform and opening-up era had brought an enormous demographic and resources bonus.

Carugati said he expected the upcoming reform in government functions to bring new investment opportunities and create a better institutional environment, which would add new space for the growth of the world economy.

Han Jae-jin, a researcher with South Korea’s Hyundai Research Institute, said the implementation of the economic model driven by domestic demand would help stabilize the national economy, stimulate foreign investment and push forward the neighboring and world economies.

Yakov Berger, an Chinese studies expert at Russia’s Far East Institute, said the greatness of the “China model” was effectively combining state regulation and market adjustment and keeping a dynamic balance between them.

This model would continue to provide a guarantee for China’s development and inject dynamism into the world economy, Berger said.

In addition, China and the United States, two of the world’s big nations, are important trade partners with economic complementarity. The reform and development of China will bring America unexpected important opportunities.

Former U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Paulson said the third plenum would set the tone for the adjustment of China’s economic structure in the future.

He said the world economy would gain new opportunities with China’s implementation of measures, such as promoting the market’s initiative function, increasing opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises, upgrading efficiency in capital distribution and improving the balance between consumption and investment.

Douglas Paal, vice president for studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, told Xinhua at a forum Monday the prospect for a reform agenda in the financial sector was greatest as reformers in financial circles “understand the needs China faces.”

“Freeing up interest rates, deepening financial markets, regulating the informal banking sector, and introducing competition, would all make sense as partial but important steps toward long-term capital account convertibility and banking efficiency,” Paal wrote in an article published on the think tank’s website.

“This may offer openings for foreign financial firms to participate more deeply in the Chinese economy,” he said.

The inclusive and comprehensive development of China has benefited both itself and the world. And only in such a win-win way, can China realize rapid and sound development in the long term.

II. CHINA-INDIA RELATIONS

Chinese, Indian FMs Satisfied Over
“Year of Harvest” in Ties

New Delhi, Nov. 11 (Xinhua) — Chinese and Indian foreign ministers have expressed satisfaction over what they called “the Year of Harvest” in bilateral ties this year.

During a meeting on Sunday on the sidelines of the 12th China- Russia-India trilateral meeting in the Indian capital, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi and his Indian counterpart Salman Kharshid reviewed the progress made by the two countries in improving relations over the past year.

Wang said that the intensive interactions at the top level of the two governments have pushed forward Sino-Indian relations into a new stage of development.

He said the two sides should take concrete steps to increase strategic mutual trust to make it a wide consensus among the people of the two countries that China and India are true partners, not rivals.

Wang also suggested that two countries make an all out effort to promote pragmatic cooperation aimed at achieving common development and helping bring about the well being of their people.

The foreign minister said a comprehensive strengthening of exchanges of humanity and culture will be helpful to build a popular consensus to consolidate friendship



between the two countries.

Wang proposed that the two countries make it a success the Year of Friendly Exchanges between China and India next year. He said the two countries should commonly mark the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence.

Among other things the two countries can do is the implementation of Bangladesh-China-India Myanmar economic corridor proposal and cooperation in railways and power plants projects, he said.

Wang pointed out that the proper handling of the border issue between the two countries and common implementation of the newly signed Border Defense Cooperation Pact are key for the maintenance of peace and

stability in the border areas between the two countries.

He suggested that the two sides strengthen coordination and consultation over international issues to safeguard common interests.

Khurshid said India was encouraged by the progress made in bilateral ties in the past year, adding that the country would actively

maintain high level interactions with China and develop trade, establish relations of sisterhood between Indian and Chinese cities, carry out media exchanges, and strengthen friendship between the youths of the two countries.

He said India wishes to properly handle the border issue with China and push forward bilateral ties.

China Calls for Strategic, Comprehensive China-Russia-India Cooperation

New Delhi, Nov. 10 (Xinhua)— Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi said on Sunday here that China, Russia and India should regard and push forward the trilateral cooperation from a strategic and comprehensive point of view, during a meeting of the three countries' foreign ministers.

Wang said China, Russia and India stride two continents, link three oceans and have 40 percent of the world population as well as over 22 percent of world territorial surface.

He said the three countries are both global powers and emerging economies. If they work together in furthering their cooperation, not only the people of the three countries but also the whole world will benefit from such cooperation, he said.

Wang said that pragmatic cooperation among the three countries will instill great new dynamic into the global economy. To strengthen strategic coordination among the three countries will also add an important



guarantee to Asia-European Continent's peace and stability, he said, adding that to utter a common voice by the three countries will bring tremendous positive energy to human historical evolution as well.

He suggested that the three countries should focus their cooperation on three aspects: firstly, increasing strategic trust among them and regarding each other as true strategic partner rather than rival. Secondly, coordinating in major international affairs to safeguard their own interests and promoting

democratization of international relations as well as the construction of a multipolar world. Thirdly, deepening and strengthening pragmatic cooperation and playing a major role in building the Silk Route Economic Corridor and Asia-European Continental Bridge.

Wang also expressed his hope that their

cooperation goes deep and solid in the fields of think tanks, industry, commerce, agriculture, disaster prevention & relief, medical & sanitation, high technology, environmental protection, energy, communication & transport and cyber space security.

Chinese, Russian, Indian FMs Condemn Beijing Terrorist Attack

New Delhi, Nov. 12 (Xinhua) — The foreign ministers of China, Russia and India on Sunday condemned in the strongest terms a terrorist attack in Beijing last month and conveyed condolences and sympathy to the typhoon-hit Philippines.

The ministers reiterated that terrorism is a threat to international peace and security and a grave violation of human rights and a crime against humanity, according to a joint communique released after their 12th meeting.

They condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever, and for whatever purposes, it said.

The ministers affirmed the need for all states to join efforts in combating terrorism under the auspices of the United Nations, based on the UN Charter, the relevant UN Security Council (UNSC) resolutions, the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant principles and norms of international law, it said.

They agreed that there can not be ideological, religious, political, racial, ethnic, or any other justification for acts of terrorism,

and underlined the need to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of terrorist acts, said the joint communique.

To the Philippines that was hit by Typhoon Haiyan last week, the three ministers expressed their condolences and sympathy to the people and the government of the Philippines for the loss of lives.

Typhoon Haiyan is the strongest tropical cyclone so far this year and one of the most intense on record, said the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Philippine officials said that the typhoon had left 1,774 people dead and many others missing or injured in the country.

During the meeting of the three top diplomats here on Sunday, Afghanistan was a big common concern of the three parties.

The ministers held the view that the evolving situation in Afghanistan is closely linked with security of the region.

The ministers expressed deep concern over the continuing situation in Afghanistan and acknowledged that the main threat to Afghanistan's security, stability and prosperity is terrorism, radicalism and

violent extremism.

They stressed the importance of the international community remaining engaged in Afghanistan and fulfilling its commitments on civilian and security assistance during the period of transition and through the decade of transformation in Afghanistan.

The three ministers stressed the core coordinating role of the UN in promoting peace and stability in Afghanistan.

They were also worried about the scale of illicit drug production and trafficking in Afghanistan, and underlined that revenue from drug trafficking is one of the main sources of financing terrorist organizations.

The ministers emphasized the urgent need for the international community to counteract illicit production and trafficking of drugs of Afghan origin in line with the provisions of the Paris Pact and the SCO Anti-Drug Strategy.

As for the latest developments in the Middle East, the ministers welcomed the adoption of UNSC resolution, which endorsed the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) Executive Council decision calling on Syria to comply with all aspects of the OPCW decision.

They further welcomed the framework agreement reached between Russia and the United States on the time-bound safeguarding and destruction of Syria's chemical weapons stockpiles and also the recent steps taken by Syria to accede to the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The ministers called for early convening of the International Conference on Syria (Geneva-II), to take forward the Geneva-I Communique adopted on June 30, 2012, which will bring all Syrian parties to the conflict to the negotiating table.

They reaffirmed that the Israeli-

Palestinian conflict remains an urgent and key issue for the international community, the resolution of which is a prerequisite for building a sustainable and lasting peace in the Middle East region.

They also discussed the evolving situation in Egypt, wishing Egypt to promote national reconciliation as soon as possible to continue to play that role, contributing to peace and prosperity in the region.

The ministers called for the early resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue through political and diplomatic means on the basis of a step-by-step approach and reciprocity to restore international confidence in the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program.

They recognized Iran's right to peaceful use of nuclear energy, including for uranium enrichment under strict IAEA safeguards and consistent with its international obligations.

Chinese, Russian and Indian foreign ministers reiterated the UN as the foremost multilateral forum entrusted with bringing about hope, peace and sustainable development to the world.

They expressed strong commitment to multilateral diplomacy with the United Nations playing the leading role in dealing with global challenges and threats.

The ministers reiterated the importance attached by their countries to cooperation within BRICS.

In this context, they reaffirmed their determination to work together to further strengthen BRICS as a mechanism for consultation, coordination and cooperation on global and regional political and economic issues of mutual interest.

The foreign ministers of China and Russia supported India's active engagement with and positive contributions to the Shanghai

Cooperation Organization.

The ministers noted the rising role of the Asia-Pacific region in international affairs and supported regional integration and cooperation.

The ministers recognized the important role played by the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) towards creating conducive environment for promoting trade and investment as well as regional integration in the Asia-Pacific region.

Regarding the vulnerable world economic growth, the ministers underlined the need to boost multilateral cooperation in order to tackle these challenges.

The ministers welcomed the outcomes of

the G20 Saint Petersburg Summit held under the Russian Presidency.

They stressed that the continuous implementation of its recommendations with respect to the decisions aimed at accelerating world economic growth, midterm fiscal consolidation, higher employment, building an open world economy and promoting development will facilitate the resolution of the key global economic issues.

The mechanism of the China-Russia-India foreign ministers' meeting was initiated in 2002. The trilateral format has become a platform to foster closer dialogue and practical cooperation in identified areas among the three countries.

“Hand-in-hand 2013” China-India Anti-Terrorism Joint Training Held

The officers and men of both sides participating in the training were divided into two companies, the “Company A” is composed of two platoons of the Chinese side and one platoon of the Indian side, a Chinese officer serves as the company commander; The “Company B” is composed of two platoons of the Indian side and one platoon of the Chinese side, an Indian officer serves as the company commander.

Scene 1: Li Xiang, squad leader under the “Company A”, ever participated in the peacekeeping mission in Lebanon. He served



CHENGDU, November 11 (ChinaMil) — The China-India joint anti-terrorism military training code-named “Hand-in-Hand 2013” entered into the phase of mixed-force simultaneous training on November 6, 2013.

as the instructor to explain to both the Chinese

and Indian officers and men the search and elimination of those common improvised explosive devices (IED), such as parcel bombs, envelope bombs, water bottle bombs and so on.

Lt. Manide from the Indian side successively assembled and disarmed 8 IEDs under Li Xiang's guidance. He felt that the Chinese serviceman's explanation was very detailed.

Scene 2: "No! No!" Chinese soldiers were stopped by Indian soldiers during checking the "terrorists" killed in the "breaking in room and attacking" training.

According to the Indian officer, it is easy to be attacked by explosive devices such as hand grenades if you try to identify the body by directly turning it over. You should tie a rope onto the foot of the dead body and pull it from a distance in order to make sure there is no danger before you approach to the body for identification.

Hu Tianjiao, Chinese platoon leader of the mixed "Company B", commented that: "This is experience from actual battles. It is worth our learning."

Scene 3: During the training of rope-dropping from helicopters, the Chinese side used a nylon rappel rope of 3 cm in diameter, while the Indian soldiers used a rappel rope made up of three intertwined soft ropes of 12 mm in diameter.

After a round of personal experience, the Chinese soldiers got control of the training skills.

According to Li Chunlin, who has joined the army for 10 years: "The rappel rope of the Chinese side has better stability and better resistance against wind blowing, but it is heavier. The Indian side's rope is easy to carry and can be used for multiple purposes. Both sides have their own advantages and disadvantages."

Although the command department assigned interpreters to each mixed company, the officers on both sides exchanged mostly in English directly, and it enabled them to realize the key points of training in the maximum way.

Jin Weiqiang, platoon leader of the mixed "Company A", said that: "We can feel it through our conversation that those Indian officers participating in the joint training have abundant rich experience in actual combats".

According to Cao Xianfeng, commander of the Chinese side in the joint command department, the Chinese military and the Indian military have their respective strong points in the field of anti-terrorism. In the following days, both sides will enjoy deeper cooperation and understanding and further their learning and references from each other.

(Editor: YanMeng, Yao Chun).

China, India May Set up Military Hotline

Beijing, Oct. 31 (Xinhua) — China and India are considering establishing a hotline between the headquarters of the countries' armed forces, according to a recently signed agreement, a Chinese Defense Ministry

spokesman said on Thursday.

Spokesman Yang Yujun told a regular press conference that the two armed forces will make joint efforts to maintain peace and stability in border areas following the signing

of a Border Defense Cooperation Agreement during Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's official visit to China last week.

Relevant military personnel and departments may hold regular meetings, Yang said, noting that the two sides agreed to continue to promote mutual trust in the Line of Actual Control.

The agreement summarized good practices and experiences on the management

of differences in China-India border areas, Yang said, adding that the border areas have generally maintained peace and stability in recent years.

He stressed that the Chinese army is willing to work with India to constantly promote mutual trust, enhance cooperation and maintain peace and stability of the border areas so as to benefit relations between the two countries.

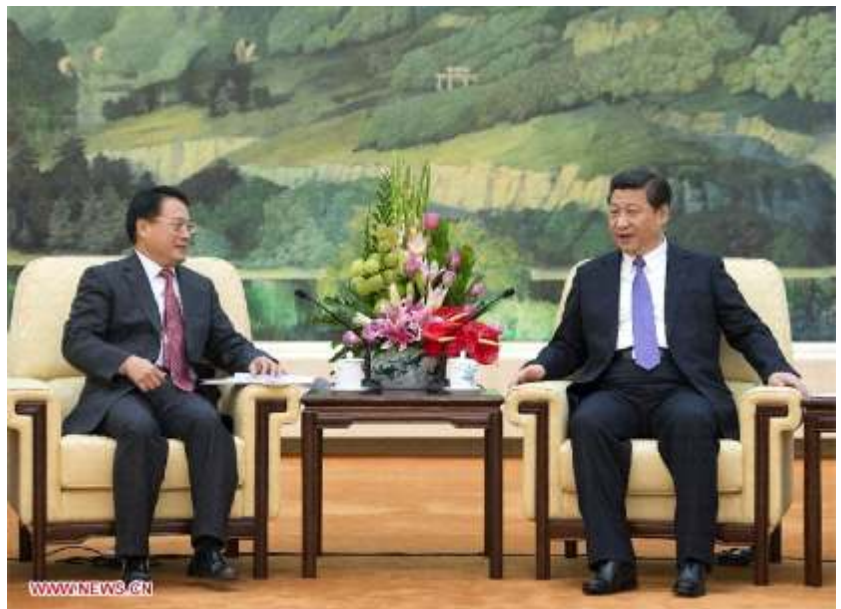
III. EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

China Vows to Support Development of Other Developing Countries

Beijing Nov. 10 (Xinhua) — China vowed to continue to support the development of other developing countries and contribute to the realization of United Nations' Millennium Development Goals.

The pledge came from a meeting between Chinese President Xi Jinping and Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Li Yong, at the Great Hall of the People on Sunday afternoon.

Xi said China always supports international development, and is willing to work with the UNIDO, within the framework of south-south cooperation and in the win-win principle, to help the development of other developing



Chinese President Xi Jinping (R) meets with Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) Li Yong at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Nov. 10, 2013. (Xinhua/Li Xueren)

countries and contribute to the realization of UN's Millennium Development Goals.

He said China will continue to support the

work of the UNIDO and the director general.

Xi reviewed the fruitful cooperation between China and the UNIDO, and the latter's contribution to China's reform and opening up, especially to the country's industrial progress.

He said China is promoting new industrialization and is willing to learn advanced ideas from international industrial development and to strengthen cooperation with the UNIDO. Xi also called on the two

sides to conduct more fruitful cooperation.

Li thanked China for its support for the UNIDO, saying the organization is engaged in inclusive and sustained development of global industries. China's successful experience is worthy for the international community.

The UNIDO attaches high importance to cooperation with China and will work together to push forward global development, Li added.

China Calls for Joint Efforts for Asia-Pacific Development

Beijing, Nov. 2 (Xinhua) — China will work for the establishment of closer partnership between Asia-Pacific economies and expects concerted efforts to achieve long-lasting development of the region, said State Councilor Yang Jiechi on Saturday.

Yang made the comments at the 21st Century Council conference held in Beijing on Saturday and Sunday.

Yang said China will host the 2014 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) leaders' meeting in Beijing and the country is preparing for the meeting in a positive and pragmatic manner.

China is striving to keep continuity of relevant topics and attend problems facing the region and cooperation requirements, Yang said, adding China will continue efforts



Chinese State Councilor Yang Jiechi delivers a speech at the 21st Century Council conference in Beijing, capital of China, Nov. 2, 2013. (Xinhua/Xie Huanchi)

to facilitate integration of the regional economy, infrastructure building and connectivity, and promote the adjustment of economic structure and transformation of the development mode for Asia-Pacific economies.

He called on Asia-Pacific economies to seize development opportunities and establish closer partnership to help boost long-lasting development of the region.

APEC, which also includes the United States, groups together 21 member economies around the Pacific Rim that account for over half of the world's economic output.

The Beijing summit will be the second APEC leaders' meeting held in China following the one in Shanghai in 2001. The meeting will take place in autumn next year.

China expects joint efforts with other APEC members to promote the Beijing summit to produce substantive results, Yang said.

A Bridge Further Endearing ASEAN and China

Beijing, Nov. 11 (Xinhuanet) — “Close neighbors are better than faraway relatives”, commented Ma Mingqiang, Secretary-General of the ASEAN-China Center (ACC), about the close neighboring relationship between ASEAN and China. As a non-profit inter-governmental organization headquartered in Beijing, ACC aims to deepen cooperation, promote exchanges and enhance mutual understanding between ASEAN and China.

ASEAN is now China's third largest trading partner and the most popular destination for Chinese tourists, while China continues to pursue its rapid and sustainable economic growth and development. The Chinese government attaches great importance to ASEAN and ASEAN-China relations will benefit the region as a whole. A comprehensive development of cooperation between the two sides calls for the organization like ACC to double its efforts in support of an advancement of ASEAN-China strategic partnership.

ACC was officially launched on 18 November 2011, at the 14th ASEAN-China Summit in Bali, Indonesia, which also marked the 20th Anniversary of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations. ACC will be two years old next month and it is relatively young in

comparing to the ASEAN-Japan Centre and the ASEAN-Korea Centre, which were set up in 1981 and 2009 respectively. ACC still needs to do more and learn many new things to further substantially contribute to ASEAN-China cooperation.

“Both sides should give full support to the Center so that it can facilitate the friendly exchanges and cooperation between China and ASEAN”, suggested former Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao at the inauguration ceremony, which was highly agreed by his ASEAN counterparts. Both sides hoped ACC to play an important role in backing the achievement in trade, investment, tourism, education and cultural targets as agreed between the two sides.

During the 16th ASEAN-China Summit in Bandar Seri Begawan on 9 October 2013, the newly-appointed Chinese Premier Li Keqiang made the point that China would take more steps to open areas like trade in goods, trade in services and investment cooperation, as well as to enhance connectivity with ASEAN. Both ASEAN and China also designated 2014 for the Year of Cultural Exchange.

The Joint Statement on Commemoration of the 10th Anniversary of the ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership highlighted and

supported ACC's work in facilitating trade, investment and tourism between ASEAN and China, and as platform for better understanding, communication and cooperation through cultural exchanges and education. The leaders expressed their continued support to ACC and ACC is committed to chart its responsibilities to further strengthen and promote ASEAN-China relations.

As facilitation and coordination roles in trade, investment, tourism, education and culture between China and ASEAN highlight its core missions, ACC endeavors to build a bridge which further endears ASEAN and China and to practically support an integrated ASEAN Community, particularly through ASEAN-China connectivity efforts.

To fulfill its missions and meet the expectations, ACC strives to fully play the

roles as an information collector and updater, a barrier remover, a cultural ambassador and activity organizer to link ASEAN with China, and vice versa, in terms of flowing of trade, investment and peoples. As of October 2013, ACC has completed more than 250 projects and activities. With the efforts of ACC, traditional cultures ranging from arts, medicine, films and sports are explored and introduced; products from the two sides are presented and exhibited; network parties and seminars are held at a regular basis with various themes; introductory lectures are delivered all across China to raise awareness about ASEAN Member States, ASEAN-China relations and ACC. ACC will surely do its utmost to further endear ASEAN and China.

(Done by Information and Public Relations Division (IPRD), ACC)

China's Win-Win Diplomacy to Bring More Benefits to Neighbors

by Wu Xia

Beijing, Nov. 3 (Xinhua) — With promising proposals and concrete commitments, China is injecting fresh vigor into the regionally significant cause of building a more closely connected community of common interests with its neighbors.

In a recent conference in Beijing, President Xi Jinping vowed to enlarge China's shared interests with surrounding countries so as to enable China and its neighbors to seize more opportunities from each other's development and achieve common prosperity.

China has been expanding economic

cooperation with its neighbors. It has proposed to set up a Silk Road Economic Belt through Central Asia, a Southern Silk Road linking China, Bangladesh, India and Myanmar, an infrastructure investment bank to finance construction projects in Asia, and to upgrade a free trade agreement with Southeast Asian countries.

China's new leadership has made a wise choice to boost trade with neighboring countries, said Guo Shengxiang, a renowned Australian economist.

In fact, China has already become the largest trading partner of many surrounding

nations. Its tremendous imports of goods and services have fueled regional economic growth, with its contribution to Asia's economic growth topping 50 percent last year.

Looking ahead, China has inked new plans to spur trade in the region. By 2020, bilateral trade between China and Russia is expected to reach 200 billion U.S. dollars, while China-ASEAN trade is aimed at 1 trillion dollars.

As the U.S. and European markets are shrinking in the wake of the devastating international financial crisis, China's economy has gradually embarked on a path of sustainable development driven more by domestic consumption than by investment and exports.

Chinese entrepreneurs are now investing hugely overseas, bringing vast cooperation opportunities to many developing economies, whose ongoing economic transition offers both sides large cooperation potential in trade, investment, infrastructure, finance and technology.

China's overseas investment brings not only capital and jobs to other countries, but

also technology and management experiences.

Such mutually beneficial economic and trade cooperation has helped many countries around China to redress their excessive reliance on the U.S. and European countries and infuse fresh growth momentum into their economies.

Alongside its efforts to promote the free flow of goods, services and people, Beijing has also increased government scholarships for foreign students to boost youth exchanges.

Young people from neighboring nations are encouraged to visit China not only to learn knowledge, but also to see China's development achievements in person and share China's development experiences.

The ancient Silk Road has now turned into a massive network of railways, highways, cables and pipelines carrying a tremendous flow of oil, cotton, rubber, and construction and communications equipment.

A revival of the ancient network will bring vast profits to numerous businesses along the way, and promote the well-being of billions of people in the region.

China's Good-Neighborly Diplomacy Promotes Affinity

Beijing, Nov. 3 (Xinhua) — With intensive top-level visits to enhance intra-regional cooperation and communication, China is effectively making its ties with neighbors closer, further bolstering its appeal.

Deeply rooted in its culture, good-neighborliness has been China's longtime political tradition, which the current government incorporates in its diplomacy.

Aided by the frequent reciprocal visits among leaders, China and its neighbors

jointly consolidate the social and public opinion foundations for long-term development of their ties, through strengthened public and grass-root diplomacy, as well as people-to-people exchanges.

In a diplomatic work conference held on Oct. 24-25 in Beijing, President Xi Jinping described the principles of China's neighbor diplomacy as amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, which guides China as it

makes more friends in an amicable neighborhood.

Many stories spoke of mutual help in the region. For example, during the 1997 Southeast Asia financial crisis, China kept the value of the RMB yuan, helping countries in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to weather the turmoil.

With mutual support in such moments, China and ASEAN members have in recent years worked together to defeat challenges like the Indian Ocean tsunami, the Wenchuan earthquake, SARS and bird flu. The two-way ties developed in leaps and bounds, and the interconnection and interdependence between them has never been closer.

More than 1,000 commercial flights every week between the two sides, and last year saw 15 million people traveled between China and ASEAN countries, four times the amount ten years ago.

Northward, China also furthered its ties with Russia. After the 2004 hostage incident that took the lives of more than 330 people at a primary school in Beslan, Russia, the Chinese government invited traumatized children to get convalescent treatment in China.

The Russian doctors appreciated the good care provided by the Chinese healthcare workers, saying that those children will always remember them.

A series of joint events have been organised since 2006, including the language years and the tourism years, and will host the

youth year of friendly exchanges, which strongly supports and pushes forward the healthy and steady development of the China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination.

Eastward, the Chinese government provided 30 million yuan (almost five million U.S. dollars) worth of goods as emergency aid to Japan following the massive quake in March 2011, and sent out the first foreign rescue team two days later.

The history of China-Japan relations proves that harmony benefits both, while confrontation hurts both. It is in the interests of the people from both countries to follow a path of friendship.

Commenting on Xi's speech at the diplomatic work conference, regional observers agree that Beijing's emphasis on maintaining good-neighborly relations will lift its relationship with neighboring countries.

The senior editor of Vietnam's Tien Phong newspaper, Bui Minh Long, said he was impressed by Xi's sincerity toward neighboring countries, adding that neighbors could feel China's good faith as they are similar in geography, culture and ideology.

Tarun Vijay, a lawmaker and the national spokesman of India's Bharatiya Janata Party, said Xi's remarks will deepen the relationships between China and other Asian countries and benefit the world at large.

Southeast Asia Welcomes China's Neighborly Foreign Policy

Kuala Lumpur, Nov. 2 (Xinhua) — China's reaffirmation of its good neighborly

foreign policy is timely and much needed as a "diamond decade" is envisioned in relations

between China and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), a Malaysian analyst has said.

At a conference on diplomatic work held in Beijing last week, Chinese President Xi Jinping said his country would strive for a sound environment for its development and seek common development with its neighbors.

Oh Ei Sun, a political analyst and former political secretary to Malaysian Prime Minister Najib Razak, said ASEAN would very much welcome Xi's remarks that peaceful development and cooperation toward win-win outcomes remain the cornerstones of China's foreign policy toward its neighbors.

"In fact, most ASEAN countries see these cornerstones as a timely reaffirmation of China's avowed foreign policy goals since China first undertook its hugely successful reform and opening-up process," Oh said.

"And for many years, ASEAN countries reciprocated these friendly gestures and offered themselves to be the forerunners of investments in China, becoming instrumental in China's modern development odyssey," he said.

Xi's remarks, along with his and Premier Li Keqiang's recent visits to Southeast Asia and the almost simultaneous China visits by the prime ministers of Russia, Mongolia and India, mark the "bifocus" of China's diplomatic efforts to renew and refresh its ties with its neighbors while constructing the "new model of relations between major powers" most notably with the United States, Oh said.

At the meeting held on Oct. 24-25, Xi urged Chinese policy-makers and diplomats to let the sense of common destiny take root in neighboring countries.

Oh said most of China's neighbors are developing countries although they are categorized at different levels of development stages. These countries have come to realize the importance of harmonious coexistence with neighbors.

China must take the lead in not only improving relations with its neighbors, but also accelerating regional socio-economic development at the time of global depression, he said.

An Asian infrastructure investment bank as mooted by Xi can be of tremendous help especially to those less developed neighbors of China.

Meanwhile, with the establishment of a Silk Road economic belt and a maritime silk road, China can help foster closer economic relations with its Central and Southeast Asian neighbors by nurturing socio-economic development.

"As President Xi reiterated, ultimately people-to-people relations and exchanges remain the central means for China and its close neighbors to rejuvenate their ties," Oh said.

As China and ASEAN are celebrating the 10th anniversary of strategic partnership this year, which has blossomed especially on the economic front, both sides are eyeing even greater cooperation and success, he said.

On the South China Sea issue, Oh said Chinese leaders have shown renewed flexibility.

"China's recent agreement with Vietnam on the South China Sea issue can of course be a shining example to other disputants such as the Philippines," Oh said.

"But actually even before that, China and Malaysia have long decided to set aside their South China Sea disputes for the moment and focus on trade and investment with each

other, culminating in a fruitful relationship for both," he said.

Oh stressed that Southeast Asian countries welcome the peaceful development of China.

"We hope China would not repeat the

unfortunate mistakes of other major powers before, but instead assume the role of a locomotive leading the regional train toward the prospects of peace and prosperity," he said.

UN Official Praises China's Poverty Reduction

Beijing, Oct. 17 (Xinhua) — A United Nations (UN) official on Thursday praised China's progress in eliminating hunger and reducing poverty, as the world marked the 21st International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.

"We have witnessed remarkable progress in China's hunger and poverty alleviation efforts during the past 34 years, from one-third of Chinese people suffering hunger to less than one-tenth," said Brett Rierson, Representative of the World Food Programme (WFP) in China.

As the world's largest hunger-fighting humanitarian agency, the WFP was awarded the China Poverty Eradication Awards Global Award by the State Council, or China's Cabinet, on Thursday. The WFP is operated under the UN and was established in 1979.

China is the first developing country to halve its population living in poverty, and it has vowed to strive to eliminate poverty and build a moderately prosperous society in all aspects by 2020.

According to the World Bank, China has reduced its population living under the international poverty line of 1.25 U.S. dollars from 43 percent of the world's total poor population in 1981 to 13 percent in 2010.

The country issued new guidelines on poverty reduction in rural areas in 2011,

focusing more on helping concentrated poor areas, improving economic infrastructure development and offering industrial support.

According to figures released by the State Council Leading Group Office for Poverty Alleviation and Development, the number of people in China living under the state poverty line of 2,300 yuan (374 U.S. dollars) per capita a year has been lowered from 166 million people at the end of 2010 to 98.99 million people now.

"It is gladdening to see that the Chinese government is not only handing out food, or giving the poor people fish, but also giving them a hand up in life, that is teaching them how to fish," Rierson said.

With the highest poverty rate in China, Tibet Autonomous Region has seen its population in poverty reduced from 34.42 percent of its total rural and pastoral population in 2010 to 18.73 percent in 2013, lifting about 370,000 people out of poverty.

Tibet is expected to have reduced its poverty-stricken population by 45 percent in a three-year period by the end of this year.

"China has entered a critical phase of poverty reduction as its urbanization rate had reached 52.6 percent by 2012 amid furthering economic restructuring," Chinese Vice Premier Wang Yang said on Thursday at the Global Poverty Reduction and Development

Forum in Beijing.

More efforts should be made to further develop agriculture and promote poverty reduction in western areas, Wang said.

Rierson added that China should focus more on nutrition besides calories, as malnutrition could undermine quality economic growth, and “may blunt children’s physical health and intellectual development, impacting talent for driving economic growth.”

Among China’s hunger and poverty reduction efforts, he is most impressed with China’s school feeding program, describing it

as “an important social investment and a wise decision.”

The Chinese government started to offer nutrition subsidies of 16 billion yuan each year to 26 million poor students in rural areas in October 2011 after the NGO’s Free Lunch for Children program won public support.

Rierson said the WFP is ready to collaborate with the Chinese government and other actors to drive hunger to zero and reduce poverty, and to share China’s successful stories with the rest of the world.

“This can be one of China’s best exports,” according to the WFP representative.

China, Brazil Sign Economic Cooperation Agreements

Durban, South Africa, March 26 (Xinhua) — China and Brazil on Tuesday signed agreements aimed at boosting economic cooperation between the two countries.

China’s Finance Minister Lou Jiwei and his Brazilian counterpart Guido Mantega signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Bilateral Cooperation in Macroeconomic, Fiscal and Financial Policies. The two sides also signed a currency swap agreement to broaden access to financial resources.

A statement from the Ministry of Finance of China said that the MOU signed by the ministers was aimed at further strengthening macroeconomic, fiscal financial, monetary and supervisory cooperation under bilateral and multilateral frameworks, broadening common economic

interests and boosting social and economic development in the two countries.

It was also meant to promote strong,



Lou Jiwei (R), Chinese Minister of Finance, and Guido Mantega, Brazilian Minister of Finance, sign a Memorandum at International Convention Center (ICC) in Durban, southeastern port city of South Africa, on March 26, 2013. China and Brazil on Tuesday signed agreements aimed at boosting economic cooperation between the two countries. (Xinhua/Li Qihua)

sustainable and balanced growth of the world economy, playing an active role in deepening bilateral, economic, financial and trade cooperation while enhancing China-Brazil Comprehensive Strategic Partnership.

Mantega said the currency swap agreement would result in a stronger partnership between the two countries in various areas, including customs, which could be expanded to cover infrastructure development where Brazil was open for China's participation.

The currency swap deal involving 190 billion Renminbi (about 30 billion U.S. dollars) and 60 billion reais (about 30 billion U.S. dollars) will be independent of the financial conditions of the international markets.

While this was a initial bilateral agreement between two countries, the arrangement could be expanded to cover other countries within the BRICS bloc, Mantega added.

IV. DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Silk Road Resurrection

by Lan Xinzhen

When a Han Dynasty emperor sent his envoy Zhang Qian on a diplomatic mission to Central Asia almost 2,100 years ago, he set in motion an economic miracle.

Establishing relationships with countries in the region and distant European nations, the resulting cross-border trade on a route that began in northwest China's Xi'an in Shaanxi Province and connected Europe and Asia, became known as the Silk Road. This legendary economic corridor grew to become the longest and most prosperous

trade route of its time.

History shows that due to frequent wars,



A petrochemical plant owned by Alashankou Horizon Petroleum and Gas Inc. seen at Alashankou Comprehensive Bonded Zone in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

dynastic changes and shifts in China's economic center, the Silk Road faded into obscurity.

Today, in the context of the lingering global financial crisis and European sovereign debt crisis, there are optimistic expectations for a Silk Road resurrection.

On September 7, in his speech at Nazarbayev University during his state visit to Kazakhstan, Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed European and Asian countries, along with China, to establish an economic belt based on the original Silk Road through an innovative cooperation model, which aroused positive reactions among Central Asian countries.

"The Silk Road economic belt is a new economic development zone linking China and Central Asia and Europe. The belt connects the Asia-Pacific economic circle in the East and the European economic circle in the West," said Sun Zhuangzhi, a research fellow from the Institute of Russian, Eastern European and Central Asian Studies under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

With a combined population of the countries and areas the economic belt covers being almost 3 billion, the huge market potential is obvious.

Local Government Competition

The ancient Silk Road originated from Xi'an and ran through Shaanxi, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Gansu Province, Qinghai Province and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Local governments in these areas have mobilized experts to formulate development plans for the new Silk Road. Once this is done, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) will gather proposals and research

results from local governments and work out a development plan for the economic belt.

The Central Government has yet to decide the starting point of the new Silk Road within China, and a number of cities are vying for this plum status.

Among them, Shaanxi suggested, a Xi'an International Trade and Logistics Park and Xi'an Comprehensive Bonded Zone would facilitate cooperation and exchanges among European and Asian countries.

Lianyungang, a port city in east China's Jiangsu Province, by virtue of its railway lines and strategic position linking Xinjiang and Central Asia, is also a strong candidate.

According to the NDRC, some people have even recommended Beijing and Tianjin as options. What is clear is that convenient and fast modern transportation networks across the regions make it less likely to necessitate using Xi'an as the springboard, as was the case in ancient times.

Economic Boost

Despite these uncertainties, the NDRC has carried out some preliminary studies, and some policies are being drawn up.

Officials from the NDRC said that the economic belt would expand cooperation between China and Central Asia into sectors like technologies, investment, finance and services, and exert a significant influence on the involved economies. At present, economic interactions mainly take place in the fields of human resources, energy and mineral products.

The energy sector will benefit the most from the new Silk Road. Since most of China's oil imports are now transported by sea, making it susceptible to interference from external factors, expanding onshore oil

transportation has been part of China's strategy to diversify oil import sources, in an effort to ensure energy safety. Compared to marine transportation, onshore pipeline transportation of oil and natural gas involves far fewer risks.

In addition, Central Asia abounds in energy and mineral products, while China has been increasingly dependent on energy imports. According to the National Energy Administration, China's imports of crude oil may hit 320 million tons this year, accounting for 60 percent of the country's total oil consumption. On this front, the new Silk Road will substantially improve China's energy safety and deepen the strategic cooperation on energy resources between China and Central Asia.

Traffic Corridor

Given that many of the regions and areas on the economic belt are challenged geographically by disadvantageous natural conditions, and politically by instability, realizing the new Silk Road vision will not be an easy task.

As President Xi has proposed, efforts should be made in coordinating policies, integrating road networks, promoting trade and currency circulation, and strengthening friendships.

Currently the hardware infrastructure of the traffic corridor, including railways, highways and air routes, has been put in place.

"Now, the integration of road networks has been basically completed, and it will give a push to the eventual establishment of the economic belt," said Sun.

A train from Lianyungang now heads west along Lianyungang-Lanzhou Railway

and Lanzhou-Xinjiang Railway, arriving at Yili in northernmost Xinjiang, the junction to the hinterland of Central Asia. The main arteries connecting China and Central Asia have been included in the Asian Highway Network, and the state highway, starting from Lianyungang to Khorgas, a Chinese town near the border with Kazakhstan, joins with the European Road E40, traversing Central Asia.

In terms of air transportation, China has opened direct routes to Alma-Ata, the largest city of Kazakhstan, Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan, and Dushanbe, capital of Tajikistan.

Moreover, Xinjiang, which borders Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, has opened 12 category-1 ports to Central Asian countries.

More importantly, China has signed a range of transportation agreements with some Central Asian countries, providing legal protection for the new Silk Road.

"Only when roads are available, can deals be reached. The traffic corridor has laid a cornerstone for the economic belt," said Sun.

Winning Argument

When President Xi first came up with the economic belt concept, concerns emerged in the international community. Critics said it was China's attempt to plunder resources in Central Asian countries.

Sun argued that such regional economic cooperation was only aimed at obtaining common development. The economic belt would boost China's investment in Central Asia, improve the efficiency of production factors, and push China's industrial restructuring and upgrading, yielding a mutually beneficial result.

For China, the economic belt will help its

western regions open wider to the outside world. In the past, the focus was on coastal cities. But now, the new leadership is stressing greater development of frontier and inland regions. The economic belt concept has provided a solution for the unbalanced economic development of China's eastern, central and western areas.

Challenged by the current gloomy

economic climate, countries in Central Asia see the new economic belt concept as a means to more practical commercial and trade cooperation, and an upgrading of China-Central Asian ties. With this outlook, both sides could expect a period of rapid growth, and the legendary Silk Road could once again create history.

Bold Deep-Seated Reforms

by Lan Xinzhen

The Chinese Government released a range of reform and opening up policies, as is customary, ahead of the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), which runs from November 9 to 12 and will set the nation's reform agenda for the next 10 years. This year, the corporate registration system was included in the reform package.

On October 25, Premier Li Keqiang hosted an executive meeting of the State Council, and gave five specific instructions for reforms of business operations.

These measures indicate another major reform of the modern corporate system.

"By widening market access and establishing a transparent and efficient modern company registration system, we aim to further streamline government administration, create fair competition and



People line up for enterprise registration at the business service hall of the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone on October 25 (PEI XIN)

support smaller businesses, especially innovative enterprises," Xinhua News Agency reported Li as saying at the meeting.

Encouraging Startups

As China's first corporation was published in 1993, the modern corporate system has been in place for a mere 20 years. At that time, China adopted a legal capital system. That is to say,

companies had to pay registration capital in full. Moreover, startups were required to ensure that the value of corporate assets was equivalent to registered capital.

It was not until 2005 that the legal capital system was replaced with an authorized capital system, which didn't demand stakeholders to pay registered capital in full. This system also reduced the minimum requirement of registered capital for limited liability companies and joint stock companies to 30,000 yuan (\$4,900) and 5 million yuan (\$820,500), respectively. This greatly lowered the threshold for startups and boosted the enthusiasm to invest.

Nonetheless, the old corporate registered capital system has lagged behind the economic change and entrepreneurial environment. Therefore, it can no longer meet the demands of innovative, small and micro-sized enterprises. As countries across the world try to create a favorable institutional environment for startups, such thresholds are virtually handicaps for entrepreneurs.

In 2009, within the scope of related laws, rules and regulations, the State Administration for Industry and Commerce began to carry out a pilot program of corporate registration system reforms in Beijing, Shanghai and south China's Guangdong Province.

In Pudong District, Shanghai, the requirement for registered capital has been completely eliminated, though measures like centralized registration have yielded satisfactory results.

The newly released company registered capital system also needs to be justified through pilot program experience.

Zhang Liquan, a research fellow from the Development Research Center of the State Council, argued that the reforms indicated

the government had shifted from examinations and approvals to supervision, and would significantly restrain administrative forces from interfering in the market. In the future, it will be easier for entrepreneurs to start a company, while the government will be stricter in monitoring corporate operations. The move will help improve the investment environment, intensify the stable economic upswing, and stimulate the vitality of social investment.

Predating the unveiling of reforms on the registered capital system, a 383 Plan for reform was submitted by the Development Research Center of the State Council to the Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee. The blueprint quickly stirred up heated debates.

Inclusive Market Economy

The plan aims to set up a vibrant, innovative, inclusive market economy protected by the rule of law. It listed a reform trinity—the market, government and corporations—eight key sectors and three packages for likely breakthroughs, and has thus been dubbed the 383 Plan.

The plan involves a succession of hot issues, many of which are also the difficulties confronted by China. Some policy adjustment measures are bold, decisive and inspiring.

The blueprint is closely associated with the upcoming Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee. It indicates a heavy focus on reforms this time round, reforms that will be pushed forward with much determination in more sectors, reminiscent of the landmark Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee held in late 1978.

Looking back at that plenary session, which raised the curtain on China's reform

and opening up, the country moved forward carefully and cautiously, and mistakes, to some extent, were tolerated.

Today, things have changed. Reforms have to address deep-seated institutional loopholes and emerging challenges. Hence, there is little room for error.

Releasing the reform plan ahead of time indicates that the government is prepared to hear public opinion. In this way, measures that gain public support will be promoted, and those not favored will be put aside.

Naturally the 383 Plan cannot solve all the problems that hinder China's progress, and more reforms will follow. This year, the new Chinese leadership has unveiled seven reform policies, including reducing administrative intervention, expanding the pilot program of replacing business tax with a value-added tax, and interest rate liberalization. In the following days more in-depth measures and policies will be decided on to push China's reform and opening up even further.

The Risks Are Looming

by Lan Xinzhen

Selling season is in full swing in China's real estate market. According to statistics from China Index Academy, the research arm of Soufun, China's largest property website, the average price of new homes in 100 major Chinese cities rose 1.07 percent in September month to month and 9.48 percent year on year. First-tier cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou witnessed a sales boom as well as a price surge of more than 20 percent.

Unexpectedly, despite the strong demand, a large number of banks have ceased to issue home mortgage loans during this period, traditionally September and October, arguing that credit lines have been exhausted. Other banks have opted to call off favorable interest rates or boost interest rates and have extended the approval procedure for home mortgage



Potential home buyers browse property models at the 2013 Beijing Real Estate Trade Fair on September 21.

loans.

Real estate developers, local governments and banks are responsible for igniting China's booming real estate market. The bank's reluctance to issue new loans has stirred doubt over whether the country's real estate bubble

is about to burst.

Plenty of Quiet

Ping An Bank Co. Ltd. has called a halt to home loans, while Industrial Bank and Bank of Communications said their Beijing branches have increased benchmark interest rates of a home loan by 10 percent, and that of a loan for a second home by 20 percent or even more. In addition, borrowers have to wait one month or 45 days to get a commercial loan, rather than the past time frame of 10 to 15 working days.

What makes banks so dispirited about issuing mortgages? Blame declining profits and mounting risks.

Since home loans are entitled to enjoy a “30-percent off” preferential policy, they are less attractive to banks. Furthermore, an increasing number of house owners have stopped repaying their loans and a number of “ghost towns” have sprung up across China, intensifying the banks’ concerns. In Wenzhou of east China’s Zhejiang Province, a city with China’s most developed private economy, some house owners have simply abandoned their homes to escape repaying their loans. Housing prices in the city have been on the decline for two consecutive years. Prices for some newly built residential buildings have even dropped by 40 percent. For some borrowers, their bank loans have exceeded the actual value of their homes.

At the same time, the increase of ghost towns like Ordos in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, a city known for excessive supply in real estate, add to the credit risk faced by banks.

In some sense, the risks from housing bubbles seem to have come into reality, which spurring banks to be more cautious about home loans.

Huang Lichong, President of Synergy

Capital, told National Business Daily that rumors about property tax is another reason. Once the property tax is put into practice, the cost to own a house would rise, and real estate investment would be less lucrative, resulting in weak demand.

The Long Term

Overall, China’s housing market has experienced explosive growth since 2003. In fact, the Chinese Government has taken steps to cool off the market since 2005 through strict credit controls and increasing interest rates and down payments. Since then, the government has unveiled an array of policies to regulate the housing market, but each year they haven’t worked.

“The skyrocketing prices in first-tier cities as well as the plunge of the housing market in Wenzhou tell us that a long-term mechanism is needed to prevent housing prices from a return to the era of speculation or a collapse that could undermine the economy,” said Wang Yong, an analyst with CITIC Securities.

Zhu Zhongyi, Vice President of the China Real Estate Association, argues that the mechanism should include improving regulatory policies and strengthening government-subsidized housing programs in terms of financing and allocation.

A report from the China Index Academy shows that China’s real estate market is undergoing polarization and the trend is more and more conspicuous. Rigid demand is strong in some big cities, and optimistic expectations have led to an increase in the amount of prime land designated for real estate development. Given that the upward pressure in first-tier cities is still mounting, more effort is needed to regulate and control the housing market, experts say.

The situation is different in some other cities, where the economic climate is gloomy

and housing prices are stagnant. Local governments in cities like Wenzhou, Zhoushan and Jinhua of Zhejiang, and Zhuhai of Guangdong Province have set out to vitalize the real estate market by loosening the home purchase limits.

The Central Government should also speed up land reform plans and build more affordable housing projects, experts say. Only then can the real estate market achieve a healthy and sustainable development.

Aspiration for Rural Life

by Yu Yan

Lately, agritourism has sprouted as a hot topic among farmers across Wangcheng District in Changsha, capital of central China's Hunan Province. They recently received a delegation of diplomats and mayors from across the world, treating guests to local tea, fruit and snacks. The visitors were also impressed by the area's fascinating scenery and local culture.

On October 24, with the theme Draw on Urban-Rural Integration Models to Explore New Urban-Rural Relationship, the First Summit of the World Agritourism Development Forum was launched in Wangcheng, with 46 diplomats and representatives from across the world attending the four-day event.

"We will take this summit as an opportunity to promote agritourism, as a means to accelerate urban-rural integration, and thus enable urban

residents to enjoy the beauty and peace of the countryside, and rural residents' modern life," said Yi Lianhong, the city's Party chief.

His comment was echoed by diplomats. "Let's start here to promote agritourism across the world," said Lithuanian Ambassador to China Lina Antanaviciene.

Rural Life

"I have great fun in the countryside. On the weekends, I often drive and take my family to Wangcheng District. We eat and play at the farmer's market. The vegetables are freshly picked from the field. And the fish is from the pond nearby. They taste great," said Tian Ming, an engineer at a machinery company in the city.

"Besides the food, we also play cards in the courtyard, smelling the green trees and beautiful flowers. It is wonderful," he said.

Indeed, more urban



Tourists view broken shards of pottery at the Tongguan Kiln National Archaeological Park in Wangcheng District, Changsha, Hunan Province, on June 5, 2012.

residents now choose to tour the countryside on weekends or during holidays. After only a short trip, the city of steel and cement is left behind, and a rural landscape with fresh air and good scenery abounds.

Take Tian for instance, it only takes him 20 minutes to drive to Wangcheng from the downtown area. Located in the northwest of the city, the district covers an area of 969 square km with an estimated population of 536,800. It is the first choice of urban residents when they want to tour the country.

“A friend once jokingly told me that villagers want to go to town, while people in town now want to go to villages. I believe that in the future, more urban residents will choose to experience life in the countryside,” China’s former Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing said during the summit on October 25.

Indeed, this has already become a more and more popular lifestyle among Chinese urban residents amid its ongoing urbanization. It is against this backdrop that agritourism has surged in recent years.

“Agritourism is a new and comprehensive model, which operates via the commoditization of rural landscapes, rural life and folk culture. It attracts tourists to eat, live, travel, entertain and shop in rural areas,” said Li Shiqiu, Vice Mayor of Changsha. “It meets the urban aspiration for rural life.”

“Agritourism is a good way of leisure, and means a higher level of consumption. To pick fruit in the orchard, vegetables in the field, and fish in a pond is quite different from buying at a

market. The former creates a good sense of happiness,” said Yin Chengjie, former Executive Vice Minister of Agriculture, who also participated in the summit.

Yin’s opinion is shared by all attendants. “It’s a good option to develop agritourism. People can see the beautiful landscape and enjoy culture. In Peru, we are also strengthening efforts in this field,” said Carmen Azurin, Minister of Peru to China.

“We still have a way to go. For instance, in Western and Eastern European countries, agritourism is very diversified. There is much to learn,” Yin said.

Aspiration regarding agritourism was echoed by Yuan Longping, the Father of Hybrid Rice, who has helped solved the food shortage problem in China.

“My dream is not only about feeding people all over the world, but also giving full play to the multiple functions of agriculture, including tourism, education and recreation on the premise of ensuring grain security,” said Yuan.



A farmer transports newly harvested rice on October 28 in Wangcheng District, Changsha, Hunan Province.

Cultural Flavor

Indeed, culture plays an increasingly significant role in agritourism. A good reason for the popularity of Wangcheng as a destination is its rich traditions.

In addition to natural rural landscapes, well-developed eco-farms and eco-gardens, it has several ancient towns and pottery kilns, which have all been developed for tourists.

The ancient Tongguan Kiln was an important base of production during the Tang Dynasty (618-907). A large number of color-glazed pottery was unearthed here in 1965 and 1978. Decorated with green-colored patterns depicting human figures, animals, plants and natural landscapes, these items represent the excellent craftsmanship of this period.

Now a museum covers the site, exhibiting cultural relics excavated here. What's more, a studio has been opened alongside, providing pottery lessons to children and tourists.

"On the weekend, I often take my son here to make pottery. He has great fun," said Mo Xianfeng, an English teacher at a middle school in the city, and also the mother of an 11-year-old.

"See those pottery wares?" said Mo, pointing to shelves in the studio that carry ashtrays, pencil cases and cups, etc. Some are not perfect, but still lovely.

"They were all made by tourists. My son can also make those now," Mo said with a proud smile.

According to her, many parents bring their children here on weekends for lessons and have great fun.

Tea serves as another important part of the local culture. Here tourists can savour sesame tea, made from sesame, beans, peanuts, ginger and salt. Locals drink it every day to drive away the cold and keep healthy

according to Chinese medicinal traditions.

In addition, people here drink ceremonial black tea, which tourists can also experience.

"I love Chinese tea culture very much. Ceremonies are like a ballet. It demands coordinated body movements. It's so delicate and elegant," said Magdalena Kachniewska, a professor with the Department of Tourism, Warsaw School of Economics, Poland, who attended a tea ceremony in a local village on October 25.

The importance of culture in agritourism was agreed at the summit. "Tourism should always protect and preserve mother nature, culture, tradition and heritage," said Malaysian Tourism Minister Ng Yen Yen.

Economic Benefit

"Agritourism also increases the income of farmers," said Yin, former Executive Vice Minister of Agriculture.

According to local government statistics, Wangcheng receives more than 6 million tourists annually, and has realized consolidated tourism revenue of 30 million yuan (\$4.76 million). In recent years, the average annual growth rate of farmers' net income has reached over 20 percent.

Talking about agritourism's contribution to the increase of farmers' income, Jinggang Ancient Town serves as an excellent example. During the National Day holiday, a peak tourism period in China, a shop could sell about 400 cups of sesame tea a day, for 5 yuan (\$0.82) each. It could also sell around 3,000 to 4,000 bowls of rice wine a day, for 3 yuan (\$0.49) each. Locals have benefited greatly from agritourism.

Indeed, the economic benefits of agritourism have encouraged many countries across the world.

"Our experience in recent years proves

agritourism drives agricultural development. It can increase income, promote employment and ensure good operation of rural communities. In Italy, agritourism has surged in recent years. During 2012, rural areas received about 3 million tourists,” said Maurizio Martina, Italian Vice Minister of Agricultural Policies, Food and Forestry, on October 27.

Indeed, Changsha regards agritourism as a significant means to realize urban-rural integration. “We will explore balanced development between urban and rural areas with Changsha features,” said Yi, Party chief of the city.

According to Yi, the city has strengthened investment in agritourism to balance urban and rural development. The Wangcheng

District is a focus of such initiative, which has born remarkable fruit.

Since 2009, the district’s GDP and per-capita equivalent has achieved an annual growth rate of 16.1 and 28 percent, respectively, while its competitiveness jumped to No. 2 in the province. The per-capita net income of farmers in 2011 was twice the national average, with an annual growth rate of 21.2 percent. During the first half of 2012, the annual growth rate hit 30.4 percent, far higher than the national figure.

Now the district has become a successful model for China’s central and western regions, especially suburban districts and counties near big cities in terms of developing rural economies with local features and coordinating urban-rural economic growth.

The Power of the Arts

By Chen Ran

The melody of Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star floated from Duancun Township in north China’s Hebei Province. More than 40 pupils were playing orchestral instruments in accompaniment of choir peers at the inauguration ceremony of their new campus on September 28.

Each performer, aged between 7 and 11, revealed a sense of professionalism no different to one in any world-class orchestra, although their technique still needs refinement. Standing alongside were volunteer teachers supported by Hefeng Art Foundation from



Drummer Yang Boxiang (front right) and other members of the student orchestra rehearse Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star with conductor Xiong Feng (left), a flute major at Beijing-based Central Conservatory of Music, on August 31.

Beijing, some 150 km away, who have visited every weekend since March to offer free classes in the arts.

When the song finished, the applause was deafening. Six months of learning had clearly paid off.

Dream a Little Dream

Covering an area of 20,000 square meters, the new Duancun School campus has combined three local elementary schools—Dongdi, Xidi and Henancun—into one, benefiting some 1,000 pupils.

Li Feng has been working on the new campus since 2011 and is the founder of Hefeng Art Foundation, the country's first private foundation aimed at providing arts education, popularization and promotion. The 50-something businessman has loved the arts since childhood and believes in them strongly.

"I think the arts are particularly useful in helping with poverty alleviation in developing countries like China, which has a large rural population," Li told Beijing Review. "I believe that the spiritual power of the arts can act as a social remedy or tool to be used against poverty."

That was the starting point for the foundation. One such project involved free weekend arts classes focusing on ballet, musical instruments, drama, choir singing and painting as a complement to the school curriculum in Duancun, the hometown of Li's father.

"I think arts education can bring self-confidence and a sense of pride to rural children, which they didn't have in the past," Li said. "In fact, there is little difference between children in rural and urban areas. The only problem is the difference in educational resources available to each group. Children in rural areas have far less

access to any form of arts education."

Due to a shortage of teachers, there were no arts classes available for some 600 pupils in Duancun before March.

The volunteer teachers the foundation invited all came from well-respected national-level arts institutions in Beijing, such as the Central Conservatory of Music, the Central Academy of Drama, the China Philharmonic Orchestra, and the Beijing Dance Academy. They also helped initiate teaching plans for local elementary schools.

Life-changing Symphony

In June 2012, Hefeng Art Foundation launched a ballet training center at Duancun. It also finished recruitment for the children's choir and orchestra within six months. All five arts classes opened this spring.

Li's memories of orchestra recruitment remain fresh. The children were surprised and curious about the instruments, which seemed unobtainable and had nothing to do with their usual routine.

"That scene had so much contrast. It represented two completely different walks of life. The kids were all from rural families and they were looking at these symbols of refinement and class," Li recalled.

"But I saw the sense of accomplishment and pride in their eyes as soon as they could play. They were all eager to share their joy with others," he continued.

Drummer Yang Boxiang was the shining star of the orchestra. The sixth-grade pupil topped the percussion class, with his mother Feng Yuehong, 42, listening in and making notes to guide his practice back home.

"My son has such a wonderful teacher and the chance to learn music thanks to Hefeng Art Foundation," Feng told Beijing Review. "Before learning music, he either watched TV or played video games after school. It is great

to see him finally learning something useful.”

Learning to follow a beat without an instrument in front of them was the focus for pupils during the first three classes. However, six of the eight dropped out because of boredom. Yang was one of the only two that continued learning.

“He found a bruise on his thigh one day caused by tapping out the beats on his legs,” Feng recalled. “He loves drumming. His father was working in Beijing so we decided to buy him a real drum and a metronome.” Feng was very pleased to see the change in her son. “He looks smarter and is more easy-going since learning percussion. He has more confidence,” she noted. “Before, he was a shy boy and was quiet in public. Now he looks great!”

“I want to be the best drummer in the world!” Yang said. “I am grateful to my teacher. I can’t learn drumming without him.”

Yang’s teacher, Zhang Yujin, comes from the Central Conservatory of Music. The 19-year-old is the youngest volunteer teacher in the program.

“I think they have changed a lot. They are more active and energetic after drumming. It helps enhance their sense of music. Their performance is better, and I’m proud of their progress,” Zhang said. “I think the program is very meaningful. I took part in it from the very first day. It helps local kids and the whole community learn about music. This is a good thing. I will keep on coming here if it is possible and support the program.”

Meng Ziyang, who guides the choir, also comes from the Central Conservatory of Music. The 22-year-old baritone major agrees with Zhang.

“The pupils could not hit any notes at the very beginning. They couldn’t even sing a C major scale. Every note they sang sounded the

same,” he recalled. “Now they can sing some simple songs and do better. They are interested in learning new tunes, too,” he continued. “I think the program helps them learn more and expands their world view. I’m willing to help them, though as a student I need to learn a lot more myself. I hope I can pass down what my teachers taught me.”

“Since the first ballet class opened, the girls have changed a lot,” Li said proudly. “Their skills, looks and temperament are all transforming!” He attributed such changes to joint efforts made by the pupils, their parents and teachers.

Li Ziyi is a sixth grader and has studied folk dancing for two years. Now she is the lead dancer of the class. “For me, ballet changed my life, my ideals, and my temperament,” she told Beijing Review. “I dream of performing at the National Center for the Performing Arts in Beijing one day. It is ballet that fuels my dreams.”

Li Ziyi’s mother, Feng Shuying, 35, thinks her daughter has undergone immense change since starting ballet. “She is more capable than before. The way she walks looks better. Ballet makes her look elegant,” Feng Shuying said.

“I can tell that she really loves it. I’m glad I know what she aspires to. Let’s see how far she can get. She was born in a better time than we were. We didn’t have the chance to learn any arts. She has the chance, and we will support her.”

Currently, while there are certain problems in promoting arts education across rural areas such as lack of funds and teachers, Li Feng retains his belief in the power of arts.

“Art provides endless spiritual nutrition to children. A lot of arts activities take place in a group, which develop coordination and team work,” he said. “They will have a better perspective to plan their futures.”

V. TIBET TODAY

Tibet's GDP Growth up 12 Percent

Lhasa, Nov. 4 (Xinhua) — The economy of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region grew 12 percent in the first nine months of this year, according to new official data.

The growth rate was 0.6 percentage points higher than in the same period last year and 4.3 percentage points higher than the country's average, said the regional statistics bureau on Monday.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of Tibet reached 57.57 billion yuan (about 9.36 billion U.S.dollars) in the first nine months, it added.

The per-capita cash income of farmers and herdsman in the region hit 4,244 yuan in the same period, up 14.8 percent year on year. The

per-capita disposable income of urban residents increased 12.6 percent year on year to reach 14,525 yuan.

Some 10.85 million tourists went to the plateau region from January to September, an increase of 20.3 percent from the same period last year, according to the bureau.

Meanwhile, Tibet's tourism revenue surged 28.5 percent year on year to 13.25 billion yuan in the nine-month period.

China's GDP growth in the first nine months stood at 7.7 percent, in line with market expectations and above the government's full-year target of 7.5 percent.

Tibet's GDP has maintained double-digit growth annually for the past 20 years.

First Chinese-Tibetan Bilingual Smartphone Debuts

Lhasa, Oct. 29 (Xinhua) — The first Chinese-Tibetan bilingual smartphone debuted in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region, on Monday night to cater for millions of Tibetans.

The smartphone, Huawei C8815, has a bilingual input method and costs 990 yuan (161 U.S. dollars). It has been developed by Chinese technology giant Huawei, China Telecom's Tibetan branch and the University of Tibet.

Users can install Tibetan-language

applications on the phone.

More than 80 percent of the Tibetan population live in remote rural and pastoral areas, many of whom do not understand the Chinese language.

The Chinese central government and Tibet regional government have invested more than 1 billion yuan since 2008 on technological application of the Tibetan language, including the development of Tibetan-language office software and digital dictionaries.

Highway Open to Traffic for China's Last Roadless County

Lhasa, Oct. 31 (Xinhua) — A highway linking Medog, the last roadless county in China, with neighboring Bome county in Tibet formally opened to traffic on Thursday, ending the county's isolation from the outside world.

The 117-km highway, which cost 950 million yuan (155 million U.S. dollars), links Zhamog Township, the county seat of Bome, and Medog in Nyingchi Prefecture in southeastern Tibet.

The road will be accessible for 8 to 9 months per year, barring major natural disasters, said Ge Yutao, Communist Party chief of the Tibet regional transportation department.

Getting out of Medog used to be a dangerous journey that required people to climb over Galung La and Doxong La, two snow-capped mountains rising over 4,000 meters above sea level. The mountains were the site of frequent accidents, such as landslides and avalanches.

The opening of the road is a great relief for Gyaltsen, a 59-year-old retired official in Medog and a former representative of the National People's Congress (NPC), China's top legislature.

He submitted several proposals on road construction in Medog during his ten years as an NPC deputy.

Gyaltsen almost missed hearing the premier's government work report in March 1992 due to the long and arduous journey from Medog to Beijing.

It took him 14 days to walk from Medog to Bome, another day to reach the regional capital of Lhasa by bus, and yet another day to go to Beijing by plane to attend the annual

meeting.

Mountain paths connecting villages and towns were once the only travel routes in Medog, which is situated near Tibet's border with India and nestled among snow-capped mountains. Complicated geological conditions and frequent natural disasters had thwarted seven previous attempts to build a highway in the area since the 1960s.

An adobe road dug along cliffs was built in 1994, but was only accessible between July and September. Frequent fatal traffic accidents have occurred on the poorly-built roads.

The building of the new road was approved by the State Council, China's cabinet, in 2008. Work officially began in April 2009.

The lack of modern transportation infrastructure has isolated Medog, dubbed the "secret lotus," from the outside world and restricted its development, said Ngodrup Dorje, former head of the county government.

Foot travel and horses have long been the only transportation method for goods in Medog, which has a population of 12,000, and locals have had to pay inflated prices.

Before the road opened to traffic in Medog, a half kilogram of cucumber or green pepper sold for as much as 25 yuan, five times the price in Lhasa. A can of beer sold for 10 yuan, more than twice the price of a can in Lhasa.

The isolation has also hampered medical care in the county, as the mountains are covered in snow for more than half the year and medicine could not be brought in from outside.

"People in Medog are most afraid of being

sick,” said Yang Dongshan, deputy head of the county people’s hospital. “Many patients who were not in serious condition have died due to lack of medicine or delayed treatment on the way to hospitals in other places.”

The opening of the Medog road will greatly lower transportation costs and commodity prices and will also improve medical care and educational facilities, said Tashi, head of the Medog county government.

With the opening of the road, people in

Medog have higher expectations for their future.

Yang Mingqing, a man from neighboring Sichuan Province, plans to redecorate and expand his restaurant in Medog to prepare for the growing number of businessmen and tourists.

The road also gives Tashi Dondrup, a 12-year-old student in Medog, a bigger dream.

“I want to further my study in a Beijing university,” he said.

Germany China Tibetan Culture Week Promotes Bilateral Cultural Exchange

by Guo Xinyu, Sun Wen

Berlin, Oct. 29 (Xinhua) — The 2013 Germany China Tibetan Culture Week served as a platform through which the German people could take a closer look at Tibet’s development and its traditional culture, offering new momentum for China-Germany and China-EU cultural exchange, a senior Chinese official said Tuesday.

As the culture week concluded here on Tuesday, Cui Yuying, deputy director of the State Council Information Office of China, said the event deepened the strategic partnership between China and Germany as cultural exchange plays a key role in promoting strategic trust and pragmatic cooperation.

The culture week, the first of its kind held in Germany, featured an exhibition of more than 300 photos taken by Chinese and foreign photographers and over 50 Tibetan Thangka paintings, local customs performances, as well as Tibet-themed book exhibitions. More

than one thousand local people visited the exhibitions, according to the exhibitor.

The week-long event also featured folk song and dance performances in Berlin and Munich, and a series of seminars and discussions between Tibetologists and the locals.

Cui, who heads the cultural exchange delegation, said various activities in the culture week showcased an open and harmonious Tibet that is united and progressive, while the development in Tibet reflects the prosperity and progress that China has achieved.

Folk song and dance performances and local customs performances during the culture week offered local audience an opportunity to take a closer look at the authentic lifestyle of the Tibetan people, Cui said, adding that such details may attract local people to explore the rich Tibetan culture.

On the seminars and discussions between

Tibetologists and local academic elite, she said their in-depth exchange touched upon extensive topics.

“Both the two Tibetologists in the delegation have international studies background, while many German experts have long studied Chinese culture,” Cui said. “Their academic exchange is helpful in fostering common subjects and promoting bilateral academic cooperation.”

Cui added that more Tibet-themed

cultural exchanges between China and Germany is conducive to deepening the EU’s understanding of the development in Tibet, as China-Germany ties serve as a “front-runner” in China-EU relations.

“Cultural exchange goes both ways,” Cui said. “I hope the culture week serves as a bridge that enables German people from all walks of life to come to Tibet and experience the wonder and vigor of the old but new Tibet.”

Tsering Tsomo, A Legendary Woman in Namseling

Text & Photo by Fang Sumei

In the Village of Namseling lives a legendary woman. We had hardly arrived at the village before many people told us: “if you want to know anything about Namseling, you’d better ask Tsering Tsomo.”

She has been a village cadre for nearly 40 years and has personally experienced its development and vicissitudes. Just what has this legendary woman experienced in her venerable life? On the morning of July 2nd, 2012, out of my admiration for her, I called on Tsering Tsomo with my interpreter, Chasung.

Tsering Tsomo lives in Group 1 in Namseling Village and 1.5 kilometers away from the famous Namseling Manor. There are more than 100 trees planted around her house including willows, poplars, some peaches and pear trees. About 30 meters from in

front of the gate there is a rare walnut tree, which grows green and luxuriant and is said to be over one thousand years old. The tree has been registered in the County Forestry



Tsering Tsomo's house in the village.

Bureau and is protected. Many years ago, it belonged to the Manor. During the democratic reform it was given to a villager. Later, the villager exchanged it for a tractor and some cash. In 1998, Tsering Tsomo paid 3500 Yuan and bought the tree. Now, the tree yields 100 kilograms of walnuts every year.

As Tsering Tsomo's gate had been left open I entered her spacious yard. It occupied an area of about 300 square meters. Outside the yard there was a pigsty, a sheepfold, a cattle shed and a stack of firewood. It is a typical Tibetan construction. The house is a two-storey structure of earth, rock and timber. If calculated in the local Tibetan way, i.e. by counting the pillars, each storey has nine pillars and every two pillars are about eight to ten meters apart, thus, the house is over 280 square meters. The kitchen is built separately in the yard and is about 20 square meters. The surface of the yard is cement. The house was built in recent years, costing over 200 thousand Yuan, including materials and

labor. Except for some she raised herself; Tsering Tsomo has borrowed 60 thousand Yuan and still owes 20 thousand. In the village, Tsering Tsomo's house is the biggest and the best.

The man who welcomed us was Karma Ngodrup (a Tibetan), who is Tsering Tsomo's 68 year-old husband.

Tsering Tsomo has been married twice. She and her former husband have a daughter but the daughter married elsewhere at an earlier time. Tsering Tsomo and Karma Ngodrup have three daughters. Her eldest and youngest daughter works in the Chanang Middle School and the Forestry Bureau of Chanang respectively. Her second daughter chose a husband to do farm work at home. They have a son and a daughter. That day her second son-in-law went to work in the field; her second daughter wove pulu from wool for the others. Her 19-year-old grandson went out for work and her granddaughter lived in the school. Therefore, only the old couple stayed at home and the big house seemed very quiet.

Tsering Tsomo is 69 this year. She looked a little weak and not ready to be interviewed. However, for such a legendary figure, I could not let the opportunity pass so easily. I said to her sincerely: "My Dear Secretary, we've heard a lot about you; the villagers think you have done a lot of good for the village. Now, we come to do an interview; I just want to know how Namseling has changed in the past 50 years. You are the one who knows the most and has the most to tell. Now, that you are not well, I could just ask Mr. Karma Ngodrup to answer my



Karma Ngodrup, Tsering Tsomo's husband, is making butter tea in their yard.

questions, and you give some comments. What do you think?" Therefore, Tsering Tsomo, lying on the lounge in her yard, listened carefully to my chat with her husband. Soon she couldn't help joining in our conversation and told me the following story.

"I was born in the Town of Zetang, Lhoka. My parents passed away when I was about five or six years old. At eight, I went to one of my father's relatives for shelter in Namseling. The relative had no children and raised me as his own child. After the democratic reforms in 1959, a primary school was set up in the village so I went to school when I was already about 16 or 17 years old. The school was a junior primary and I graduated from it three years later. After that, I went to the home of the Secretary of Chaqi region to work as a housemaid for six years, during which time I married my first husband and gave birth to a daughter. But soon we were divorced. The Secretary is a service man from the hinterland, speaking a little Tibetan. He and his family had always been nice to me. Later, his wife and children meant to return to the hinterland and wanted to take me with them. However, I dared not go too far so I returned to the village and married Karma Ngodrup."

I asked Tsering Tsomo to tell me something about her experience as a village cadre. She said: "After I returned to the village, I

had become Team Leader and Women's Chief in succession. In October 1972, I joined in the Communist Party of China. In December, I took up the post of Deputy Secretary of the Party Branch in the Township Village of Namseling (according to the organizational system of that time). In 1987 regional divisions were cancelled and township villages combined in Tibet. I returned to the Village of Namseling and held the post of Party Branch Secretary. I had been working until 2008." With pride, she told me: "I have participated in the 5th Tibetan Congress of Party Representatives and my eldest daughter, a teacher, has participated in the 15th Tibetan Congress of Party Representatives as well."

I asked Tsering Tsomo why she remained a cadre for so many years. She said: "I'm outgoing, even a little tough. I dare to speak and dare to act so everybody will listen to me." Is that the only

factor? Obviously it isn't. In 2008 when the village Party Branch reelected her, Tsering Tsomo won the highest votes as before, but she was not very well then so she declined the position. That year, she was 64 years old, and had been a cadre for nearly 40 years. In the village, we heard a lot about her, no criticisms but much admiration. Now, Tsering Tsomo is still responsible for helping her neighbors in life and economically. The family of her neighbor is made



A beautiful scenery of the Tibetan plateau .

up of four brothers and sisters, from over 30 to 50 years old, all mentally handicapped. Tsering Tsomo offers a hand to them not only out of the obligation and responsibilities of a Communist Party member, but also due to her kindness and warm heart.

The reason that Tsering Tsomo could have been engaged in village affairs for nearly 40 years is very related to her education and earlier experience. Forty or fifty years ago, there were not many males who had gone to school, much less a female. Mr. Karma Ngodrup said:

“Before 1959, there was no public school in Namseling, but there was a private school for three or four aristocratic children. After the democratic reform, a primary school was built in the village in 1960. From then on, ordinary villagers’ children could go to school. At that time, the school had two teachers and over 20 students, including Tsering Tsomo and me. But, after a time, some of the first students dropped out. I had studied in the village primary school for three years, and then the Normal School of Lhasa admitted me. In 1968, I graduated from the Normal School and was assigned a job by the government in 1971. I came back to work in the government of Chaqi region (where Namseling is located). In 1971, I was appointed to be a Tibetan teacher in the public Chanang Primary School, where I had been working for six years. Later I worked in education in the Chaqi and Samye region. In 1982, I began to teach Tibetan in Chaqi Primary School, in 1994, I returned to teaching in the Namseling Primary School, and retired in 2000.”

I asked them whether education in Namseling had improved. Both Tsering Tsomo and Karma Ngodrup agreed it had. Tsering Tsomo and her ex-husband’s

daughter didn’t go to school. She and Karma Ngodrup’s three children have all gone to school. Among them, the eldest and the third have respectively gone to the University of Tibet and Nyingchi Agricultural and Pastoral College. Her second daughter just finished Grade three, and then did farm work at home. Tsering Tsomo said: “The government continually upgrades its education policy, especially in carrying out The Three Guarantees so that the villagers bear no burden in sending their children go to school.”

Karma Ngodrup said: “The children shall study more and they learn more to their advantage. However, this should not put too much stress on the students. It is important to learn Chinese well. In the past, they were only taught Tibetan and a little math in school. Now these courses have expanded, and the teaching level is much higher than before.”

As for production in the village, Tsering Tsomo said that now the grain yield was much higher than before. Water was sourced from a spring on the mountain. In the past, there was a rough canal but about 2005 a cement canal was built. To avoid water conflicts, the village has made a regulation to use water in rotation by six groups and each group irrigates the land by the hour. There is a supervisor of all water usage who acts as a mediator once a dispute occurs. The water is enough, but sometimes the flow is small flow when there is a drought, so the village digs wells or pumps water from the Yarlung Zangpo River as well. This year (2012), it didn’t rain until the middle of June. The mountain water was very low at sowing time so people pumped water from the well or the river. We found no wheat in the fields but the barley grew very well. If it doesn’t hail, it seems there will be a good harvest. Tsering

Tsomo hasn't been doing farm work in the field, so she has no idea about the crop outputs of last year.

I asked Tsering Tsomo about the production in her family. She said: "My family contracts 0.86ha. of farmland. In 2012, we grew 0.26 ha. of wheat, 0.26 ha. of barley, and 0.33 ha. of mixed rape and potato. Almost all of it was farmed mechanically. We have a large and a small tractors, a seeder, a reaper, a thresher and a motorcycle. Also, now we have two dairy cows, four calves (one cow, three bulls), thirty eight sheep, one hog, seventeen chickens and ducks. Namseling is known as 'the Village of Pulu' (a small Tibetan carpet). Everyone weaves pulu in the slack season. My family makes three pulus a year at 11 Shen each (a Shen equals the width of two arms extended). Generally, a woman's dress without sleeves is about eight Shen. A good quality pulu can be sold for 2000 Yuan. Last year, I sold one."

I asked them whether life has improved. Tsering Tsomo said: "It's Ok. During the last few years when I had been in the post of a village cadre, I could make about 500 or 600 Yuan a year. Even now, I am offered a subsidy as an old Party member, of 2000 Yuan a year, (which, is said, will be increased in the future). With Karma Ngodrup's retirement pension of 3000 Yuan a month, we live quite well. In 2010, it began to carry out the rural social endowment insurance. Those over 60 years old can draw a pension of 50 Yuan a month. The money has always been put in my deposit book, and I haven't drawn on it yet." She said that their own crop of wheat and barley is enough, even a surplus. But they need to buy rice at nine or ten sacks a year at 25 kg a sack at a price of about 100 Yuan. They don't buy much meat. They produce their own butter and milk. Since 2006, they have begun to use

gas as a fuel. A gas tank shall be filled in Zetang, Lhoka Prefecture at about 100 Yuan a tank. They use dung too, and there is a solar oven to heat water. In 2007, they built a methane pit that has not been used long and was soon deserted. However, a methane-heated hot house has remained to grow some vegetables.

In recent years, the health of Tsering Tsomo has deteriorated. She has some aches and pains, some problems with her heart and her breathing. Last March (2011), she went to the People's Hospital of Tibet and spent over 10 thousand Yuan on treatment, and on her return, she spent another 2000 Yuan in the military hospital located in Zetang. After the Spring Festival of 2012, she went to the People's Hospital of Tibet again and received injections for 7 days, which cost her 2000 Yuan. Yet, she doesn't improve. Now, she takes medicine everyday. I asked her whether she thought it a stress. She said: "All the family take part in the new rural cooperative medical system, so a portion of my expense could be reimbursed. Last time, I spent over 10 thousand Yuan in the hospital of Lhasa, afterwards, I was reimbursed eight thousand, that is Ok."

Thinking of her health, I did not bother Tsering Tsomo for too long. A short two-hour talk was enough for me to get a basic understanding of this Tibetan woman's extraordinary life. Before I said Goodbye, I proposed to take a picture for the old couple, at which Tsering Tsomo smiled as shyly as a young maid. She said: "I don't look good, is it proper to take a picture of me?"

Of course, she finally agreed. Leaving her house I looked back once and then again, full of veneration for Tsering Tsomo, the Tibetan female, and sincerely wished her a good health and a long life.

Instructions for Chinese Visa Application

(Effective from September 1, 2013)

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

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

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

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

1. Basic Documents and Reminders

(1) Passport

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

(2) Visa Application Form and Photo

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (5) The Visa Application Form shall be signed by the applicant. In case the applicant is a person without or with limited capacity for civil conduct, the application form should be signed by his / her guardian on his / her behalf. If the form is filled out by entrusted travel / visa agent, both the applicant's signature and the stamp of the agent are required.
- (6) Child of Chinese descent born either in China or in India applies for a Chinese visa for the first time, the Birth Certificate with his / her parents' names on, the original certificate for renunciation of Chinese nationality and its copy, and the statement written by his / her parents or guardian are required.
- (7) Child of Chinese descent born in a third country should make his / her Chinese visa application in his / her resident country if the Birth Certificate and the certificate for renunciation of Chinese nationality cannot be submitted.
- (8) The applicant must be in India while making the application for a Chinese Visa. Otherwise, the applicant should take full consequences.
- (9) Different types of visas will be issued according to applicants' identities, purposes and activities. The applicant should not engage in activities not conform to the type of visa he / she is holding in China. Application should be made in line with the purpose of activity in China. Otherwise, the applicant should take full consequences.
- (10) Fraud documents or false information provided by the applicant will result in rejection of individual application and disqualification of travel / visa agency to apply for Chinese visa.
- (11) Ordinary passport holders are required to submit applications to the Chinese Visa Application Service Centre (CVASC) where CVASC is available.
- (12) The Chinese Embassy and Consulates-General do not accept applications by post.
- (13) The normal processing of Chinese visa takes about one to two weeks. The applicant should plan ahead. Any applicant who attempts to interfere with the office of Chinese Embassy or Consulates by using "my air ticket has been confirmed" as a pretext may likely result in the rejection of his / her visa application.
- (14) In case of urgent service is provided at the approval of the Chinese Embassy or the Consulates-General, the applicant should pay extra fee accordingly.
- (15) Applicants residing within consular district of Chinese Consulate-General in Kolkata and Mumbai are required to submit their applications to the respective Chinese Consulate-General in Kolkata and Mumbai. The consular district of the Chinese Consulate-General in Kolkata covers Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. The consular district of the Chinese Consulate-General in Mumbai covers Maharashtra and Karnataka.

2. Supporting Documents

C Visa

- (1) A letter of guarantee issued by a foreign transport company or an invitation letter issued by a relevant entity in China.
- (2) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

Note:

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

D Visa

- (1) The original and photocopy of the Confirmation Form for Foreigners Permanent Residence Status issued by the Ministry of Public Security of China.
- (2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place of destination in China, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company / person).
- (3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

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

F Visa

- (1) An invitation letter issued by a relevant entity or individual in China. The invitation should contain:
 - a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
 - b. Information on the planned visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting entity or individual, financial source for expenditures)
 - c. Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual)
- (2) Personal or Company's written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).
- (3) For a multiple entry visa application, copies of previous Chinese visas (on one A4 paper) are required.
- (4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

G Visa

- (1) An onward air (train or ship) ticket with confirmed date and seat to the destination country or region.
- (2) Personal or company's written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).
- (3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

J1 Visa

- (1) Visa Notification Letter issued by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China and an official letter issued by the media organization for which the journalist works.
- (2) Applicants are required to contact the Press Section of the Chinese Embassy / Consulate General in advance and complete relevant formalities.

We kindly remind you that:

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

J2 Visa

- (1) Visa Notification Letter issued by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China or other authorized units in China and an official letter issued by the media organization for which the journalist works.
- (2) Applicants should contact the press section of the Chinese Embassy / Consulate General in advance and complete the relevant formalities.

L Visa

- (1) Documents showing the itinerary including air ticket booking record (round trip) and proof of a hotel reservation, etc. or an invitation letter issued by a relevant entity or individual in China. The invitation letter should contain:
 - a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
 - b. Information on the planned visit (arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, etc.)
 - c. Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual)
- (2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company / person); Certification letter from the working unit of the applicant (with details as follows: name and contact number of the working unit, the applicant's income statement), or Original copy of recent 6-month bank statement of the applicant.
- (3) If applicant repeatedly applies for tourist visa to China, the following information shall be covered in the personal statement: reasons for revisit, the places the applicant plans to visit this time and places he / she visited before.
- (4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.
- (5) If the applicants travel in China on a group basis, the invitation letter issued by the travel agency is required.

M Visa

- (1) Documents on the commercial activity issued by a trade partner in China, or trade fair invitation relevant entity or individual. The invitation letter should contain:
 - a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
 - b. Information on the planned visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting entity or individual, financial source for expenditures)
 - c. Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual).

- (2) For application of a multiple entry visa: copy of all previous Chinese visas (on one A-4 sized paper) should be attached.
- (3) Personal or company's written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).
- (4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

Q1 Visa

For family reunion, the following documents are required:

- (1) An invitation letter issued by a Chinese citizen or a foreign with a Chinese permanent residence permit who lives in China. The invitation letter should contain:
 - a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
 - b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, intended arrival date, place(s) of intended residence, intended duration of residence, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures)
 - c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of legal representative or the inviting individual, etc.)
- (2) Photocopy of Chinese ID of the inviting individual or foreign passport and permanent residence permit.
- (3) Original and photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate, certification of kinship issued by Public Security Bureau or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship of family members between applicant and inviting individual.

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

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

For foster care, the following documents are required:

- (1) Foster entrustment notarization issued by Chinese Embassies/Consulates General in foreign countries or Foster Care Power of Attorney notarized and authenticated in the country of residence or in China.
- (2) Original and photocopy of the consignor's passport(s), as well as the original and photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate, certification of kinship issued by Public Security Bureau or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship between parents and children.
- (3) A letter of consent on foster care issued by the trustee living in China who has agreed to provide foster care services and a photocopy of the ID of the trustee.
- (4) A photocopy of the certificate indicating the permanent residence status abroad of the parent(s) when the child was born, provided that either or both parents of the child are Chinese citizens.
- (5) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

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

Q2 Visa

- (1) An invitation letter issued by a Chinese citizen or a foreign citizen with a Chinese permanent residence permit who lives in China. The invitation letter should contain:
 - a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
 - b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures)
 - c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact number, address, signature etc.)
- (2) Photocopy of Chinese ID or foreign passport and permanent residence permit of the inviting individual.
- (3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

R Visa

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

S1 Visa

- (1) An invitation letter from the inviting individual (a foreigner who stays or resides in China for work or studies) which contains:
 - a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
 - b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place of intended residence, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures, etc.)
 - c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact telephone number, address, signature, etc.)
- (2) A photocopy of the inviting individual's passport and residence permit.
- (3) Original and photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate, certification of kinship issued by Public Security Bureau or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship of immediate family members between applicants and inviting individual.

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

- (4) For private affairs, documentation identifying the nature of the private affairs such as marriage, inheritance, adoption, etc. should be provided as required by the consular officer.
- (5) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting person).

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

We kindly remind you that:

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

S2-Visa

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

- (1) An invitation letter issued by the inviting individual (a foreigner who stays or resides in China for work or studies) which contains:
 - a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
 - b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures, etc.)
 - c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact telephone number, address, signature, etc.)
- (2) A photocopy of the inviting individual's (a foreigner who stays or lives in China for work or studies) passport and residence permit
- (3) Photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship of family members between the applicant and the inviting individual.

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

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

X1-Visa

- (1) Original and photocopy of the Admission Letter issued by a school or other entities in China.
- (2) Original and photocopy of "Visa Application for Study in China" (Form JW201 or Form JW202).
- (3) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the school or entity of admission).
- (4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

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

X2-Visa

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

- (2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the school or entity of admission).
- (3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

Z-Visa

- (1) One of the following documents:
 - a. Foreigners Employment Permit of the People's Republic of China issued by Chinese government authorities for Human Resources and Social Security, as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities.
 - b. Permit for Foreign Experts Working in China issued by the State Bureau of Foreign Experts as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities.
 - c. Registration Certificate of Resident Representative Offices of enterprises of foreign countries(regions) issued by Chinese authorities of industrial and commercial administration, as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities.
 - d. An approval document for commercial performances issued by the Chinese government authorities for cultural affairs or Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Foreign Affairs Office of provincial governments of China.
 - e. Letter of Invitation to Foreigners for Offshore Petroleum Operations in China issued by China National Offshore Oil Corporation;
- (2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).
- (3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy and Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

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

3. Special Reminder

- (1) The invitation letter may be in the form of fax, photocopy or computer printout, but the consular officer may require the applicant to submit the original of the invitation letter..
- (2) If necessary, the consular officer may require the applicant to provide other documents or supplementary materials, or require an interview with the applicant.
- (3) The consular officer will decide on whether or not to issue the visa and on its validity, duration of stay and number of entries in light of specific conditions of the applicant.

Flights Between India and China

Airlines	Flight No.	Route	Dep.	Arr.	Frequency
Air China	CA947	Beijing-Delhi	2050	0140+1	1,3,6 (Jul-Aug 2013)
					1,3,5,6 (Sep 2013-Mar 2014)
	CA948	Delhi-Beijing	0315	1225	2,4,7 (Jul-Aug 2013)
					2,4,6,7 (Sep 2013-Mar 2014)
	CA425	Shanghai-Chengdu-Bangalore	1700	0005+1	2,4,6 (Jul 2013-Mar2014)
	CA426	Bangalore-Chengdu-Shanghai	0120	1220	3,5,7 (Jul 2013-Mar 2014)
	CA429	Shanghai-Chengdu-Mumbai	1700	0010+1	1,3,5,7 (Jul-Oct 2013)
					3,5,7 (Nov 2013-Mar 2014)
	CA430	Mumbai-Chengdu-Shanghai	0140	1240	1,2,4,6 (Jul-Oct 2013)
					1,4,6 (Nov 2013-Mar 2014)
China Eastern Airlines	MU563	Shanghai (Pudong)-Delhi	2105	0125+1	Daily
			Jul 2013-26 Oct 2013		
			2120	0205+1	
			27 Oct 2013-27 Nov 2013		
			1350	1940	
			29 Nov 2013-29 Jan 2014		
			2120	0205+1	
			30 Jan 2014-29 Mar 2014		
	MU564	Delhi-Shanghai (Pudong)	0245	1100	Daily
			Jul 2013-26 Oct 2013		
			0320	1105	
			27 Oct 2013-28 Nov 2013		
			2125	0530+1	
			29 Nov 2013-29 Jan 2014		
			0320	1105	
			31 Jan 2014-29 Mar 2014		
	Mu555	Kunming-Kolkata	2350	2340	Daily
			27 Oct 2013-29 Mar 2014		
			2355	2345	
			Jul 2013-26 Oct 2013		

Flights Between India and China

Airlines	Flight No.	Route	Dep.	Arr.	Frequency
	Mu556	Kolkata-Kunming	0030	0505	Daily
			Jul 2013-27 Oct 2013		
			0035	0510	
			28 Oct 2013-29 Mar 2014		
China Southern Airlines	CZ359	Guangzhou-Delhi	1850	2200	1,2,4,6,7 (Jul 7-26 Oct 2013)
	CZ3027	Guangzhou-Delhi	0730	1020	1,3,5,6,7 (Jul 7-26 Oct 2013)
	CZ360	Delhi-Guangzhou	2310	0650+1	1,2,4,6,7 (Jul 7-26 Oct 2013)
	CZ3028	Delhi-Guangzhou	1145	1930	1,3,5,6,7 (Jul 7-26 Oct 2013)
Cathy Pacific	CX697	Hong Kong-Delhi	2015	2335	Daily
	CX698	Delhi-Hong Kong	0105	0905	Daily
Air India	AI349	Shanghai-Delhi-Mumbai	2200	0525+1	2,4,6,7
	AI348	Mumbai-Delhi-Shanghai	0750	2020	2,4,6,7
	AI315	Hong Kong-Delhi	1805	2110	2,4,6
	AI317	Hong Kong-Delhi	1805	2110	1,3,5,7
	AI310	Delhi-Hong Kong	2315	0650+1	2,4,6,7
	AI314	Delhi-Hong Kong	2315	0650+1	1,3,5

Note: Frequency: 1=Monday, 2=Tuesday,...,7=Sunday

(+1): Flight arrives next day.

Departure & Arrival Times: In local time of departure / arrival destination.

The flight schedule is subject to change. Please refer to the airlines booking data for updates.

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

CCTV News Channel Now Available in India

DISH TV CHANNEL No. 617

CCTV NEWS is the English language news channel of China Central Television (CCTV) the nation's largest national broadcasting network. The channel grew out of CCTV international, which was launched on 25th, 2000. CCTV NEWS' wide range of coverage includes newscasts, in-depth reports, and commentary programs, as well as a host of feature presentations.

CCTV NEWS is China's contribution to greater diversity and wide perspectives in the global information flow. With a special focus on China, the channel also emphasizes events taking place in Asia and all developing countries. It provides international audiences with a window into understanding China and the world at large.

CCTV NEWS broadcasts from three global production hubs :Beijing ,Washington , and Nairobi .

Content delivered from Beijing includes



News Update and News Hour, providing comprehensive global news coverage. *China 24* and *Asia Today* deliver the latest domestic and regional developments . Specialized programs *Biz Asia* ,*Biz Talk*, *New Money*, *Culture Express* ,and *Sports Scene* supply news and information on business, finance, economics, culture, and sports. Shows such as *Dialogue* and *World Insight* extend balanced and critical perspectives on current affairs affecting all corners of the globe.

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For more information please visit the CCTV NEWS website at english.cctv.com



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Reader's Opinion

Dear Readers,

Here is coming the end of the year 2013, in which we witnessed a stable growth of China-India relations. And we also made some improvement on *News From China*. Not long ago we received some sincerely and useful advice from you. We have adopted some of them, and some are actively being prepared. I hope to extend my thanks for your participation.

In order to repay your care to NFC, we are planning to hold a face-to-face activity in Chinese Embassy in India before the New Year, in which we can have an interaction with each other. Now we are soliciting your ideas and suggestions on the form of this activity. You can send us either by Fax (Press Office: 0091-11-26882024) or Email (newsfromchinadelhi@gmail.com).

Smt. Xie Liyan
Editor, *NEWS FROM CHINA*

☐ Readers' Salon ☐ Reception ☐ Free Interaction

☐ Others _____

1. Name (Mr / Mrs) _____
with old Serial Number _____
2. Occupation _____
3. Address with Pin Code No. _____
4. Contact No. _____
5. Email Address _____

Suggestions _____

CITM 2013 Helped Promote Beautiful China in India

China International Travel Mart (CITM) 2013 was successfully concluded with fruitful business results. As the largest professional travel mart in Asia, it had once again attracted various participants from across the world. Among them were over forty Indian travel agents, operators, executives and journalists.

and towns boast historical attractions and modern tourist facilities.

CITM 2013, jointly organized by China National Tourism Administration, Yunnan Provincial People's Government and Civil Aviation Administration of China, was held in Kunming International Convention &



The sponsored tourism buyers and journalists to CITM 2013 had also enjoyed several familiarization tours to the beautiful cities and towns in Yunnan Province - a Tourist Paradise, such as Shangri-la, Lijiang, Dali, Tengchong, Ruili, Jianshui, Yuanyang, etc. All of these cities

Exhibition Center from 24-27 October, 2013.

Kunming, best known as Spring City, is the capital of Yunnan Province. Through the 10 flights per week of China Eastern Airlines, it is closely connected with Kolkata, West Bengal of India.



中国旅游
China Tourism

中国驻新德里旅游办事处

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D-78, Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi - 110 021
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The Great Wall in Autumn

Published, Printed and Edited by Mme. Xie Liyan on behalf of the Press Office of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, 50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021. Tel: 26881249, Fax: 26882024
Printed at A.K. Printers, S-217, Bank Street, Munirka, New Delhi-110067, Ph: 9818114996

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