

CHINA-INDIA REVIEW

Scaling New Heights Reaching New Milestones





A section of the Yellow River in Pingluo County, northwest China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

PRC@75: Celebrating China's Glorious Journey and Resurgence

As the People's Republic of China celebrates its 75th founding anniversary, it's time to look anew at the journey of the nation's miraculous transformation over the years. From being one of the world's poorest countries in 1949, the PRC has become the world's second-largest economy, setting new benchmarks in technology and innovation.

China is the world's sole manufacturing superpower, with its production surpassing that of the nine next largest manufacturers combined. China has become not only a manufacturing giant, but is also leading in emerging areas such as nano-manufacturing, 5G, robotics and hypersonic missiles. What's more, China has achieved high levels of growth and prosperity by taking people along, in an inclusive manner. China has eradicated extreme poverty 10 years ahead of schedule in line with the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations (UN) and has successfully pulled more than 800 million people out of poverty. China is today an upper-middle-income country and is on track to becoming the strongest growth engine globally with its contribution to the global GDP standing at around 30 per cent from 2013 to 2023. China, the second Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) destination in the world, has emerged as the world's largest trading nation.

The 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China is an apt moment to celebrate and showcase exemplary achievements of the nation that is scaling new heights in just about every area, ranging from science and technology to space, infrastructure and renewable energy.

Going by the glorious journey of the last seventy-five years, the future looks even brighter. In this context, the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China provides pointers towards a more promising future for China and the world. At the Third Plenum, Chinese President Xi Jinping underlined the party's commitment to deepening reform comprehensively, with the strategic goal of building a high-standard socialist market economy by 2035, paving the way for building China into a great modern socialist country by the middle of this century. The reform tasks included in the plenum resolution are expected to be completed by the time the People's Republic of China celebrates its 80th founding anniversary in 2029. Looking ahead, China will continue to expand institutional opening-up and refine the mechanisms for high-quality cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative.

The new reform agenda outlined in the Third Plenum bodes well for India and has created fresh economic opportunities for Indian companies, thereby paving the way for developing relations between China and India. The prospects of better relations between China and India have strengthened after two meetings between the foreign ministers in Astana on the sidelines of the SCO summit early July and in Vientiane on the sidelines of the East Asia Summit. The latest meeting between Wang Yi, director of the Office of the Central Commission for Foreign Affairs, with India's National Security Advisor Ajit Doval in Russia's St. Petersburg saw the two ministers reinforcing the consensus about the need for stability in China-India relations.

Against this backdrop, the 75th anniversary of the founding of PRC provides an ideal opportunity to turn a new page in multifarious relations between China and India. As China's Ambassador to India Xu Feihong pointed out, both Asian countries are at a critical stage of development and need to work together. "China wants to develop well for itself, and hopes India will develop well too. In a world where countries are interdependent, China, India and the world share a common future," says the envoy. China and India should join hands to promote the rise of the Global South, thereby creating a more inclusive and harmonious world.

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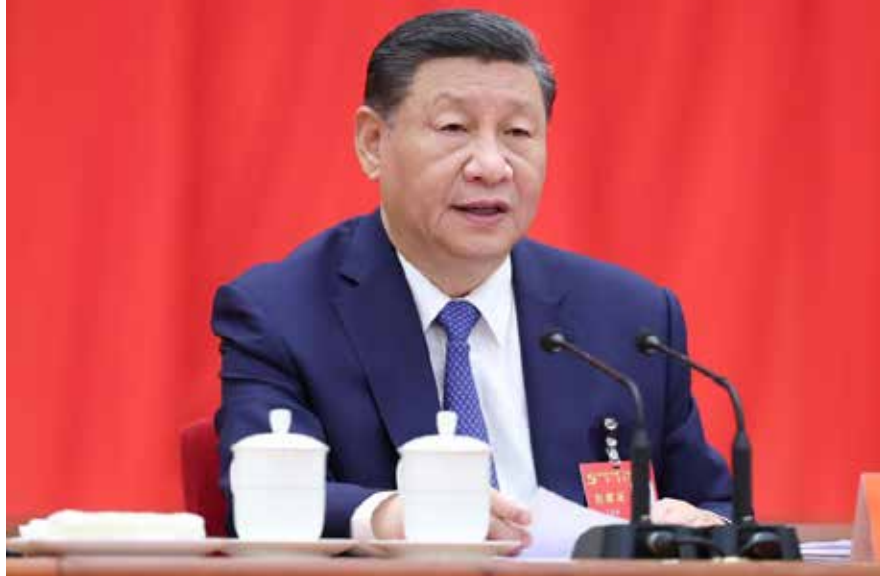
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The Third Plenary Session of 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China



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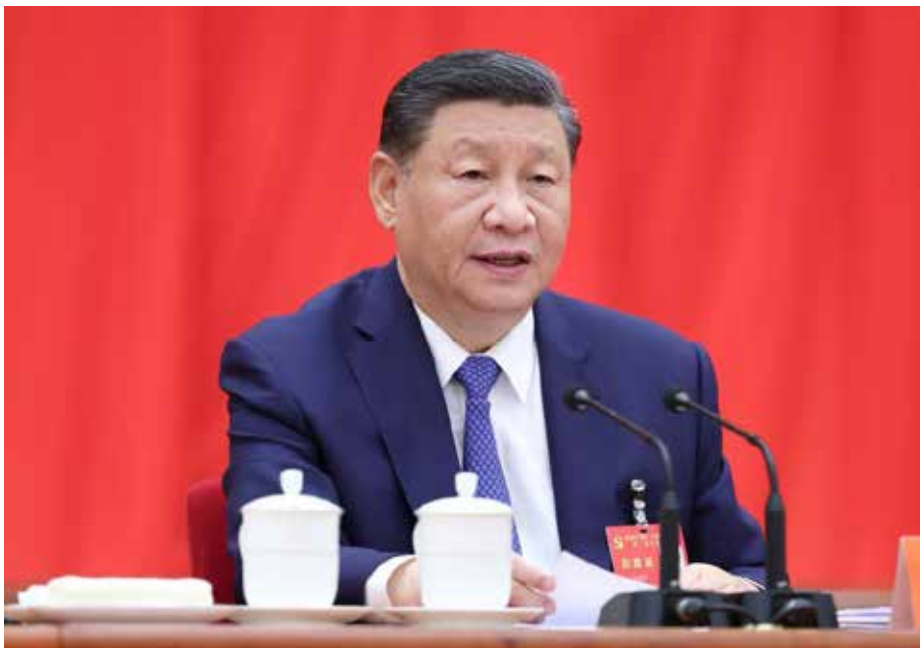
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CPC Central Committee Adopts Resolution on Further Deepening Reform Comprehensively

The resolution of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) focused on deepening reform comprehensively to continue improving and developing Socialism with Chinese characteristics, with a view to modernizing China's system and capacity for governance.



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, delivered an important address at the third plenary session of the 20th CPC Central Committee in Beijing.

The 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) adopted a resolution on further deepening reform comprehensively to advance Chinese modernization at its third plenary session held here in Beijing from July 15 to July 18,

and concluded its third plenary session with a communique issued.

The Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee presided over the meeting. General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Xi Jinping delivered important addresses.

At the session, the Central Committee heard and discussed a report on the work of the Political Bureau, presented by Xi on behalf of the Political Bureau, and considered and adopted the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Further Deepening Reform Comprehensively to Advance Chinese Modernization. Xi delivered explanatory remarks on the draft version of the resolution.

The overall objectives of further deepening reform comprehensively are to continue improving and developing the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernize China's system and capacity for governance, according to the communique.

"By 2035, we will have finished building a high-standard socialist market economy in all respects, further improved the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, generally modernized our system and capacity for governance, and basically realized socialist modernization," it said.

All of this will lay a solid foundation for building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects by the middle of this century, it noted.

The reform tasks laid out in the resolution shall be completed by the time the People's Republic of China celebrates its 80th founding anniversary in 2029, said the communique.

The Central Committee made systematic plans for further deepening reform comprehensively, it added.

In building a high-standard socialist market economy, the role of the market must be better leveraged, with a fairer and more dynamic market environment to be fostered and resource allocation to be made as efficient and productive as possible. Restrictions on the market will be lifted while effective regulation will be ensured to better maintain order in the market and remedy market failures, said the communique.

In promoting high-quality development, the communique urged deepening supply-side structural reform, improving incentive and constraint mechanisms for promoting high-quality development, and creating new drivers and strengths for realizing growth.

"We will improve the institutions and mechanisms for fostering new quality productive forces in line with local conditions, for promoting full integration between the real economy and the digital economy, for developing the service sector, for modernizing infrastructure, and for enhancing the resilience and security of industrial and supply chains," it stated.

In supporting all-around innovation, the Party will deepen comprehensive reform in education, structural scientific and technological reform, and institutional reforms for talent development.

In improving macroeconomic governance, the communique urged pursuing coordinated reforms in the fiscal, tax, financial, and other major sectors and enhancing the consistency of macro policy orientation, with the national strategic planning system and policy coordination mechanisms to be improved.

The reform tasks laid out in the resolution shall be completed by the time the People's Republic of China celebrates its 80th founding anniversary in 2029, said the communique.

On integrated urban and rural development, the Party must promote equal exchanges and two-way flows of production factors between the cities and the countryside, so as to narrow the disparities between the two and promote their common prosperity and development, according to the communique. Reform of the land system will be deepened, it added.

Describing opening up as a "defining feature of Chinese modernization," the communique said that the Party will "steadily expand institutional opening up, deepen the foreign trade structural reform, further reform the management systems for inward and outward investment, improve planning for regional opening up, and refine the mechanisms for high-quality cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative."

QR code of Full text Resolution of 20th CPC Central Committee on further deepening reform comprehensively to



3rd Plenum Shows CPC's Self-Confidence To Tackle Big Tasks in Governance



The third plenary session of the 20th Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee was held from July 15 to 18, 2024.

When we look at the current state of the political systems of the two major powers in today's world, the United States and China, we see a glaring contrast. On one side are worrying signs of disorder. On the other side of the globe, China presents a picture of order, stability and self-assurance. This was once again on display when the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) concluded its third plenary session. It is not that China is not facing challenges and problems. But the intrinsic strengths and resilience of China's political and governance system, and its resolve to find sound practical solutions from a long-range perspective, are both undeniable and impressive. Moreover, contrary to the Western propaganda that China lacks democracy, the CPC functions on the basis of far greater internal consultation, including seeking advice from experts, rigorous inner-Party debate and consensus-building than can be seen among Republicans and Democrats in the U.S., or in any

other political party in the Western world.

From the communique issued after the third plenary session, it is apparent that the CPC, under the leadership of its General Secretary Xi Jinping, has confidently addressed two big challenges confronting the country. One is the slowdown in the economy. The other is the daunting set of tasks in governing a large and dynamically changing country like China in a law-based manner and meeting the expectations of diverse sections of its citizens in a way that advances whole process people's democracy.

The third plenary session did not produce any big-bang decisions. Nevertheless, its comprehensive and in-depth approach to a wide range of critical issues suggests that the CPC has done the necessary thinking and planning to accomplish the goals it has set for itself – namely, raising the people's quality of life and building a “great country and moving toward national rejuvenation on all fronts through Chinese modernization.”

Although details of the specific pathways to implement the third plenary session's decisions are yet to be made public, the communique makes it clear that the 20th CPC Central Committee has made "systematic plans for further deepening reform comprehensively." This will entail "building a high-standard socialist market economy." For this, the CPC has pledged to "better leverage the role of the market" and lift "restrictions on the market" along with "effective regulation."

The third plenary session has promised that "economic entities under all forms of ownership" – that is, the public and private sectors – will "have equal access to factors of production in accordance with the law, compete in the market on an equal footing, and are protected by the law as equals, thus enabling entities under different forms of ownership to complement each other and develop side by side." This sends a reassuring message to entrepreneurs and investors, both domestic and foreign.

For many years, China has been pursuing the goal of "high-quality development," and not just faster economic growth, which is the obsession of capitalist economies. The exclusive focus on achieving and maintaining higher and higher GDP growth rates has three risks: growing wealth disparity; instability in society and governance; and environmental degradation that in turn devalues the quality of life for all. China wants to remove these risks from its developmental model.

Therefore, the third plenary session has sought to balance the demands of growth, which can reverse the current economic slowdown, with the larger societal and governance imperatives. This is evident from the CPC's resolve to create "new growth drivers and strengths" for speeding up growth that promotes common prosperity and integrated urban-rural development.

The U.S. is determined to halt China's high-tech-driven economic rise, which it sees as a threat to its global domination. China needs to overcome the severe pressure imposed by Western entities. The third plenary session has responded to this challenge courageously. One of the most striking features of the CPC's new development philosophy is its strong reliance on new quality productive forces, which has now

become a new buzzword in China. It signifies the country's determination to emerge, through self-reliant efforts, as a world leader in cutting-edge technologies such as AI, robotics and quantum computing, and achieve efficiency-enhancing innovation in all economic activities.

China has already achieved extraordinary success in this respect, as is evident from its emergence as a global leader in green energy, large-storage batteries, electric vehicles, high-speed railway, telecom equipment, and execution of huge infrastructure projects.

To achieve further progress in Chinese modernization, the third plenary session has also called for "promoting full integration between the real economy and the digital economy," "enhancing the resilience and security of industrial and supply chains," and improving the quality of education and developing a quality workforce.

Another welcome feature is the third plenary session's categorical affirmation that "Chinese modernization is the modernization of harmony between humanity and nature." To achieve this, it has called for improving "ecological conservation systems, make concerted efforts to cut carbon emissions, reduce pollution, pursue green development," and "actively respond to climate change." This shows China's readiness to meet its global obligations to mitigate the climate crisis, something we don't see in many Western economies.

As a keen and long-time Indian observer of China's rise, I have two main takeaways from the third plenary of the 20th CPC Central Committee. First, India, China and other developing countries have to enhance mutual learning since we have several developmental challenges in common. Second, the U.S. and its Western allies should stop daydreaming that they can halt or reverse China's progress with sanctions, threats or military muscle-flexing. It is better for them – and for the rest of the world – to cooperate with China for mutual benefit and for the benefit of humanity as a whole.

Sudheendra Kulkarni, a special commentator on current affairs for CGTN, is a well-known Indian intellectual who was an aide to late Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

China's New Reform Agenda May Create Economic Opportunities for India: Ambassador

Chinese Ambassador to India, H.E. Mr. Xu Feihong, published an article entitled “China’s new reform agenda may create economic opportunities for India” in *The Mint*. In this article published on August 7, 2024, he outlined six key words introduced in the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, and how China’s reform, development, opening-up, peace, education, ecology can create great opportunities for India and the world. The full text is as follows:

Recently, the International Monetary Fund raised its economic growth forecast for China and India. Both Asian countries are at a critical stage of development. China wants to develop well for itself, and hopes India will develop well too. In a world where countries are interdependent, China, India and the world share a common future. The recent Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) provided a window to foresee Chinese modernization. I would like to share some key words with our Indian friends.

Reform

Reform and opening-up hold the key to the destiny of China. The Plenary meeting laid out a pathway to deepen reforms comprehensively to advance Chinese modernization. It put forth more than 300 important reforms covering various fields such as the Chinese economy, politics, culture, society and ecological conservation.

We will build a high-standard socialist market economy, foster a fairer and more dynamic market environment, and unleash internal driving forces, including the creativity of society. China’s reform project also aims to

inject positive energy into the global economy that is facing uncertainties.

Development

The Indian media worries about China’s so-called “economic slowdown.” In fact, the Chinese economy has maintained a positive recovery, with GDP growth of 5% in the first half of 2024. President Xi Jinping put forward the notion of “new quality productive forces.”

China has developed many competitive industries, such as high-end equipment, new-energy vehicles and photovoltaics. We have nurtured over 140,000 specialized and sophisticated small and medium-sized enterprises that produce novel and unique products. We will promote high-end, intelligent and green development in manufacturing, which will foster new growth drivers and strengths.

Opening-up

China is committed to opening up, and has adhered to it since the late 1970s. Momentous changes unseen in a century are accelerating and external uncertainties are mounting. However, China’s door will never be closed. It will only open wider.

Changing India-China Narrative: Chinese Envoy Invokes Economic Opportunity

The Chinese envoy's economic outreach amid the Ladakh border standoff signals Beijing's intent to normalize ties with India by projecting win-win opportunities in the economic arena, says an article published in www.indiawrites.org. This economic pitch coincides with a rethink among India's economic planners about re-opening doors for Chinese investment in India.



Rejecting the narrative of China's so-called "economic slowdown, Chinese Ambassador to India Xu Feihong has made a strong pitch for closer economic ties

with India, arguing that the new reform agenda outlined in the Third Plenum has created fresh economic opportunities for Indian companies.

"The Indian media worries about China's so-called "economic slowdown." In fact, the Chinese economy has maintained a positive recovery, with GDP growth of 5% in the first half of 2024," the Chinese envoy has written in an opinion piece published in Mint.

Alluding to the recent Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the envoy argues in the article that "in a world where countries are interdependent, China, India and the world share a common future." "China wants to develop well for itself, and hopes India will develop well too," he said.

The Chinese envoy's economic outreach amid the Ladakh border standoff signals Beijing's intent to normalize ties with India by projecting win-win opportunities in the economic arena. This economic pitch coincides with a rethink among India's economic planners about re-opening doors for Chinese investment in India.

The 2024 Economic Survey of India has advocated increasing investments from Chinese enterprises to increase exports as a viable way to curb the massive trade deficits that India has with China.

India's trade deficit with China, at over \$100 billion, has reached an all-time high. "To boost Indian manufacturing and plug India into the global supply chain, it is inevitable that India plugs itself into China's supply chain. Whether we do so by relying solely on imports or partially through Chinese investments is a choice that India has to make," the Survey stated.

"India has two options for benefiting from China plus one strategy: integrate into China's supply chain or promote foreign direct investment (FDI) from China. Of these options, focusing on FDI from China appears more promising for increasing India's exports to the US, as East Asian economies have done in the past," says the Survey. "Choosing FDI as a strategy to benefit from China plus one approach appears more advantageous than relying on trade."

"Chinese modernization is a pioneering cause. Under the leadership of the CPC, we are confident of realizing our reform targets and creating more economic opportunities for the rest of the world," he writes.

Development Opportunities

Enhancing trade and investment is part of China's broader approach to normalize relations with India. The envoy's optimism about the future of India-China relations follows two meetings between the foreign ministers of the two countries in Astana on the sidelines of the SCO summit early July and in Vientiane on the sidelines of the East Asia Summit.

"We are willing to work with India to implement an important consensus between our two countries' leaders that "China and India are not each other's threat, but cooperation partners and development opportunities," bring China-India relations back on their track of steady and sound enhancement, and realize our shared dream of development and revitalization," writes the envoy.

In his article, the envoy has signalled China's intent to increase investment in India. "China remains an attractive destination for foreign investment. In the first half of 2024, China attracted nearly 500 billion yuan in foreign investment. We are willing to share large opportunities with Indian and other foreign enterprises," he writes.

This is the second article penned by the Chinese envoy in a week. In an earlier article in The Hindu, the envoy wrote about the Five Mutuals – mutual respect, mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual accommodation and mutual accomplishment – and argued that they should also be the guiding principles for the two big neighbours to get along well. "We could work together for peaceful coexistence and insist on resolving disputes in a peaceful manner. With political trust, not even the Himalayas can stop us from strengthening friendly exchanges," he wrote.

But right now, the Himalayas are coming in the way, with the two sides still trying to end the over four-year-old deadlock in Ladakh. The Chinese envoy, however, hopes that by bolstering mutual trust and following the Five Mutuals, India and China can turn a new page in their stressed bilateral relations.

Chinese Democracy Thrives in Garden of Civilizations

In contrast to Western capitalist systems grappling with the erosion of democracy and chronic failures, China's socialist democracy thrives with vitality in advancing its modernization drive and raising the quality of people's life.

Why so? In the West, democracy often leads to a high degree of polarization and a low sense of common purpose. China's democracy bolsters national cohesion, maintains political unity and stability, and creates excellent synergy in developing the country. It pools the enormous wisdom of the people and serves their interests. It is a true democracy and it works.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the system of people's congresses -- China's fundamental political system that provides the ultimate approach to guaranteeing that the people run the country. It is an essential institutional support for the whole-process people's democracy, which is practiced in democratic elections, consultations, decision-making, management and oversight.

The annual sessions of people's congresses are first held from the grassroots upwards at township, county, city, and provincial levels and then at the highest national level, to take full cognizance of the people's aspirations and report them to upper levels. Many of the motions put forward by deputies have been carefully reviewed and included in state organs' policy decisions.

The deputies to people's congresses come from all walks of life, including rural people, blue-collar workers, and ethnic minority individuals -- groups often underrepresented in Western political systems. These deputies know about the people's needs and the realities of the country well. Through the national deputies, the voices of the people can be heard directly at the Great Hall of the People during the annual national legislative session. Democracy has long been misinterpreted, and its meaning has been

distorted by various countries. The principles of the so-called One Person, One Vote and party competition underlying the Western electoral system have often been touted as the sole criterion for democracy, despite the fact that a few powerful interest groups often control the political system, and money plays a pivotal role in Western politics.

China's democratic system is not static. Continuous innovations in the forms and channels of democracy have broadened participation. The practice of democracy has become an integral part of daily life and work. This is a source of the strong vitality of Chinese democracy.

More ways and institutions are emerging to better incorporate public opinion. Since 2015, national, provincial, and municipal legislative commissions have set up thousands of grassroots outreaches across China, ensuring that grassroots views are considered in legislation. Some 200,000 deputies' centers and liaison offices have been set up nationwide, enabling deputies to listen to people's voices and help them address concerns.

This ensures people's voices are heard, not only through their one-time vote. In eastern China's Fujian Province, for example, rural people can engage with lawmakers and contribute to decision-making freely in tea lounges.

Democracy is not an ornament but an actual instrument for addressing the people's issues. While some Western countries struggle with a widening wealth gap and other serious social problems, China has rapidly improved people's living standards, health, education and infrastructure. Roads, high-speed railways, and internet networks have expanded, providing development opportunities nationwide. Most notably, with a population of 1.4 billion, China has won the most significant battle against poverty in human history, lifting 770 million rural people out of poverty since its reform and opening up in 1978.

Beyond Western Model: How Chinese Modernization is Contributing to The World

China's modernization is reshaping the global landscape by offering an alternative to Western development models. Emphasizing cooperation, sustainability, and inclusivity, China's approach has lifted millions from poverty, advanced green technology, and fostered global partnerships, creating new pathways for progress and prosperity, particularly for the Global South.

The Chinese modernization is reshaping the global landscape by offering an alternative development path that emphasizes cooperation, sustainability, and cultural continuity, an expert said.

As China continues to prosper, its model presents new opportunities and inspirations for the global community, said Wang Yiwei, director of the Institute of International Affairs at Renmin University, in a recent interview with Xinhua.

By fostering the rise of the Global South and promoting a more inclusive approach to modernization, China is contributing to the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind.

Reform, Innovation, Sustainability

Unlike the Western model, which has often been criticized for its exploitative practices, China's approach emphasizes mutual benefits and shared progress, Wang said.

Over the past four decades, China has lifted nearly 800 million people out of extreme



This aerial photo shows a night view of the Grand Canal in Yangzhou, east China's Jiangsu Province.

poverty, accounting for almost three-quarters of the global reduction in poverty.

This success, recognized by the United Nations Development Programme, provides a compelling model for other developing countries fighting to address poverty on a large scale.

As China continues to break new ground in technology, it offers alternative models of development that do not rely on Western paradigms. The World Economic Forum noted that China's innovations are reshaping global standards, particularly in areas such as telecommunications and renewable energy.

China's commitment to environmental sustainability is exemplified by its strides in renewable energy.

The Global Energy Monitor reported that China is set to double its solar and wind capacity to 1,200 gigawatts by 2025, five years ahead of its 2030 target.

"China is a major player in global manufacturing with a full industrial chain," said Wang.

China's investments in smart grids and green technology not only enhance its own development but also contribute to global efforts to combat climate change, he added.

New Model For Global Partnerships

China's modernization strategy is inherently

linked to its vision of global cooperation, Wang noted.

Unlike the Western model, which has often been criticized for its exploitative practices, China's approach emphasizes mutual benefits and shared progress, Wang said.

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), the China International Import Expo (CIIE), as well as China's role in the global value chain, all exemplify China's approach to fostering global development through infrastructure and connectivity projects.

China's active participation in the global value chain also contributes greatly to global economic development. By exporting manufactured goods and technologies, China is helping to elevate industrial capabilities in developing countries.

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization recognizes China's role in enhancing global industrial standards and driving economic growth worldwide.

Beyond Western Narrative

China's modernization offers an alternative to the Western-centric view of development, Wang said. By prioritizing inclusivity, sustainability,

An aerial drone photo shows an industrial park of plantations with crops and vegetables planted in turn in Miyi County, southwest China's Sichuan Province.



This photo shows a city view of Shanghai, east China.



and cultural continuity, China is changing the notion that modernization must follow the Western trajectory.

China's approach to modernization reflects its unique governance model and offers a different perspective on how societies can achieve progress.

At the heart of China's modernization is a people-centered philosophy, which prioritizes the well-being of its citizens.

China's modernization is not just about achieving economic success; it's also about redefining what modernization means in the 21st century.

This approach echoes ancient Chinese wisdom. "As an old Chinese saying goes, the country is the people, and the people are the country," said Wang.

China's modernization is not just about achieving economic success; it's also about redefining what modernization means in the 21st century.

As the world is addressing complex global challenges, China's experience offers valuable lessons that could guide humanity toward a more equitable and sustainable future.



China Makes Historic Breakthroughs in Green Energy Development

China has achieved major milestones in clean energy development over the past decade, according to a new government white paper. The report highlights a significant shift towards green energy, with clean sources now comprising 26.4% of total energy use, while coal dependency continues to decrease.



China has made historic breakthroughs in green and low-carbon energy development over the past decade amid its quest for a sustainable future, according to a white paper issued recently.

As China continuously pushed reform of its energy production and consumption methods and upgraded its energy supply capacity, its clean energy development has been put on a fast track, according to the white paper titled “China’s Energy Transition.”

Clean energy accounted for 26.4 percent of the country’s total energy use in 2023, up from 15.5 percent in 2013, while the share of coal in its energy consumption dropped by 12.1 percentage points during the past decade, according to the white paper.

The country’s electricity generated from clean energy has accounted for more than half of the increase in total electricity consumption over the past decade, marking a growing share of green energy in its energy mix.

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In 2023, electricity generated from clean energy accounted for 39.7 percent of the country’s total power generation, up by around 15 percentage points from 2013.

The country’s installed capacity of clean energy reached 1,700 gigawatts last year, or 58.2 percent of the country’s total installed power generation capacity, according to the white paper.

The white paper also noted that as China tried to synergize energy transition with environmental protection, its energy consumption per unit of GDP fell evidently, down by more than 26 percent from 2013 to 2023.

QR code of Full text of China’s Energy Transition



China's Remarkable Achievements Over the Last 75 Years Belong to The World



In Beijing, the essay topic for the English test of this year's gaokao focuses on the 75th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Chinese middle school student Li Hua was asked to offer some suggestions to his foreign friend Jim, who wants to write a piece on this subject. To help enlighten Jim as well as those who are interested in China's development, the Global Times invited several foreign experts and observers to share their insights on China's great achievements in various spheres over the past seven and a half decades. This is the third piece of the series.

In 1949, China was one of the world's poorest countries. But as the country marks 75 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China this year, the Eastern nation has already become the world's second-largest economy.

In only 75 years, China has moved from an impoverished, underdeveloped country to a global economic giant and a major player in global governance. China is one of the largest and most powerful economies on the planet.

Driven by a strong desire for common development, China has brought prosperity to the world as its own interests are strongly

interlinked with the world's interests. The Eastern nation seeks a common, shared and prosperous future for all people in every corner of the world even as other large nations become increasingly inward-looking.

Over the past two decades, China has consistently been academically described as an emerging superpower as it poses what is perceived as the most significant challenge to the position that the US currently holds. For instance, China is the world's sole manufacturing superpower as its production far surpasses that of the nine next largest manufacturers combined.

China's remarkable footprints are in the global economy, infrastructure, world peace, science and technology, global governance, development and human progress in line with global development goals.

According to the National Science Foundation, China has overtaken the US in scientific patents and published reports. Furthermore, the Australian Strategic Policy Institute declared in 2023 that China is ahead of the US in 37 out of 44 areas of technology.

Notably, the think tank finds that China leads the US in the more critical areas, including nanomanufacturing, 5G, robotics and hypersonic missiles, and has six times as many patents in artificial intelligence. China's significant lead has been attributed to brains, ideology and money.

In many ways, China is an economic powerhouse. The Eastern nation has leveraged robust economic reforms and trade liberalization. Not only did China eradicate extreme poverty 10 years ahead of schedule in line with the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations (UN), but China is today an upper-middle-income country. China has successfully pulled more than 800 million people out of poverty. Today, China is on track to becoming the strongest growth engine globally with its contribution to the global GDP standing at around 18 percent.

As a top-ranking global economic giant, China's GDP grew by 5.2 percent in 2023. This growth is propped up by China's opening-up policy, as the country has left the door open to foreign businesses seeking to set up in its territories. China has emerged as a global strategic partner, playing an enormous role

in the global economy as the world's largest trading nation. It is the top trading partner with over 120 countries across the world. In 2022, China maintained its position as the second Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) destination in the world. On a purchasing power parity basis, China has long been the world's largest economy as a manufacturer, merchandise trader and holder of foreign exchange reserves.

China's remarkable footprints are in the global economy, infrastructure, world peace, science and technology, global governance, development and human progress in line with global development goals. According to the National Science Foundation, China has overtaken the US in scientific patents and published reports

Besides making an increasingly large contribution to the global economy, China is a leading contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget due to its historic commitment to peace. Since 2016, China has sponsored the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund for conflict prevention and capacity building and to support peacekeeping efforts. Among the permanent members of the UN Security Council, China is the largest troop-contributing country, having sent more than 50,000 peacekeepers on peacekeeping missions in over 20 countries and regions.

On infrastructure, the massive China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) seeks to connect Asia with Africa and Europe via land and maritime networks. Remarkably, the BRI has attracted at least three-quarters of the world's countries and 32 international organizations.

According to official records, thus far, the mega-project has established at least 3,000 cooperation projects, leading to the creation of more than 420,000 local employment opportunities. As a result, an estimated 40 million people have ultimately been lifted out of poverty. China's development over the past 75 years has been a blessing to global development, prosperity and peace.

The author is a Kenya-based journalist

China Hails Historic Olympic Performance, Emerging Stars and Breakthroughs

China's athletes delivered a historic performance at the 2024 Paris Olympics, winning 40 gold, 27 silver, and 24 bronze medals—its best-ever overseas Olympic tally. Their performance not only reflected a powerful sports legacy but also hinted at proactive planning for future Olympic success.

China's top sports official on August 20 hailed the country's athletes historic performance at the 2024 Olympics in Paris.

China secured 40 gold, 27 silver, and 24 bronze medals at the Paris Olympics, marking

the country's best ever performance at an overseas Olympic Games. Chinese athletes also set one world record and nine Olympic records.

"The Chinese sports delegation achieved breakthroughs across multiple dimensions, including the number of gold medals, the





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variety of events in which gold was won, and the number of gold medalists, showcasing a further enhancement in the overall strength of our competitive sports,” Gao Zhidan, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee (COC), said at a review meeting held in Beijing.

Gao, also head of the General Administration of Sport of China, noted that, while Chinese athletes continued to shine in traditionally strong sports, such as table tennis, diving, shooting, and weightlifting, major breakthroughs were also made in tennis, swimming and boxing. Additionally, Chinese athletes showcased great potential in emerging sports, such as climbing, skateboarding, surfing, and breaking.

Gao highlighted several standout performances, including Pan Zhanle’s world record in the men’s 100m freestyle and Zhang Yufei’s remarkable achievement of winning medals in all six of her events. Zheng Qinwen became the first Asian to win an Olympic



3

China secured 40 gold, 27 silver, and 24 bronze medals at the Paris Olympics, marking the country's best ever performance at an overseas Olympic Games. Chinese athletes also set one world record and nine Olympic records.





tennis singles title, while skateboarder Zheng Haohao, the youngest member of the Chinese delegation, also made a mark.

Gao emphasized that Chinese athletes fully embodied the spirit of both Chinese sports and the Olympic movement at the Paris Games.

“Our athletes demonstrated grace in victory and resilience in defeat,” Gao said. “Even when they didn’t win gold medals, they maintained their confidence and positivity. Many athletes also courageously spoke out against unfair treatment, showcasing the strength and confidence of Chinese youth.”

According to Gao, a total of 154 Chinese athletes across 35 different disciplines underwent 220 doping tests, all of which returned negative results.

Gao also sounded a warning concerning a decline in the performances of China’s teams in “three big ball games”, namely football, basketball and volleyball, and some events where results fell short of expectations.

“Looking ahead to the Los Angeles Olympics, we need to strengthen our sense of urgency, plan proactively, and systematically prepare for the new Olympic cycle. Once we step off the podium, everything starts from zero,” he said



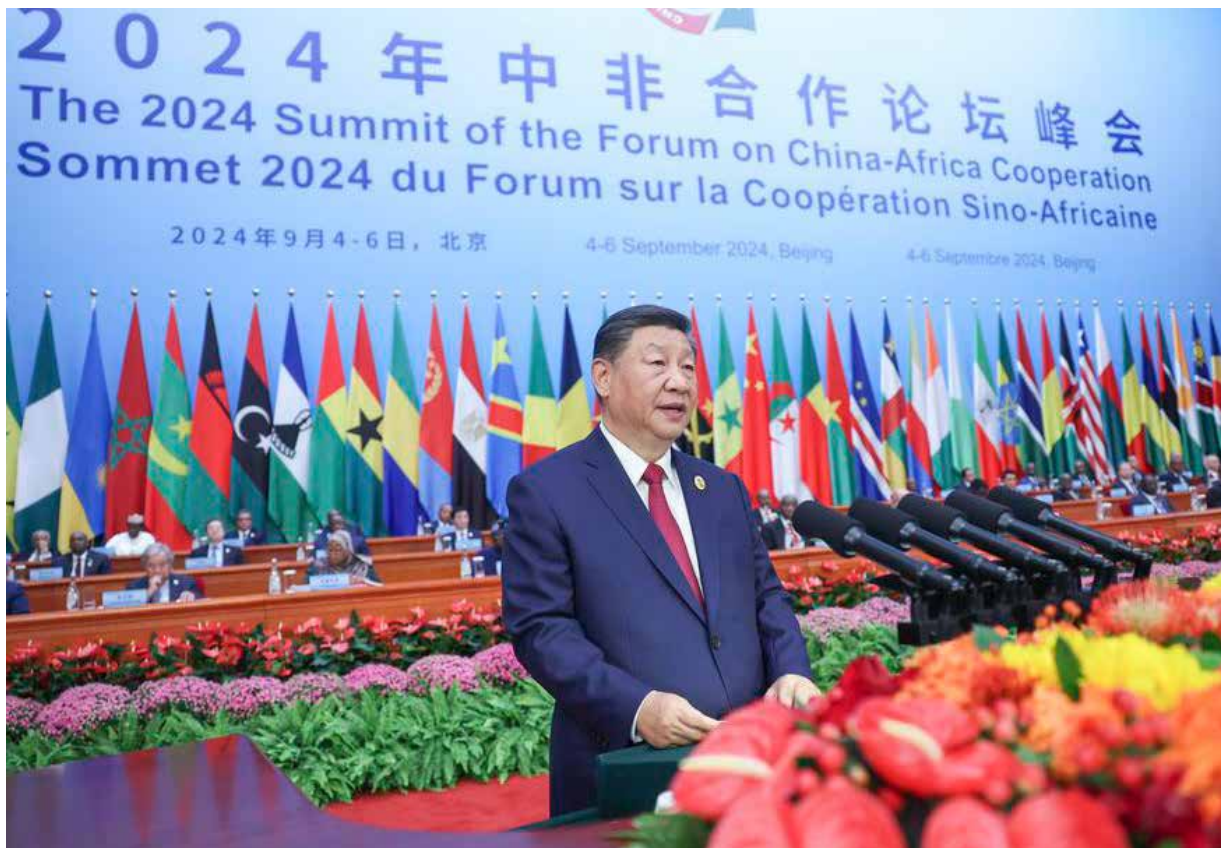


Captions

1. Gold medalist Chen Yiwen (C) of China, silver medalist Maddison Keeney (L) of Australia and bronze medalist Chang Yani of China attend the awarding ceremony after the women's 3m springboard final of diving at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Saint-Denis, France, Aug. 9, 2024.
2. Cao Yuan of China competes during the men's 10m platform final of diving at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Saint-Denis, France, Aug. 10, 2024.
3. Ma Long (L)/Wang Chuqin of China react during the table tennis men's team gold medal match at the Paris Olympics on Aug. 9, 2024.
4. Liu Huanhua of China competes during the weightlifting men's 102kg competition at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Paris, France, on Aug. 10, 2024.
5. Huang Yuting (L)/Sheng Lihao of China compete during the 10m air rifle mixed team gold medal match at the Paris Olympics on July 27, 2024.
6. Zheng Qinwen of China hits a return during the women's singles second round match against Erika Andreeva of Russia at the 2024 US Open tennis championships in New York, the United States, on Aug. 28, 2024.
7. Deng Yawen of China competes in the women's park final of cycling BMX freestyle at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Paris, France, on July 31, 2024.
8. Gold medalists of team China celebrate during the victory ceremony for women's team of table tennis at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Paris, France, on Aug. 10, 2024.
9. Athletes of Team China compete during the group all-round final of rhythmic gymnastics at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Paris, France, Aug. 10, 2024.
10. Pan Zhanle of China celebrates after the men's 100m freestyle final of swimming at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Paris, France, on July 31, 2024.
11. Li Wenwen of China competes during the weightlifting women's +81kg competition at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Paris, France, on Aug. 11, 2024.
12. Chen Yuxi/Quan Hongchan (R) of China compete during the women's synchronized 10m platform final of diving at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Saint Denis, near Paris, France, on July 31, 2024.
13. Wang Liuyi/Wang Qianyi of China compete during the duet free routine of artistic swimming at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Saint-Denis, France, Aug. 10, 2024.
14. Zheng Haohao of China competes during the women's park prelims of skateboarding at the Paris 2024 Olympic Games in Paris, France, Aug. 6, 2024.

Xi Proposes Partnership Actions to Jointly Advance Modernization with Africa

In his keynote address at the 2024 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Chinese President Xi Jinping called for strengthening China-Africa ties and advancing modernization through strategic partnerships. He outlined ten key partnership actions focusing on trade, infrastructure, healthcare, and security. Xi emphasized the importance of fair and inclusive modernization, pledging RMB 360 billion in financial support to Africa.



China and Africa have been more closely bonded in their pursuit of modernization as Chinese President Xi Jinping announced here on September 5 an upgrade of China-Africa relations and unveiled 10 partnership actions.

In his keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the 2024 Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), Xi proposed that bilateral relations between China and all African countries having diplomatic ties with China be elevated to the level of strategic relations.

He also proposed that the overall characterization of China-Africa relations be elevated to an all-weather China-Africa community with a shared future for the new era.

Modernization Vision for Global South

Xi underlined modernization as "an inalienable right of all countries" in his speech, saying there will be no global modernization without the modernization of China and Africa.

Xi said that the joint pursuit of modernization by China and Africa will set off a wave of modernization in the Global South and open a new chapter for building a community with a shared future for humanity.

He stressed jointly advancing modernization that is just and equitable, is open and win-win, puts the people first, features diversity and inclusiveness, is eco-friendly, and is underpinned by peace and security.

Xi's remarks were well received by the audience. South African President Cyril Ramaphosa emphasized the need for China and Africa to work in a spirit of cooperation and collaboration.

"China has a long history of friendship and solidarity with the people of Africa over many centuries. And we thank China for continuing to expand and develop this spirit of cooperation and collaboration with our continent," he said.

United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said China's partnerships with the African continent are a main pillar of South-South cooperation.

"China's remarkable rapid development, including eradicating poverty, provides a wealth

of experience and expertise. Africa can maximize the potential of China's support in areas from trade to finance and technology," said Guterres.

"China has a long history of friendship and solidarity with the people of Africa over many centuries. And we thank China for continuing to expand and develop this spirit of cooperation and collaboration with our continent," he said.

Concrete Partnership Actions

To materialize the modernization vision, Xi proposed 10 partnership actions to be implemented in the next three years, which cover areas of mutual learning among civilizations, trade prosperity, industrial chain cooperation, connectivity, development cooperation, health, agriculture and livelihoods, people-to-people and cultural exchanges, green development and common security.

For mutual learning among civilizations, Xi said China stands ready to work with Africa to build a platform for governance experience sharing, a China-Africa knowledge network for development, and 25 centers on China and Africa studies. China will invite 1,000 members of African political parties to China to deepen exchanges of experience in party and state governance.

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For trade prosperity, Xi said China will voluntarily and unilaterally open its market wider and has decided to give all the least developed countries having diplomatic relations with China, including 33 countries in Africa, zero-tariff treatment for 100 percent tariff lines.

This has made China the first major developing country and the first major economy to take such a step, which will help turn China's big market into Africa's big opportunity.

To strengthen industrial chain cooperation, China is willing to push forward the Pilot Zone for In-depth China-Africa Economic and Trade Cooperation, and launch an empowerment program for African small and medium-sized enterprises. A China-Africa digital technology cooperation center will be jointly built, and 20 digital demonstration projects will be initiated to embrace together the latest round of technological revolution and industrial transformation, Xi said.

In terms of partnership action for connectivity, China is prepared to carry out 30 infrastructure connectivity projects in Africa and promote together high-quality Belt and Road cooperation, he said.

As for development cooperation, China is ready to release a joint statement on deepening cooperation within the framework of the Global Development Initiative with Africa, and

implement 1,000 "small and beautiful" livelihood projects, said Xi.

Regarding the partnership action for health, Xi said China is ready to establish with Africa a hospital alliance and joint medical centers, send 2,000 medical personnel to Africa, and launch 20 programs of health facilities and malaria treatment.

To improve agriculture and livelihoods, China will provide Africa with 1 billion yuan (about 140 million U.S. dollars) in emergency food assistance, send 500 agricultural experts, and establish a China-Africa agricultural science and technology innovation alliance. Efforts will be made to encourage two-way investment for new business operations by Chinese and African companies, enable Africa to retain added value, and create at least 1 million jobs for Africa.

In terms of people-to-people exchanges, China will establish an engineering technology academy and build 10 Luban Workshops with Africa. About 60,000 training opportunities will be provided to the African people, mainly for women and young people, Xi said.

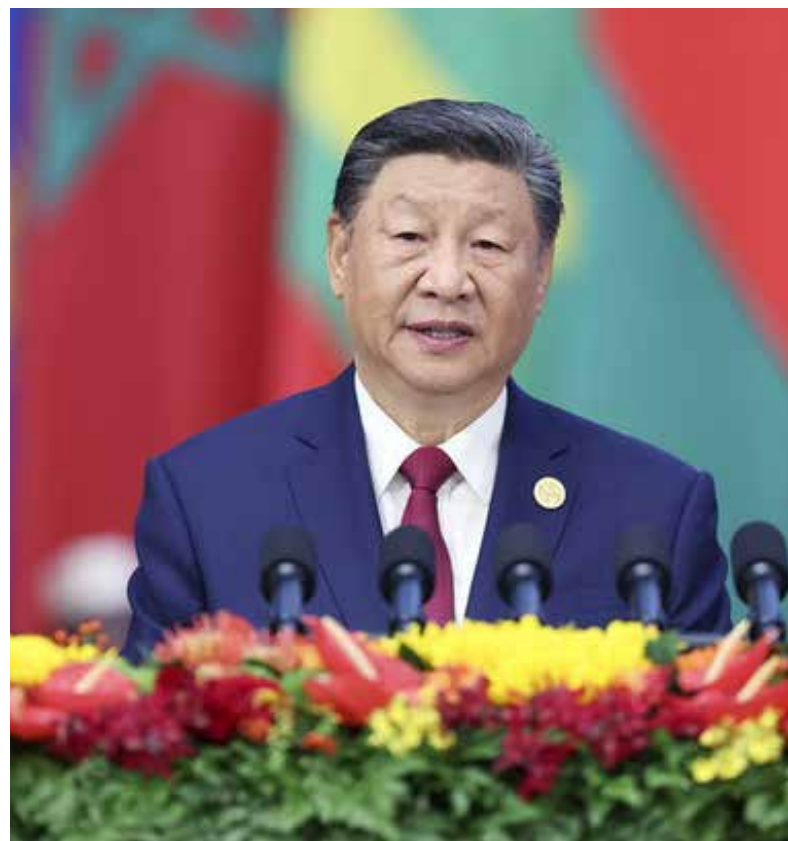


Regarding the partnership action for health, Xi said China is ready to establish with Africa a hospital alliance and joint medical centers, send 2,000 medical personnel to Africa, and launch 20 programs of health facilities and malaria treatment.

As for green development, China is ready to launch 30 clean energy projects in Africa, create a China-Africa forum on peaceful use of nuclear technology, establish together 30 joint laboratories, and collaborate on satellite remote sensing and lunar and deep-space exploration.

To ensure common security, China is willing to build with Africa a partnership for implementing the Global Security Initiative (GSI) and make it a fine example of the GSI cooperation. The country will also give Africa 1 billion yuan of grants in military assistance, Xi said.

To implement the 10 partnership actions, the Chinese government will provide 360 billion

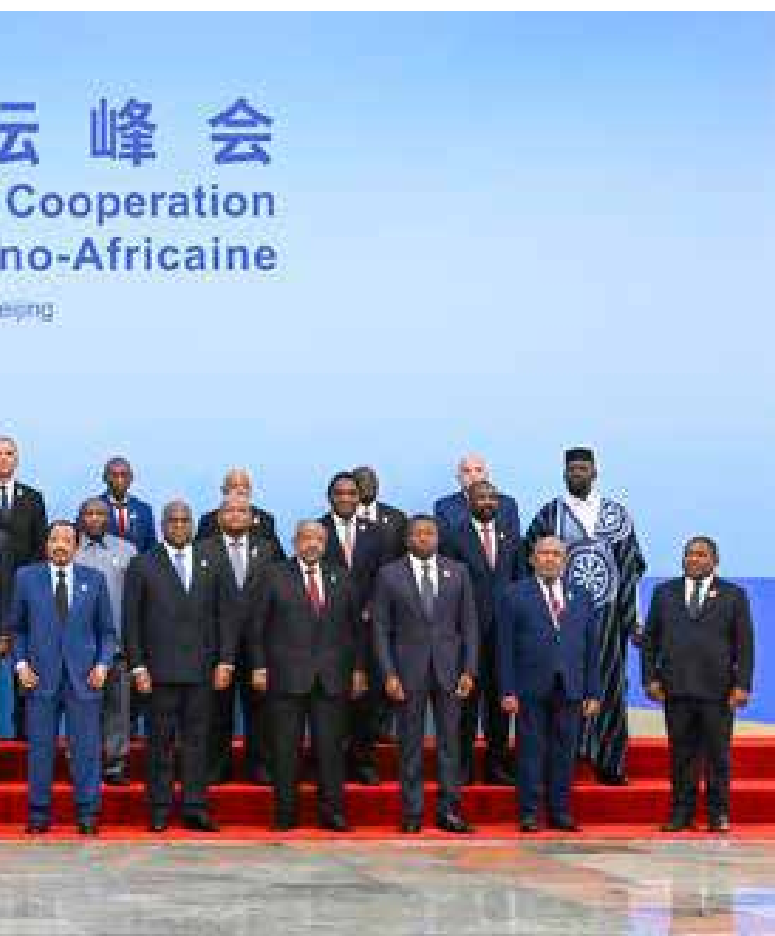


yuan of financial support through the next three years, he said.

A declaration on jointly building an all-weather China-Africa community with a shared future for the new era and an action plan of the FOCAC for the next three years were adopted at the summit.

The new practical measures announced by President Xi are further proof of his constant determination to raise China-Africa cooperation to a higher level, said Senegalese President Bassirou Diomaye Faye.

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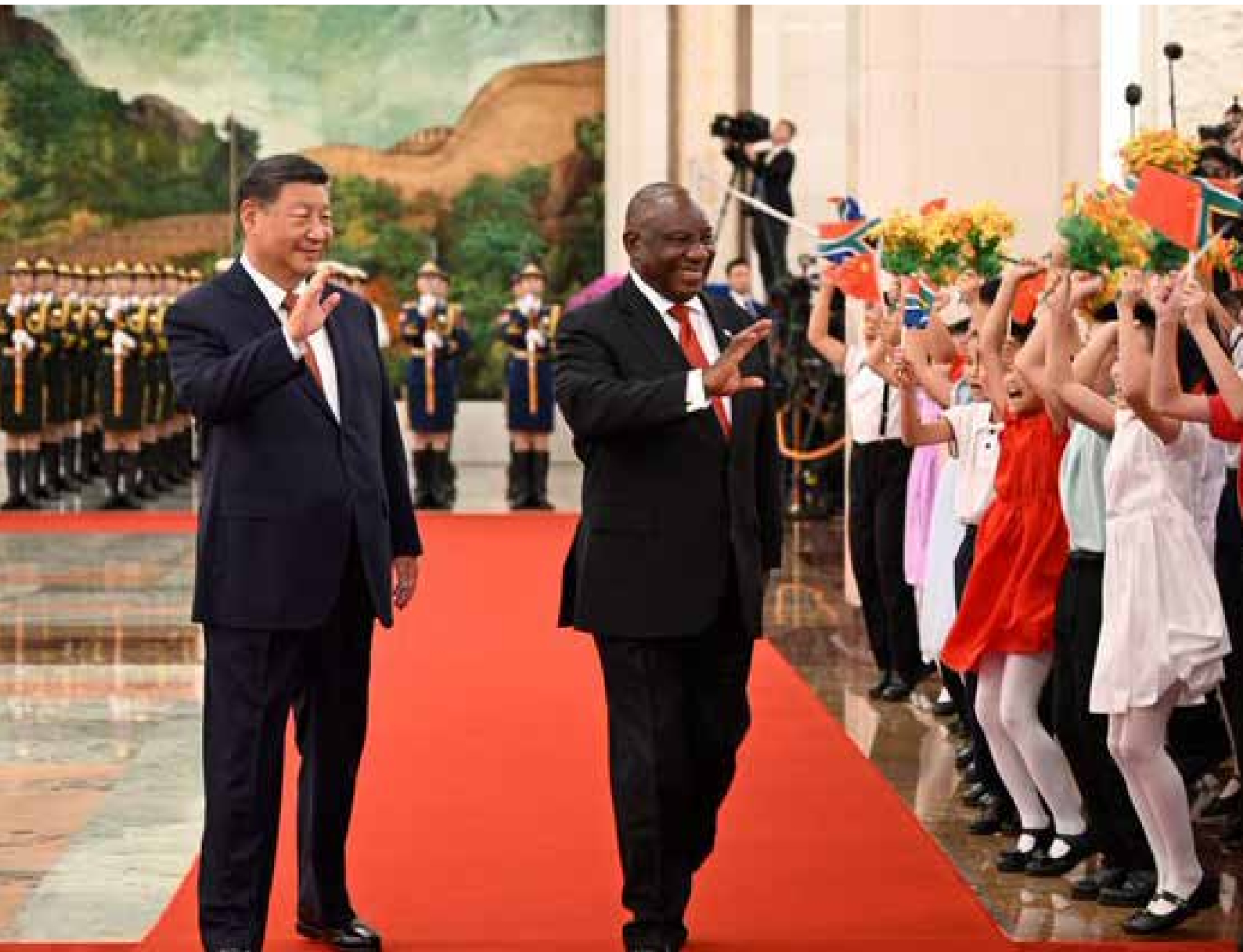


QR code of the keynote address
by Chinese President Xi Jinping
At the Opening Ceremony of the
Beijing Summit of The Forum on
China-Africa Cooperation

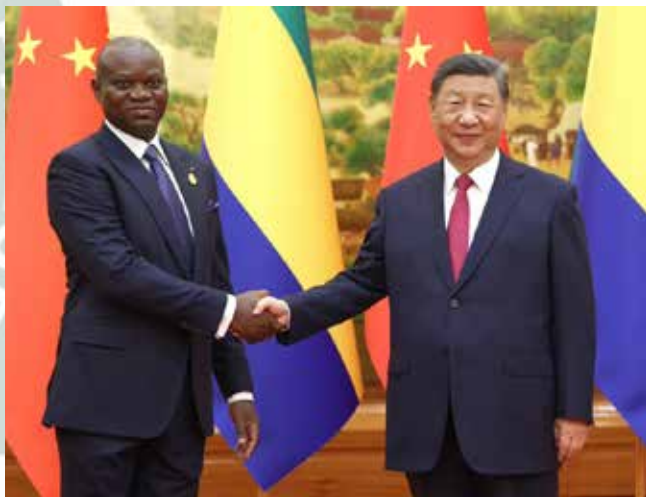


Xi Holds Bilateral Talks with Leaders on Sidelines of Forum on China-Africa Cooperation

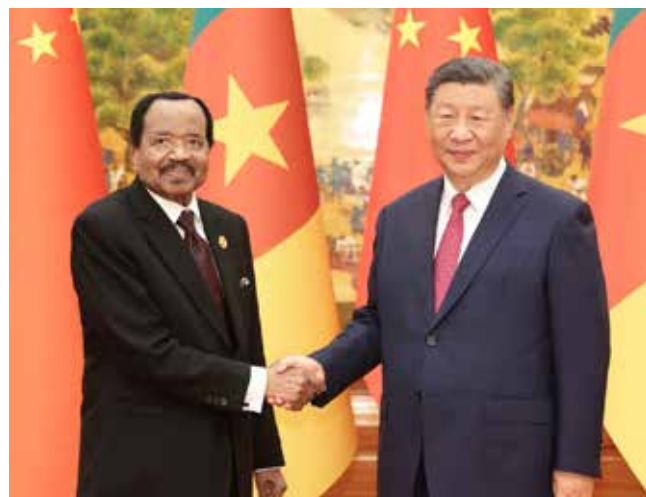
Chinese President Xi Jinping held bilateral talks with leaders of several African countries attending the 2024 Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), on September 4-6 in Beijing.



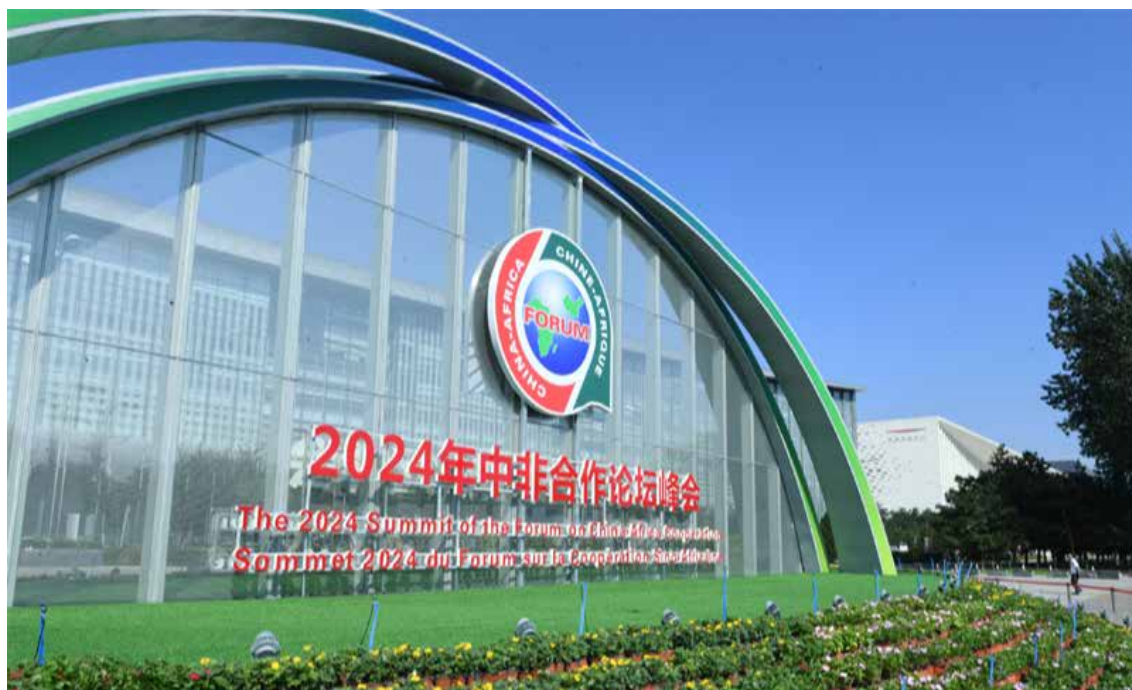
Chinese President Xi Jinping held talks with South African President Cyril Ramaphosa.



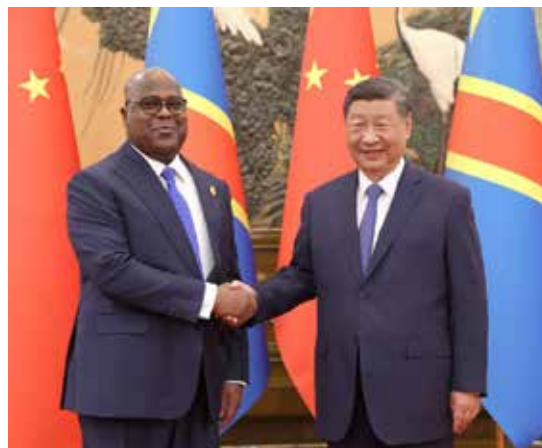
Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Gabon's President Brice Clotaire Oligui Nguema.



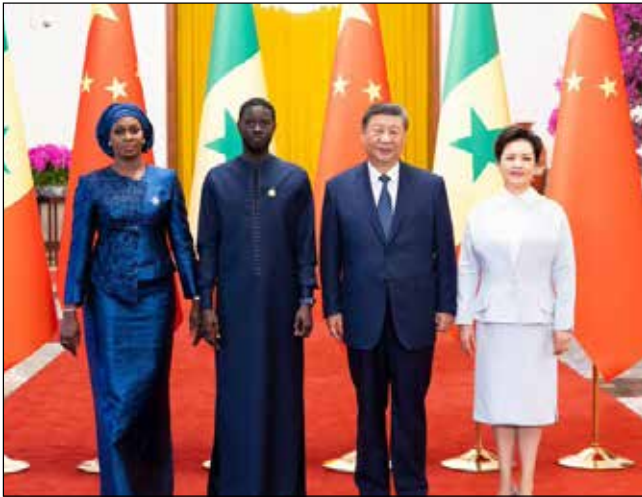
Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Cameroon's President Paul Biya.



Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Togolese President Faure Gnassingbe.



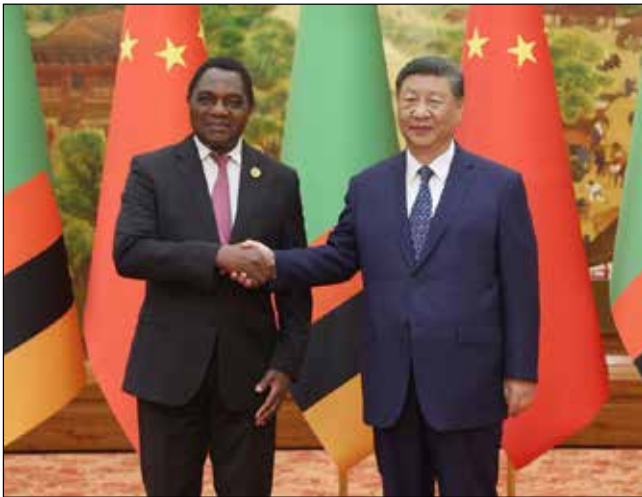
Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Felix Tshisekedi, President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



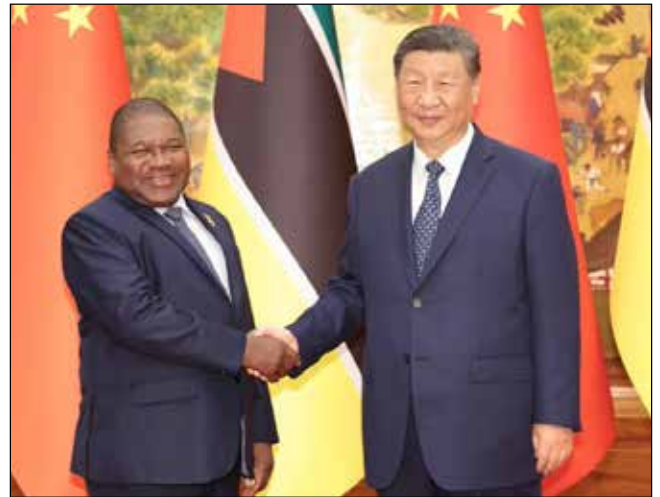
Chinese President Xi Jinping held talks with Senegal's President Bassirou Diomaye Faye.



Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Tanzania's President Samia Suluhu Hassan



Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Zambia's President Hakainde Hichilema.



Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Mozambique's President Filipe Nyusi.



Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Ethiopia's Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed.



Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Chairman of the Libyan Presidential Council Mohammad Al-Manfi.

China-Africa Economic, Trade Cooperation Reaches New Heights

At a press conference ahead of the 2024 FOCAC Summit, Assistant Minister of Commerce Tang Wenhong highlighted the growing China-Africa economic and trade cooperation, which has seen significant advancements since the 2021 FOCAC. Tang emphasized that China remains Africa's largest trading partner, with a trade volume of \$282.1 billion in 2023. The discussion focused on trade, investment, green development, and upcoming plans for deepened cooperation at the 2024 FOCAC Summit in Beijing.

China-Africa economic and trade cooperation has continued to scale new heights since the 2021 Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), delivering tangible benefits to the people of both China and Africa, Assistant Minister of Commerce Tang Wenhong said at a press conference detailing the progress and achievements that have been made under the nine cooperation programs China announced during the FOCAC's 8th Ministerial Conference held three years ago in Senegal.

These nine programs span categories such as medical and health, poverty reduction and agricultural development, trade and investment promotion, digital innovation, green development and capacity building, among others.

According to Tang, driven by programs aimed at trade and investment promotion as well as poverty reduction and agricultural development, China-Africa investment and trade cooperation has developed steadily.

Growing Trade, Investment Cooperation

"China has remained Africa's largest trading partner for 15 consecutive years," Tang said, noting that in 2023, China-Africa trade reached

282.1 billion U.S. dollars, up nearly 11 percent compared with 2021, which demonstrates the strong resilience of China-Africa trade.

In terms of investment, China-Africa investment cooperation has grown steadily. As of the end of 2023, China's direct investment stock in Africa exceeded 40 billion dollars, making it one of Africa's major sources of foreign investment, Tang said.

"In the past three years, Chinese companies have created more than 1.1 million local jobs," he said. The economic and trade cooperation zones Chinese firms have invested in and built in Africa, in sectors such as agriculture, processing and manufacturing, trade logistics and other industries, have attracted more than 1,000 companies and helped increase Africa's tax revenues and foreign exchange earnings from exports.

Meanwhile, a raft of cooperative projects, such as the Lekki port in Nigeria and the Nairobi expressway in Kenya, have materialized over the past three years, while over the past 10 years, Chinese companies have signed more than 700 billion U.S. dollars of contract projects in Africa, he said.

Chinese companies have built a number of landmark projects, as well as "small but beautiful"

projects, in the fields of transportation, energy, electricity, housing and people's livelihoods, he said. "The projects have effectively promoted local economic and social development."

Driven by green development, digital innovation and other programs, Chinese companies have also implemented a large number of clean energy projects in Africa, while exports of lithium batteries and photovoltaic products to Africa have increased significantly, Tang said.

China-Aided Projects Benefit Africa

At Tuesday's press conference, Liu Junfeng, deputy head of the China International Development Cooperation Agency, said that tasks related to Chinese aid and development cooperation under the nine programs have all been completed over the past three years, with tangible results.

For instance, 25 medical and health projects have materialized, including the China-aided headquarters for the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Bobo-Dioulasso hospital project in Burkina Faso.

To help African countries cope with the COVID-19 pandemic, China has over the past three years supplied 240 million vaccine doses, as well as batches of medicine and medical equipment to Africa, and dispatched medical teams to provide technical assistance, Liu said.

Forty-seven poverty reduction and agricultural development projects have been carried out in African countries such as Malawi, Burundi and Cote d'Ivoire. During the period, China also sent more than 500 agricultural experts to Africa, and provided emergency food aid worth nearly 700 million yuan (roughly 100 million U.S. dollars) to more than 30 countries, including Djibouti, Gambia and Mali, according to Liu.

He said China has also provided assistance to African countries in areas including employment promotion, digital innovation, green development, capacity building and people-to-people exchanges.

FOCAC Summit To Further Ties

Tang said China and Africa will continue to deepen their friendship and discuss cooperation plans during the FOCAC 2024 Summit, scheduled to be held in Beijing from Sept. 4 to 6.

"China will expand institutional opening up to Africa and deepen cooperation on industrial and supply chains, so as to further advance China-Africa economic cooperation and development linkage for shared benefits," Tang said.

Shen Xiang, director of the West Asia and Africa Department under the Ministry of Commerce, said at the press conference that China has been actively exploring new models of financial cooperation with Africa and is committed to providing support for the sustainable economic development of African countries.

"In the future, we will continue to encourage and support financial institutions from China and Africa to innovate financial cooperation models, enrich financial service products, and focus on supporting cooperation on green development, digital economy and the development of small and medium-sized enterprises," Shen said.

The economic and trade cooperation zones Chinese firms have invested in and built in Africa, in sectors such as agriculture, processing and manufacturing, trade logistics and other industries, have attracted more than 1,000 companies and helped increase Africa's tax revenues and foreign exchange earnings from exports.

He said that a conference of Chinese and African entrepreneurs will also be held during the summit, featuring two discussion topics on industrial and supply chain cooperation and the development of emerging industries.

The discussions will enable the sharing of successful experience in cooperation between Chinese and African entrepreneurs under the guidance of the forum's initiatives, with a view to exploring new cooperation opportunities, he said.

"The entrepreneurs conference will encourage Chinese and African business communities to communicate and build consensus, promote the implementation of new measures for practical cooperation, further expand the influence of the summit, and promote the high-quality development of China-Africa economic and trade cooperation," Shen said.

Wang Yi Meets Jaishankar in Astana, Calls for Positive Thinking

On July 4, 2024, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Indian External Affairs Minister Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar in Astana.

Wang Yi said that at a time when the changes unseen in a century are accelerating, China and India, as representatives of two ancient civilizations, major developing countries and emerging economies, are at a critical juncture in the process of national revitalization, and upholding good-neighborliness and friendship and realizing common development serve the fundamental interests of the two countries and two peoples and also in line with the correct historical logic. The two sides should view bilateral relations from a strategic perspective, strengthen communication and properly handle differences to ensure the sound and stable development of China-India relations. He called on China and India to follow the important common understandings reached between the leaders of the two countries, respect, understand, trust, and accommodate each other, and help each other succeed, exploring the right way for the two big neighbors to get along with each other. The two sides should adhere to positive thinking, properly handling and controlling the situation in the border areas, while actively resuming normal exchanges to promote each other and move forward together.

Wang Yi emphasized that this year marks the 70th anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Chinese leaders, together with leaders from India and Myanmar, jointly advocated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, contributing the oriental wisdom to

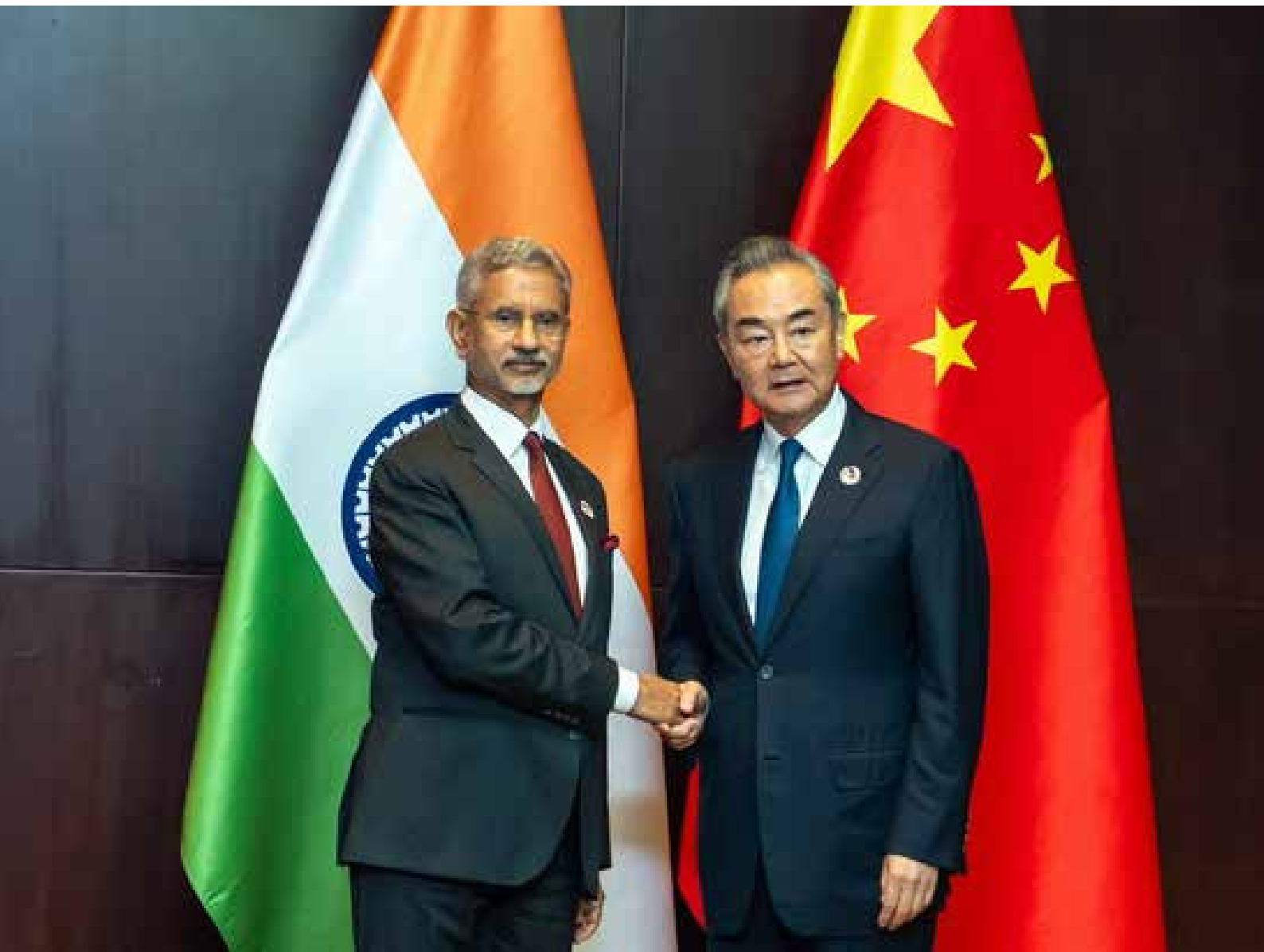
and setting a correct benchmark for building the post-war international order and handling state-to-state relations. Seventy years later today, the two sides have the responsibility and the obligation to carry forward the spirit of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and add new dimensions. As countries of the “Global South”, China and India should join hands to oppose unilateral bullying, resist camp confrontation, safeguard the common interests of developing countries, and make due contributions to regional and world peace, stability and development.

Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar said that, the current geopolitical situation is very complex, and India and China, two big neighbors, face common challenges. India and China share broad common interests, and developing stable and predictable India-China relations serves the interests of both sides and will benefit the region and the world. India hopes to work with China to constructively resolve specific differences and turn a new page in India-China relations as soon as possible, guided by the grand vision agreed upon by the leaders of the two sides. China will soon take over the rotating presidency of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). India supports China in performing its duties and is ready to strengthen coordination and cooperation in multilateral mechanisms. India will adhere to an independent foreign policy, uphold the concept of multilateralism, work for a multipolar world and safeguard the common interests of developing countries.

The two sides agreed to work for stability in the border areas and hold a new round of consultations on the boundary issue at an early date.

Wang Yi, Jaishankar Hold Talks in Vientiane, Stresses on Stable China-India Relation

In a meeting in Vientiane, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Foreign Minister Wang Yi conveyed to India's External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar that the two sides should take a rational approach to rise above differences and frictions, to promote the improvement as well as stable and sustainable development of China-India relations.



On July 25, 2024, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Indian External Affairs Minister Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar in Vientiane.

Wang Yi said that in the face of the current complex international landscape and daunting global challenges, China and India, as two major neighboring developing countries and emerging economies, should step up dialogue and communication, increase understanding and mutual trust, properly handle differences, and develop mutually beneficial cooperation. With a sense of responsibility for history, for the people and for the world, the two sides should take a rational approach to rise above differences and frictions, to promote the improvement as well as stable and sustainable development of China-India relations.

Wang Yi said that the important impact of China-India relations goes beyond bilateral scope. Improving bilateral relations should reflect the strategic vision of China and India as two major emerging and developing countries. Handling the differences between the two countries should demonstrate the political wisdom of China and India as two ancient civilizations. Tackling global challenges should embody the solidarity and cooperation of countries of the “Global South”. It is hoped that the two sides will work together to actively explore the right way for the two big neighbors to get along with each other,

and guide all communities to develop positive perceptions of each other. Wang Yi emphasized that a China-India relationship back on the right track serves the interests of both sides and meets the shared aspiration of countries of the “Global South”.

Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar said that India and China are two countries with the largest populations, and two major emerging economies and ancient civilizations with long histories. Maintaining stable and predictable development of the bilateral relations is entirely in the interests of the two sides, and holds special significance to upholding regional peace and promoting multi-polarity. India and China have broad converging interests and face the shadow brought by the situation in the border areas. But the Indian side is ready to take a historic, strategic and open perspective to find solutions to the differences and get the bilateral relations back to a positive and constructive track.

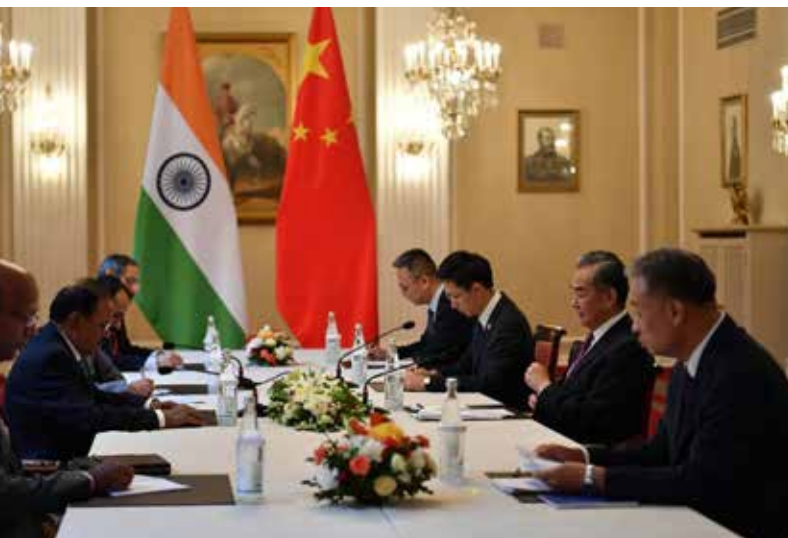
The two sides agreed to make concerted efforts to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas, and work for new progress in consultations on border affairs.

The two sides indicated their readiness to strengthen communication within the framework of East Asia cooperation platform, SCO, G20 and BRICS, and jointly practise multilateralism and uphold the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries.



China, India Pledge to Work Together for Improvement of Bilateral Relations

In a meeting on the sidelines of the BRICS NSAs meeting in St. Petersburg, China's Wang Yi and India's Ajit Doval discussed border issues and agreed to strengthen cooperation. Both sides stressed the importance of stability for regional peace, pledging to handle differences pragmatically and focus on mutual development.



Wang Yi, director of the Office of the Central Commission for Foreign Affairs, held talks with India's National Security Advisor Ajit Doval in Russia's St. Petersburg on September 12, during which the two sides agreed to work together to create conditions for the improvement of bilateral relations.

During their talks on the sidelines of a meeting of the BRICS high-ranking officials responsible for security matters, Wang and Doval discussed the progress made in the recent consultations on border issues. Both parties expressed the belief that the stability of China-India relations is in the fundamental and long-term interests of the two peoples and conducive to regional peace and development.

Both China and India agreed to implement the consensus reached by the heads of the two countries, enhance mutual understanding and trust, maintain continuous communication, and create conditions for boosting bilateral ties.

Wang, also a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, stressed that facing a turbulent world, as two ancient Eastern civilizations and emerging developing countries, China and India should adhere to independence, choose unity and cooperation, and avoid consuming each other.

Wang expressed the hope that the two sides properly handle their differences in a pragmatic approach and find a right way to get along with each other, in order to push the China-India relations back on track for healthy, stable, and sustainable development.

For his part, Doval noted that India and China should focus on their own and common development. He believed that the rapid development of 2.8 billion Indian and Chinese people will change the whole world.

"Wang stressed that facing a turbulent world, China and India should adhere to independence, choose unity and cooperation, and avoid consuming each other."

Beijing Central Axis Inscribed on UNESCO World Heritage List

China's Beijing Central Axis has been inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, marking the country's 59th listing. This historic ensemble stretches 7.8 kilometers through Beijing, featuring imperial palaces, gardens, and ancient city management sites, showcasing traditional Chinese capital planning principles.





Beijing Central Axis: A Building Ensemble Exhibiting the Ideal Order of the “Chinese Capital” has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List, becoming China’s 59th World Heritage Site. It was announced at the 46th session of the World Heritage Committee in New Delhi, India, on July 27.

With its roots dating back to the paradigm of ideal capital planning in traditional Chinese culture, the Beijing Central Axis shows an ensemble of building complexes and archaeological sites that governs the overall layout of Beijing’s old city.

Stretching 7.8 kilometers north-south through the heart of Beijing, the inscribed property comprises 15 components, with the

Bell and Drum Towers at its northern end and Yongdingmen Gate at the southern end.

The complex encompasses imperial palaces and gardens, imperial sacrificial buildings, ancient city management facilities, national ceremonial and public buildings, and central axis road remains.

According to Lyu Zhou, director of the National Heritage Center at Tsinghua University, this paradigm of city planning traces back to Kaogongji (Book of Diverse Crafts), written before 221 BCE, which outlines the rituals and order in the planning of a capital city.

The book’s accounts include “court in the front, market in the back”, corresponding to the Forbidden City and the markets at the Bell and

Drum Towers area, as well as “an ancestral temple on the left, an altar of land and grain on the right”, denoting the Imperial Ancestral Temple and the Altar of Land and Grain, located symmetrically on the east and west sides of the Central Axis.

Construction of the Beijing Central Axis began in the 13th century and took shape in the 16th century. It has undergone constant refinement over the past seven centuries and continues to influence Beijing’s urban development to this day.

“The Beijing Central Axis is a carrier of traditional Chinese concepts and beliefs, constructing a symbol for national order and witnessing the formation of the Chinese cultural tradition of inclusion and diversity,” Lyu says.

The Beijing Central Axis provides an exceptional material testimony to the philosophy of “neutrality and harmony” prized in the Chinese tradition. It is an outstanding example representing the mature stage of the urban central axis of Chinese capitals, and also the best-preserved capital central axis in China, according to the National Cultural Heritage Administration of the PRC.



China and India Holds Meeting of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on China-India Border Affairs

On July 31, 2024, Director-General of the Department of Boundary and Ocean Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Hong Liang and Joint Secretary of the East Asia Division of Ministry of External Affairs of India Gourangalal Das co-chaired the 30th Meeting of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination (WMCC) on China-India Border Affairs in New Delhi. Representatives of government agencies for foreign affairs, national defense and immigration affairs of the two countries attended the meeting.

The two sides agreed to actively implement the important common understandings reached at the recent bilateral meeting between the two

foreign ministers, focus on specific issues related to the China-India border, accommodate each other's legitimate concerns and reach a mutually acceptable solution at an early date. The two sides agreed to maintain communication through diplomatic and military channels, strengthen negotiation mechanism building, speed up the negotiation process, and turn over a new leaf in the border situation at an early date so as to promote the sound and steady development of China-India relations. The two sides agreed to strictly abide by the agreements already reached and continue to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas.



China, India Agree Turn a New Page on Border Situation at an Early Date

On August 29, 2024, Director-General of the Department of Boundary and Ocean Affairs of the Foreign Ministry Hong Liang and Joint Secretary of the East Asia Division of the Ministry of External Affairs of India Gourangalal Das co-chaired the 31st Meeting of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination (WMCC) on China-India Border Affairs in Beijing. Representatives of government agencies for foreign affairs, national defense and immigration affairs of the two countries attended the meeting. The meeting was held in a positive, friendly and candid atmosphere.

The two sides agreed to work together to turn the page on the border situation at an early date

in accordance with the guiding principles of the important common understandings reached between the two foreign ministers recently. The two sides had an in-depth exchange of views on relevant issues in the border areas, further narrowed differences and expanded consensus, agreed to strengthen dialogue and consultation, accommodate each other's legitimate concerns and reach a mutually acceptable solution at an early date. The two sides agreed to consolidate the outcomes of consultations, strictly abide by border-related agreements and confidence-building measures, and continue to jointly safeguard peace and tranquility in the border areas.



Warm Welcome Reception For Ambassador Xu: Joint Efforts Needed for Better India-China Relations



On July 5, 2024, the Chinese Embassy in India held a reception to welcome H.E. Ambassador Xu Feihong and his wife, Madam Tan Yuxiu, in New Delhi. Over 500 guests attended the reception, including representatives from the Indian government, political parties, think tanks, media, enterprises, diplomatic corps, and Chinese communities. Mr. Kong Xianhua and Mr. Xu Wei, Chinese Consul-Generals in Mumbai and Kolkata, attended the reception.

In his speech, Ambassador Xu Feihong said, I am very honored to be appointed by President Xi Jinping as the 17th Chinese Ambassador to India. Since taking office, I have met with many Indian friends and listened to their views. We all recognize the importance of bilateral relations, and have confidence in their prospects. The confidence comes from the strategic guidance of the leaders of the two countries. President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi attach great importance to China-India relations. They reached important consensus that China and India are cooperation partners and development opportunities, not competitors or threats, and charted the course for the development of bilateral relations. The confidence also comes



from the practical need for mutually beneficial cooperation, as well as the solid foundation of people-to-people friendship.

I am very honored to be appointed by President Xi Jinping as the 17th Chinese Ambassador to India. Since taking office, I have met with many Indian friends and listened to their views. We all recognize the importance of bilateral relations, and have confidence in their prospects. The confidence comes from the strategic guidance of the leaders of the two countries.

Xu Feihong stressed that the improvement and development of bilateral relations will not come naturally like the monsoon in New Delhi. It can't happen without the joint efforts of both sides. China and India are close neighbors. If we only look through our own perspective, neither of us can see the whole picture of the Himalayas. Only if we stand high, can we look far with vision and conviction. I look forward to working with Indian friends from all communities to follow the guidance of our leaders, carry forward the spirit of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, enhance political mutual trust, advance exchanges and cooperation,

properly manage differences, cooperate closely in international fora, and move China-India relations forward along the sound and stable track.

The reception was held in a warm atmosphere. The embassy presented a series of short videos to showcase China's high-quality development, and held the "Tea for Harmony Yaji Cultural Salon". The guests conveyed heartfelt congratulations and warm welcome to Ambassador Xu and his wife, believing that Ambassador Xu's speech boosted the confidence in the prospects for the development of China-India relations, and expressed their willingness to work together to promote the growth of the ties between India and China.

Xu Feihong stressed that the improvement and development of bilateral relations will not come naturally like the monsoon in New Delhi. It can't happen without the joint efforts of both sides. China and India are close neighbors.

QR code of Remarks by H.E. Xu Feihong, Ambassador of China to India at the Welcome Reception



Chinese Embassy Celebrates 97th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Liberation Army

At a reception in New Delhi to mark the 97th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army (PLA), Ambassador Xu Feihong emphasized China's commitment to global security and called for deeper China-India cooperation to promote peace, stability, and shared regional interests.



the 97th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA). Ambassador Xu Feihong and Defense Attaché, Rear Admiral Ji Mingzhou addressed the reception. Over 400 guests were invited, including diplomats and military attachés in the embassies, as well as representatives from all walks of life in India.

In his speech, Ambassador Xu Feihong said that, the Chinese military has provided strong support for safeguarding national sovereignty, security and development interests, and has made positive contributions to building a community with a shared future for mankind. China will continue to fully implement the Global Security Initiative, strengthen international security cooperation, and jointly build a world of lasting peace and universal security. China and India should implement the important consensus reached by the leaders of the two countries, promote the development of bilateral relations along a healthy and stable track, and jointly promote regional and world peace and stability.

Defense Attaché Ji Mingzhou pointed out in his speech, over the past 97 years, the PLA has performed immortal feats in national independence, liberation and prosperity.

On July 30th, 2024, the Chinese Embassy in India held a reception at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in New Delhi to celebrate

At present, we are accelerating the modernization of national defense and the military, and striving to achieve the centenary goal of the founding of the PLA. In recent years, the Chinese military has actively provided public security products to the international community in the fields of UN peacekeeping, anti-terrorism, overseas escort, and humanitarian assistance, becoming a staunch force in maintaining world peace and stability.

The reception showed the guests a series of pictures and played several special videos in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The guests

warmly congratulated the 97th anniversary of the founding of the PLA, highly praised the achievements of China's national defense and military construction in the new era, and positively evaluated the contribution of the Chinese military to maintaining world peace.

"China and India should promote the development of bilateral relations along a healthy and stable track, and jointly promote regional and world peace and stability."



Celebrating 70th Anniversary of Panchsheel: Let the Spirit of Five Principles Guide China-India Relations

At a seminar held on the 70th Anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence on July 4, 2024, Ambassador Xu Feihong emphasized that China and India should carry forward the spirit of the Five Principles, promote the healthy and stable development of China-India relations, and build a community with a shared future for mankind.



On July 4, 2024, the Chinese Embassy in India held a Seminar on the 70th Anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Ambassador Xu Feihong delivered a keynote speech. About 30

representatives from India's political parties, think tanks, universities, media and friendship organizations attended the Seminar.

Ambassador Xu elucidated the key elements of the important address delivered by President

Xi Jinping at the conference marking the 70th anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Ambassador Xu reviewed the 70-year development of the Five Principles, and expounded on its relevance for our times. He emphasized that China and India should carry forward the spirit of the Five Principles, promote the healthy and stable development of China-India relations, and build a community with a shared future for mankind. The two sides should accurately grasp the characterization of the bilateral relationship and establish a model of positive interaction, properly manage the divergence and avoid the mindset of competition and confrontation, focus on the mutually beneficial cooperation and advance the coordinated development, and make unremitting efforts toward a brighter future of the two peoples and humanity.

The Indian participants agreed that against the backdrop of the profound transformation of international situations and amounting global challenges, the Five Principles is of even greater relevance. As the joint advocates, India and China should follow the spirit of the Five Principles, mutually respect each other's

core interests, strengthen communication and dialogues, promote people-to-people exchanges and mutually beneficial cooperation, so as to push forward the development of bilateral relations, and jointly maintain peace and stability of the world.

Ambassador Xu reviewed the 70-year development of the Five Principles, and expounded on its relevance for our times. He emphasized that China and India should carry forward the spirit of the Five Principles, promote the healthy and stable development of China-India relations, and build a community with a shared future for mankind.

QR code of Remarks by H.E. Xu Feihong, Chinese Ambassador to India at the Seminar on the 70th Anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence



Joining Hands to Advance Modernization and Achieve Common Development of China and India

In his keynote speech at the conference on "Deepening Reform to Advance Modernization: How China and India Can Contribute to Each Other's Success," Chinese Ambassador Xu Feihong underlined that China would like to work with India to help each other succeed on the way to modernization. The conference, organised by Centre for Global India Insights, a think tank focused on global affairs, and Institute of Social Sciences, and supported by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China, was held in New Delhi on September 19, 2024.

Distinguished Guests,
Dear Friends,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Good afternoon! Namaste!

Today we are holding a forum on the theme of "Deepening Reform to Advance Modernization: How China and India Can Contribute to Each Other's Success". It aims to exchange experiences with Indian friends in deepening reform and advancing modernization with friends from India, and exploring ways to promote cooperation between China and India. First of all, on behalf of the Chinese Embassy, I'd like to extend a warm welcome to all the guests here, and express my sincere thanks to the co-organizers of the forum, the Center for Global India Insights and the Institute of Social Sciences.

Recently, the Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China was successfully held, which attracted widespread attention from the world. This is a meeting of great importance taking place at a critical time for our endeavor to build a great country and move toward national rejuvenation on all fronts through Chinese modernization. It drew up the grand blueprint for further deepening reform comprehensively and advancing Chinese modernization. It sent a clear signal that China is determined to promote high-quality development and high-standard opening up. I would like to share with you my understanding of the key points of the plenary session.



Firstly, the plenary session sounded the clarion call for further deepening reform comprehensively. The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978 ushered in a new period of China's reform and opening up and socialist modernization. The Third Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee in 2013 initiated a new era of comprehensively deepening reform with systematic and holistic plans. The Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee made clear the overall objectives of further deepening reform comprehensively, which is to continue improving



and developing the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and modernize China's system and capacity for governance. By 2035, we will have finished building a high-standard socialist market economy in all respects, further improved the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, generally modernized our system and capacity for governance, and basically realized socialist modernization. All of this will lay a solid foundation for building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects by the middle of this century. It pointed out that the key direction for further deepening reform comprehensively is to focus on building a high-standard socialist market economy, advancing whole-process people's democracy, developing a strong socialist culture in China, raising the people's quality of life, building a Beautiful China, advancing the Peaceful China Initiative to a higher level, and improving the Party's capacity for leadership and long-term governance. It unveiled the roadmap and timetable of reform, put forward more than 300 major reform measures, and emphasized that the reform tasks shall be completed by 2029. This shows the firm determination and confidence to carry out the reform to the end.

Secondly, the plenary session opened up broad prospects for Chinese modernization. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as its core has united and led the entire Party and Chinese people of all ethnic groups to successfully promote and expand Chinese modernization.

The reform measures planned and deployed in this plenary session are centered on the theme of advancing Chinese modernization. We will build a high-standard socialist market economy, which provides an important guarantee for Chinese modernization. We will promote high-quality economic development, strive to create new growth drivers and strengths, support all-around innovation, and strengthen the basic and strategic underpinnings of education, science and technology, and talents. We will promote the development of new quality productive forces that are characterized by high technology, high performance, and high quality. We will establish a mechanism for ensuring funding increases for future industries, and elevate national standards to guide the upgrading of traditional industries. All these measures will provide strong impetus and institutional support, and open up new prospects for Chinese modernization.

Thirdly, the plenary session demonstrated China's firm determination to expand opening up. President Xi Jinping has repeatedly stressed that China's door will never be closed, and it will only open even wider. This plenary session once again clarified that we will remain committed to the basic state policy of opening to the outside world, continue to promote reform through opening up, and develop new institutions for a higher-standard open economy. We will steadily expand institutional opening up, promote alignment with high-standard international economic and trade rule, and open up China's commodity, services, capital, and labor markets

wider to the outside world in an orderly manner. We will further reform the management systems for inward and outward investment, and remove all restrictions on foreign investment access in the manufacturing sector. We will promote wider opening with regard to telecommunications, the internet, education, culture, medical services, and other sectors in a well-conceived way. We will ensure national treatment for foreign-funded enterprises, and foster a first-rate business environment that is market-oriented, law-based, and internationalized. We will facilitate international cooperation in industrial and supply chains. Recently, China has allowed the establishment of wholly foreign-owned hospitals in certain cities, which fully demonstrates that we do what we say. We will leverage the strengths of China's enormous market, continuously expand the depth and breadth of opening-up, promote the benign interaction between China and the world economy, and provide broader market and more cooperation opportunities for the other countries.

Since 1990s, India has actively promoted economic and social reforms. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, the Indian government put forward the policy of "Reform, Perform and Transform", and India's economy maintains rapid development and people's living standards improve continuously. I would congratulate on the achievements India has made through reforms. Only China and India can understand how many efforts should be made to promote reform in a country with a population of 1.4 billion. We are willing to enhance experience-sharing on reforms with the Indian side, synergize our development strategies, learn from each other's strengths and make progress together.

Dear friends,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Achieving modernization is the common expectation of all countries in the world. The Western approach to modernization has inflicted immense sufferings on developing countries, including China and India. Since the end of World War II, developing countries such as China and India have achieved independence and development one after another, and have been endeavoring to redress the historical injustices of the modernization process. As President Xi Jinping pointed out, the modernization we are pursuing is not for China

alone, but for all developing countries through our joint efforts. Chinese modernization has contributed Chinese wisdom, Chinese solutions, and Chinese strength to the world. Chinese modernization has debunked the myth that modernization equals westernization, expanded options for developing countries in pursuing modernization, and promoted the process of global modernization.

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. Computed by constant prices, China's GDP in 2023 was 223 times of that in 1952, with an average annual growth rate of 7.9 percent, which contributes 17% of the world's GDP. China's manufacturing output has ranked first in the world for 14 consecutive years. China has become the largest goods trader, the second largest services trader, the second largest commodity consumption market, and the largest holder of foreign exchange reserves. From 2013 to 2023, China contributed more than 30% to global economic growth on average, and become the strongest engine for global economic growth. This fully demonstrates that the Chinese path to modernization is right and will continue to be successful.

Recently, President Xi Jinping attended the Opening Ceremony of the Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, and put forward that China and African countries should jointly advance modernization that is just and equitable, that is open and win-win, that puts the people first, that features diversity and inclusiveness, that is eco-friendly, and that is underpinned by peace and security. The six-point proposition answers the historical question of how developing countries can achieve modernization and what kind of modernization they can achieve. It is widely accepted by African leaders, and will have a significant and far-reaching impact on spearheading faster modernization of the Global South and advancing global modernization.

Friends,

Ladies and gentlemen,

China and India are important neighbors, major developing countries and emerging economies, and both are at a critical stage of national development and rejuvenation. China has put forward the goal to build China into a great modern socialist country in all respects through the middle of this century. India also

has the vision of “Viksit Bharat 2047”. China would like to work with India to help each other succeed on the way to modernization, achieve common development and revitalisation, and join hands to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

Firstly, we should adhere to the guidance of the important consensuses reached by the leaders of the two countries and jointly seek ways for neighboring major countries to live in peace. Every country needs a peaceful and stable environment to achieve modernization. Chinese modernization is the modernization of peaceful development. China will not tread the old path of war, colonization, and plunder taken by some countries. At the conference marking the 70th anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, President Xi Jinping reiterated that China’s resolve to stay on the path of peaceful development will not change. The leaders of China and India reached important consensuses such as “China and India are partners rather than rivals, and are not threats to each other but opportunities for each other’s development”. They not only point out the direction for the development of bilateral relations, but also provide important guidelines for the two countries to promote modernization.



Mahatma Gandhi once observed that China and India are fellow travelers sharing weal and woe in a common journey. In the new era, we should firmly implement the important consensuses reached by the leaders of the two countries, and carry forward the spirit of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. We should follow the principles of mutual respect,

mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual accommodation and mutual accomplishment, and forge a right path for our two neighbouring major countries to coexist in harmony and develop hand in hand, so as to provide solid guarantees for our modernization. We need to correctly view each other's development and strategic intentions, firmly steer bilateral relations in the right direction, and mutually accommodate each other's core interests and major concerns. We need to properly handle differences through dialogue, steadily promote exchanges and cooperation at all levels in various fields, prevent our cooperation from being disrupted by a single incident, and jointly usher in a new chapter in China-India relations.

Secondly, we should focus on the well-being of the two peoples and share the opportunities of modernization and development. China and India are both among the largest developing countries. We both shoulder the important task of developing the economy and improving people's livelihood, and also enjoy broad space for mutually beneficial cooperation. Development is the greatest common interest between China and India. China has become India's largest trading partner, and bilateral trade volume reached 136.2 billion USD last year. Chinese companies in India have created employment opportunities for the Indian people, and have made positive contributions to India's economic development. Since last year, the Chinese Embassy and Consulates-General in India have issued more than 400,000 visas to Indians, greatly facilitating people from all walks of life in India to visit China for exchanges and cooperation.

At present, India is implementing the initiatives such as “Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India)” and “Make in India”, and is committed to becoming a global manufacturing hub. China is advancing Chinese modernization on all fronts and promoting high-standard opening up, which will provide new cooperation opportunities to all countries including India. We are willing to strengthen exchanges of modernization experience with India, jointly make the cake of cooperation bigger, and better benefit the two countries and two peoples. The economic and trade structures of China and India are highly complementary. We welcome more Indian commodity to enter the Chinese

market, and more Indian enterprises to invest in China. It is hoped that the Indian side could provide sound business environment for the Chinese enterprises in India. The foundation of China-India people-to-people friendship is profound. We are willing to advance exchanges and cooperation with India in science and technology, education, culture and tourism. We also expect positive measures from India in resuming direct flights and facilitating visas for Chinese citizens.

Thirdly, we should uphold the interests of developing countries and jointly advance the modernization in the Global South. The current transformations of the world unseen in a century are unfolding at a faster pace. The geopolitical conflicts are spilling over and dragging on, economic globalization encounters headwinds, and unilateralism and protectionism are on the rise, which pose real challenges to the modernization in the Global South. Both China and India are important members of the Global South and backbones in safeguarding the interests of developing countries. China attaches great importance to the cooperation in the Global South. President Xi Jinping put forward the initiative of open and inclusive cooperation in the Global South, which injects strong impetus into the common development and cooperation of the Global South. Prime Minister Modi also proposed the "Global Development Compact" initiative to promote development cooperation in the Global South.

Modernization is an inalienable right of developing countries. The Global South countries are watching how China and India strengthen coordination and cooperation, and lead the development and revitalization of the Global South. We stand ready to work with India and other countries of the Global South to follow the trend of the times featuring peace, development and win-win cooperation, advocate an equal and orderly multipolar world and a universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization, and practice true multilateralism. We should promote the political settlement of international and regional hotspot issues, bring development back to the center of the international agenda, and enhance inter-civilization communication and dialogue. We should safeguard the common interests of developing countries, and join hands



to take the lead in building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Dear friends,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Achieving modernization is the common aspiration of China and India, and deepening reform is the only way to it. Advancing mutually beneficial cooperation and helping each other succeed will significantly promote our respective modernization causes. This is the biggest overall picture of China-India relations. A sound and stable relationship between China and India not only concerns the development of the two countries, but also the cause of peace and development of Asia and mankind at large. At present, China-India relations are at a crucial stage of improvement and development. Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Indian External Affairs Minister Dr. Jaishankar twice in the past two months, and met with Indian National Security Advisor Mr. Ajit Doval a few days ago. They had in-depth communication and reached important consensus on the improvement of bilateral relations. We are fully confident about the future of our bilateral relations. It is hoped that people from all walks of life of the two countries actively contribute to the great cause of China-India friendship and cooperation, and push forward the sound and stable development of China-India relations.

Finally, I wish the forum a great success.

Thank you!

Ambassador Xu Highlights 'Five Mutuals' for Improving India-China Relations

In an article for *The Hindu*, China's Ambassador Xu Feihong outlined the "Five Mutuals" — respect, understanding, trust, accommodation, and accomplishment — as key principles for improving India-China relations. Citing past cooperation, Xu emphasized the need for both nations to work together for regional stability and mutual growth.

On August 3, 2024, H.E. Mr. Xu Feihong, China's Ambassador to India publishes an article entitled *The Five Guidelines to A Dragon-Elephant Tango* in *The Hindu*, stressing that leaders of China and India have

reached an important consensus that China and India are not rivals or threats to each other, but are partners in cooperation and development opportunities. This provides a clear direction for the development of bilateral relations. Foreign

The five guidelines to a Dragon-Elephant tango

I arrived in New Delhi, on May 10, as the 17th Chinese Ambassador to India, and presented the letter of credence to the President of India, Droupadi Murmu, on May 31. Over the past three months, I have met many Indian friends from all walks of life and visited two other States. I am glad to see that this land, which has nurtured a splendid ancient civilization, is brimming with new vitality. I am also deeply impressed by the broad public support for China-India friendship, and the confidence and the expectations for bilateral relations.

Five guidelines of 'Mutuals'
China and India are close neighbours. We learned from each other in ancient times, shared wealth and won in modern times, and have a common cause of rejuvenation today. China-India relations have become one of the most important bilateral relations. President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi attach great importance to China-India relations, and have reached an important consensus that China and India are not rivals or threats to each other, but are partners in cooperation and development opportunities. This provides a clear direction for the development of bilateral relations. We need to figure out how to implement it. Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with India's External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar twice recently, and stressed that China and India should adhere to mutual respect, mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual accommodation and mutual accomplishment. The "Five Mutuals" provide a significant path for us to implement the above consensus. They should also be the guiding principles for the two big neighbours to get along well. Against the backdrop of profound changes unseen in a century, I believe that the "Five Mutuals" are conducive to bring China-India relations back to a stable and sound track.

Mutual respect is the prerequisite for the development of China-India relations. As an Italian proverb goes, "jinsi dai waiho zhen" (which roughly means "adapt the environment in which you are living"). Not long ago, I visited Maharashtra, attended a traditional Indian wedding, wore local folk costumes and tasted masala tea. I realise that as two ancient civilisations, both China and India have their own uniqueness in terms of dietary habits, lifestyles, cultural traditions and development paths. However, these differences did not impede us from attracting and inspiring each other in history. In the new era, it is of even greater significance for us to view each other with an open mind, respect each other's development paths, social systems and role on the world stage, and jointly promote development and prosperity



Xu Feihong
the 17th Chinese
Ambassador to India

of the two countries, the region and the world. Mutual understanding is the basis of the development of China-India relations. The two peoples empathised with and supported each other in their respective struggles for national independence and liberation. China understands India's aspiration for national rejuvenation, and supports India's foreign policy of strategic autonomy. We are both among the largest developing countries. No country understands better than China what a great cause it is to enable more than 1.4 billion Indians to live a good life, and how much effort it requires. Meanwhile, when I interacted with the Indian people, I found that the exchanges and understanding between us are not enough. We need to further promote dialogue and communication at all levels in various fields, encourage the two peoples to have more exchanges, and promote mutual understanding and political trust, so as to consolidate the political and public foundation for the development of bilateral relations.

Mutual trust is the key to the development of China-India relations. The international situation is more volatile and uncertain than before. More and more people have realised that as being among the largest developing countries, China and India should avoid mutual suspicion and animosity in order to rise together. We need to view bilateral relations from a strategic perspective, form the right perception of each other, view each other's strategic intentions objectively, and stick to the right vision - that China and India are partners and development opportunities to each other instead of being rivals or threats. We could work together for peaceful coexistence and insist on resolving disputes in a peaceful manner. With political trust, not even the Himalayas can stop us from strengthening friendly exchanges. Without it, not even level land can bring us together. The Chinese people are willing to be good friends and partners of the Indian people forever, living in harmony and pursuing common development.

An 'all-round relationship'
Mutual accommodation is the guarantee of the development of China-India relations. China and India are neighbours who cannot be moved away. It is natural for us to have differences and frictions. The key is to form a correct perception of differences and handle them in a proper manner. As we both inherit the political wisdom of ancient oriental civilisations, it is believed that we can find effective ways to mutually accommodate each other's core interests and major concerns, properly handle differences through dialogue, and reach a mutually acceptable solution. Meanwhile, our relationship is all-round and cannot be defined by certain

differences, and our cooperation cannot be disrupted by a single incident.

Mutual accomplishment is the direction of the development of China-India relations. As important emerging economies, China and India are both at a critical stage of national development and revitalisation, and enjoy broad common interests and the space for cooperation. The third plenary session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which concluded recently, launched a new journey of comprehensively deepening reform. China is advancing Chinese modernisation on all fronts, which will provide new opportunities to the world. India also has the vision of "Viksit Bharat 2047". China hopes to develop itself well and wishes India the same. We are glad to see India make new achievements in national development and play a constructive role in international and regional affairs. We would like to work with India to help each other succeed, achieve common development and revitalisation, promote the unity and cooperation of the Global South, and join hands to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

From the principles of peaceful coexistence

The "Five Mutuals" carry forward and further develop the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and echo the "mutual respect, mutual sensitivity and mutual interests" proposed by the Indian leader. They are also a useful guide for both sides to implement the important consensus reached by the two leaders. I believe that they will be understood and recognised by the Indian side. It is normal to have ups and downs in China-India relations. I believe that as two great ancient civilisations, both sides can look beyond the borders and steer bilateral relations in the right direction, and jointly usher in a new future. In June 2024, I attended the inauguration of the new campus of Nalanda University in Bihar, and visited its ancient ruins where Monk Xuanzang travelled nearly 1,400 years ago. I deeply recognise that we had close historical and cultural ties. In the 21st century, there is no reason why we cannot develop bilateral relations well.

President Xi Jinping stated that if China and India speak with one voice, the whole world will listen. Prime Minister Modi said India and China are "two bodies with one spirit". A "Dragon-Elephant Tango" is the only correct choice for the two sides. I firmly believe that under the strategic guidance of the two leaders, both sides have enough wisdom and the capability to handle bilateral relations well and forge a right path for our neighbouring countries to coexist in harmony and develop hand in hand.

Minister Wang Yi met with India's External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar twice recently, and stressed that China and India should adhere to mutual respect, mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual accommodation and mutual accomplishment. The "Five Mutuels" carry forward and further develop the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. They are also a useful guide for both sides to implement the important consensus reached by the two leaders. He firmly believes that under the strategic guidance of the two leaders, both sides have enough wisdom and the capability to handle bilateral relations well and forge a right path for the neighbouring countries to coexist in harmony and develop hand in hand. The full text is as follows:

I arrived in New Delhi, on May 10, as the 17th Chinese Ambassador to India, and presented the letter of credence to the President of India, Droupadi Murmu, on May 31. Over the past three months, I have met many Indian friends from all walks of life and visited two other States. I am glad to see that this land, which has nurtured a splendid ancient civilization, is brimming with new vitality. I am also deeply impressed by the broad public support for China-India friendship, and the confidence and the expectations for bilateral relations.

Five Guidelines of 'Mutuals'

China and India are close neighbours. We learned from each other in ancient times, shared weal and woe in modern times, and have a common cause of rejuvenation today. China-India relations have become one of the most important bilateral relations. President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi attach great importance to China-India relations, and have reached an important consensus that China and India are not rivals or threats to each other, but are partners in cooperation and development opportunities. This provides a clear direction for the development of bilateral relations. We need to figure out how to implement it. Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with India's External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar twice recently, and stressed that China and India should adhere to mutual respect, mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual accommodation and mutual accomplishment. The "Five Mutuels" provide a significant path for us to implement the above consensus. They should also be the guiding

principles for the two big neighbours to get along well. Against the backdrop of profound changes unseen in a century, I believe that the "Five Mutuels" are conducive to bring China-India relations back to a stable and sound track.

Mutual respect is the prerequisite for the development of China-India relations. As an Indian proverb goes, "jaisa des waisa bhes" (which roughly means 'adapt the environment in which you are living'). Not long ago, I visited Maharashtra, attended a traditional Indian wedding, wore local folk costumes and tasted masala tea. I realise that as two ancient civilisations, both China and India have their own uniqueness in terms of dietary habits, lifestyles, cultural traditions and development paths. However, these differences did not impede us from attracting and inspiring each other in history. In the new era, it is of even greater significance for us to view each other with an open mind, respect each other's development path, social system and role on the world stage, and jointly promote development and prosperity of the two countries, the region and the world.

Mutual understanding is the basis of the development of China-India relations. The two peoples empathised with and supported each other in their respective struggles for national independence and liberation. China understands India's aspiration for national rejuvenation, and supports India's foreign policy of strategic autonomy. We are both among the largest developing countries. No country understands better than China what a great cause it is to enable more than 1.4 billion Indians to live a good life, and how much effort it requires. Meanwhile, when I interacted with the Indian people, I found that the exchanges and understanding between us are not enough. We need to further promote dialogue and communication at all levels in various fields, encourage the two peoples to have more exchanges, and promote mutual understanding and political trust, so as to consolidate the political and public foundation for the development of bilateral relations.

Mutual trust is the key to the development of China-India relations. The international situation is more volatile and uncertain than before. More and more people have realised that as being among the largest developing countries, China and India should avoid mutual suspicion

and attrition in order to rise together. We need to view bilateral relations from a strategic perspective, form the right perception of each other, view each other's strategic intentions objectively, and stick to the right vision — that China and India are partners and development opportunities to each other instead of being rivals or threats. We could work together for peaceful coexistence and insist on resolving disputes in a peaceful manner. With political trust, not even the Himalayas can stop us from strengthening friendly exchanges. Without it, not even level land can bring us together. The Chinese people are willing to be good friends and partners of the Indian people forever, living in harmony and pursuing common development.

An 'All-Round Relationship'

Mutual accommodation is the guarantee of the development of China-India relations. China and India are neighbours who cannot be moved away. It is natural for us to have differences and frictions. The key is to form a correct perception of differences and handle them in a proper manner. As we both inherit the political wisdom of ancient oriental civilisations, it is believed that we can find effective ways to mutually accommodate each other's core interests and major concerns, properly handle differences through dialogue, and reach a mutually acceptable solution. Meanwhile, our relationship is all-round and cannot be defined by certain differences, and our cooperation cannot be disrupted by a single incident.

Mutual accomplishment is the direction of the development of China-India relations. As important emerging economies, China and India are both at a critical stage of national development and revitalisation, and enjoy broad common interests and the space for cooperation. The third plenary session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, which concluded recently, launched a new journey of comprehensively deepening reform. China is advancing Chinese modernisation on all fronts, which will provide new opportunities to the world. India also has the vision of "Viksit Bharat 2047".

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Ambassador Xu Visits Kotnis Memorial: China Will Always Remember his Heroic Deeds

Ambassador Xu Feihong paid a tribute to Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis during a visit to Solapur, Maharashtra and highlighted his legacy as a symbol of India-China friendship. At the unveiling of Dr. Kotnis' bronze statue, Xu emphasized the importance of youth exchanges to deepen bilateral ties and carry forward Kotnis' spirit.

On July 10, 2024, H. E. Mr. Xu Feihong, Chinese Ambassador to India, visited the Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis' Memorial in Solapur, Maharashtra. Chinese Consul General in Mumbai Mr. Kong Xianhua attended the event.

Ambassador Xu Feihong laid a wreath at the statue of Dr. Kotnis. Accompanied by local officials and Mr. Jadhav, Chairman of the Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee, Ambassador Xu watched the exhibits at Dr. Kotnis' former residence and the elegiac couplet written by Chairman Mao Zedong, and had a cordial conversation with Dr. Kotnis' relatives.

Ambassador Xu Feihong and Consul General Kong Xianhua visited the Camp No.1 High School of Solapur to attend the Donation Ceremony of the Bronze Statue of Dr. Kotnis and unveiled the statue.

Ambassador Xu Feihong delivered a speech, saying that 86 years ago, Dr. Kotnis went to China during the most difficult time for the Chinese people to support the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, and dedicated his best years and selfless love to China. We will always remember his heroic name and deeds. We have done and will continue to do things for the development of





Dr. Kotnis' hometown. Only by strengthening the exchanges between the young people of China and India, can the seeds of our friendship take roots and blossom. I believe that the China-India relationship will definitely move forward along the sound and stable track. This must also be what Dr. Kotnis wished to see.

The Indian friends present at the event said that Dr. Kotnis is an excellent son of the Indian people, and a significant symbol of India-China friendship. We would like to carry forward the spirit of Dr. Kotnis to promote

the development of India-China relations. We are touched by the visit of the Chinese ambassador. Representatives of the students expressed their gratitude to the Chinese side for helping to improve the school facilities and bringing warmth and happiness to them.

QR code of H.E. Ambassador Xu Feihong's Speech at the Donation Ceremony of the Bronze Statue of Dr. Dwarkanath Shantaram Kotnis at the Camp No.1 High School of Solapur



Ambassador Xu hold talks with Indian Celebrities in Literary and Art Circles

On July 31, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Xu Feihong held talks with the delegation of Indian celebrities in the literary and art circles. The two sides had friendly exchanges on China-India cultural exchanges and other issues of common interest.

Ambassador Xu Feihong said that China and India have many touching stories of friendly exchanges in history. Xuanzang's Buddhist practice in Nalanda was well-known in both countries. Tagore's visit to China 100 years ago promoted cultural exchanges between China and India. The deeds of Dr. Kotnis who served and sacrificed in the Chinese People's war of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression have always been praised by the two peoples. China and India have many connections and

similarities in the fields of literature, music, philosophy, fine arts, history, etc. It is hoped that the Indian literary and art circles could give full play to the role as a bridge and bond for China-India friendship. Next year marks the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and India. The two sides should implement the important consensuses reached by the leaders of the two countries, carry forward the spirit of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, adhere to the "five mutuals" proposed by Foreign Minister Wang Yi in his recent meeting with External Affairs Minister Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, and actively promote the improvement and development of China-India relations.



From July 25 to 30, at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the Chinese Embassy in India organized the delegation to visit China. The delegation visited Beijing, Changzhou and Nanjing.

Ambassador Xu Congratulates Indian Students for Winning Chinese Government Scholarships

On 20 August, H.E. Mr. Xu Feihong, Chinese Ambassador to India attended the Pre-Departure Orientation for Chinese Government Scholarship Winners from India and delivered a speech. Counsellor Yang Xiuhua, Counsellor Yu Jing, young Chinese diplomats, Professor B.R. Deepak of Jawaharlal Nehru University, and Indian scholarship winners attended the event. Representatives from China Scholarship Council and Beijing Language and Culture University joined the event online.

Ambassador Xu congratulated the Indian students for winning the Chinese government scholarships. He addressed the importance of the Third Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, emphasizing that China's new reform agenda may create economic opportunities for India. As major developing countries with ancient civilizations, China and India should adhere to mutual respect, mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual accommodation and mutual accomplishment, so as to implement the important consensus reached by President Xi



Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He encouraged Indian students to indulge themselves in Chinese culture, history and society, renew the story of friendly exchanges and become ambassadors between China and India.

The participants had friendly interactions, sharing thoughts and willingness to get an in-depth knowledge of China to deepen mutual understandings and friendship. Professor Deepak encouraged the students to cherish the opportunity to study in China, experience Chinese culture, enhance their understanding of China and the Chinese people, and become bridges and bonds of both countries.



Ambassador Xu Visits Mahatma Gandhi's Former Residence and Sabarmati Riverfront Development Project

Chinese Ambassador Xu Feihong revisited Mahatma Gandhi's former residence in Ahmedabad, recalling President Xi Jinping's 2014 state visit to India, which marked the beginning of a significant diplomatic chapter between the two nations.



On September 5, 2024, H.E. Mr. Xu Feihong, Chinese Ambassador to India, visited Mahatma Gandhi's former residence and the Sabarmati riverfront development project in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.

Xu Feihong said that in the golden autumn of September ten years ago, President Xi Jinping started his first state visit to India from Gujarat. Accompanied by Prime Minister Modi, he visited Mahatma Gandhi's former residence and Sabarmati riverfront development project. The two leaders held fruitful talks and reached broad consensus.

President Xi Jinping stressed during the visit that the peoples of China and India live next to each other. They have had exchanges and mutual learning in ancient times, have shared weal and woe in recent times, and are now committed to common rejuvenation.

The two countries should respect each other, learn from each other, build good-neighborly and friendly relations, and go forward hand in hand.

Xu Feihong pointed out that ten years later, we follow President Xi Jinping's footsteps at a critical stage of the development of China-India relations, reviewing the past and looking to the future, draw strength for moving forward. Just as the riverfront park is still expanding its construction, we hope people from all walks of life in China and India uphold the principles of "mutual respect, mutual understanding, mutual trust, mutual accommodation and mutual accomplishment", spare no efforts to advance our relationship on a sound and stable track and bring more benefits to the people of the two countries and the world.

Ambassador's Diary: Meetings



Ambassador Xu Feihong Met H.E. Chang Jae-bok, Ambassador of ROK to India



On July 3, 2024, Ambassador Xu Feihong met G. Devarajan, General Secretary of All India Forward Bloc, and exchanged views on China-India relations and other issues of common interest.



On August 28, 2024, Ambassador Xu Feihong met H.E. Ibrahim Shaheeb, High Commissioner of Maldives to India, and exchanged views on China-Maldives relations and other issues of common interest.



Ambassador Xu Feihong met Mr. Himadri Suwan, Chairperson of Confederation of Young Leaders of India



On July 2, 2024, Ambassador Xu Feihong met Mr. Manish Chand, Editor-in-Chief of India Writes Network and CEO of TGII Media Private Limited, and exchanged views on China-India relations as well as international and regional issues of common interest.



On August 21, 2024, Ambassador Xu Feihong met Mr. Chandrakant Salunkhe, President of SME Chamber of India, sharing thoughts on strengthening China-India economic and commercial cooperation.



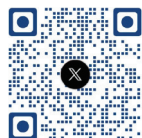
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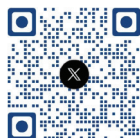


A view of the China National Convention Center, the National Stadium, also known as the Bird's Nest

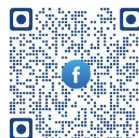
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