

中国新闻

NEWS FROM CHINA

VOL. XXVII No. 12

December 2015

Rs. 20.00





Ambassador Le Yucheng transferred the donation by the Red Cross Society of China to the Red Cross Society of India for Tamil Nadu flood.



Ambassador Le Yucheng met with Mr Anoop Mishra, Secretary General of Lok Sabha.



Ambassador Le Yucheng met with Mr Okram Ibobi Singh, Chief Minister of Manipur Pradesh.



Ambassador Le Yucheng met with Mr Shivraj Singh Chouhan, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.



Ambassador Le Yucheng remarked at the Army War College, Mhow.



Ambassador Le Yucheng met with Mr Strobe Talbott, President of Brookings Institution.

President Xi Jinping Attends Paris Climate Change Conference and Chairs Summit of FOCAC

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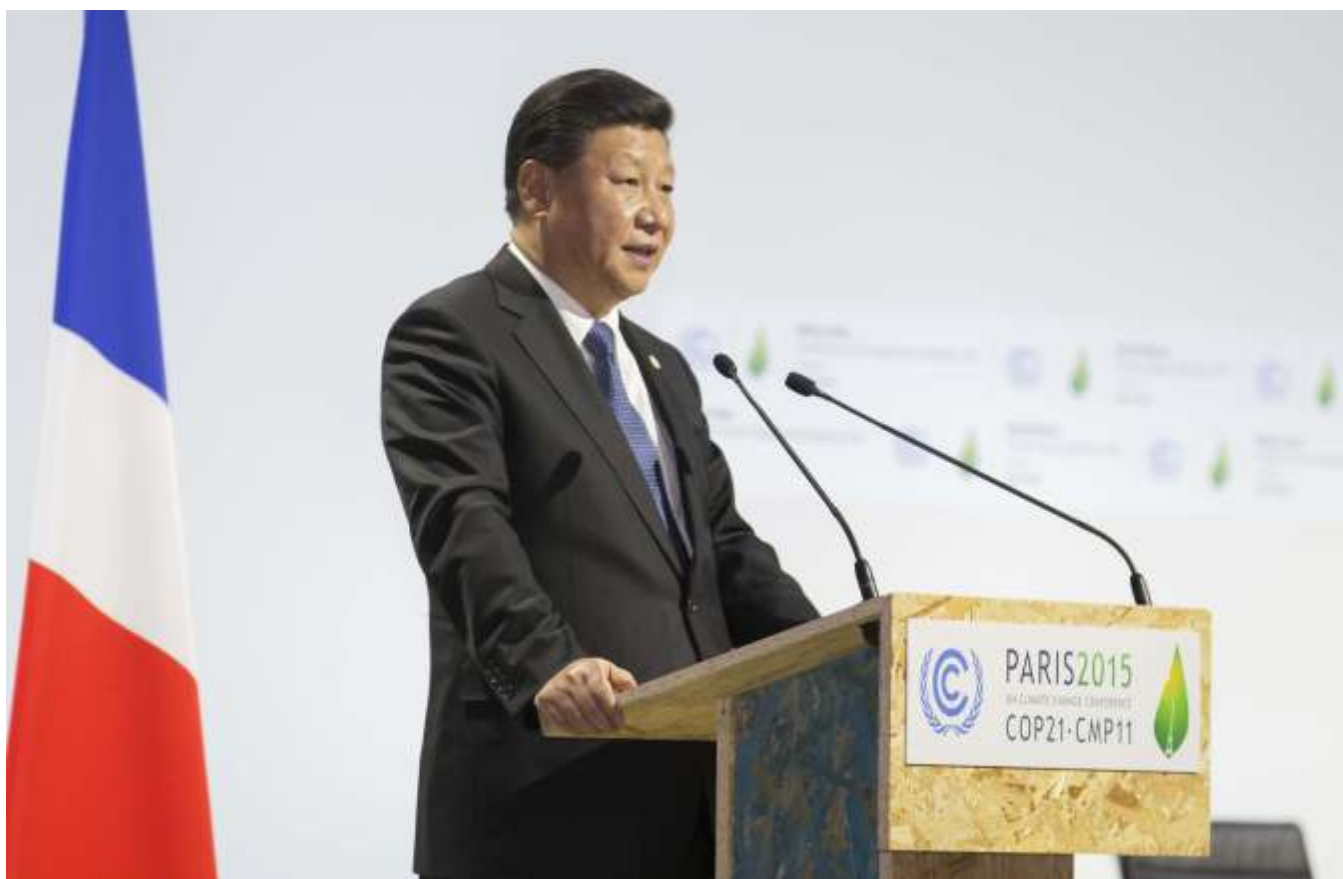
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President Xi Jinping Attends Paris Climate Change Conference

WORK TOGETHER TO BUILD A WIN-WIN, EQUITABLE AND BALANCED GOVERNANCE MECHANISM ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Speech by H.E. Xi Jinping President of the People's Republic of China
at the Opening Ceremony of The Paris Conference on Climate Change,
Paris, 30 November 2015

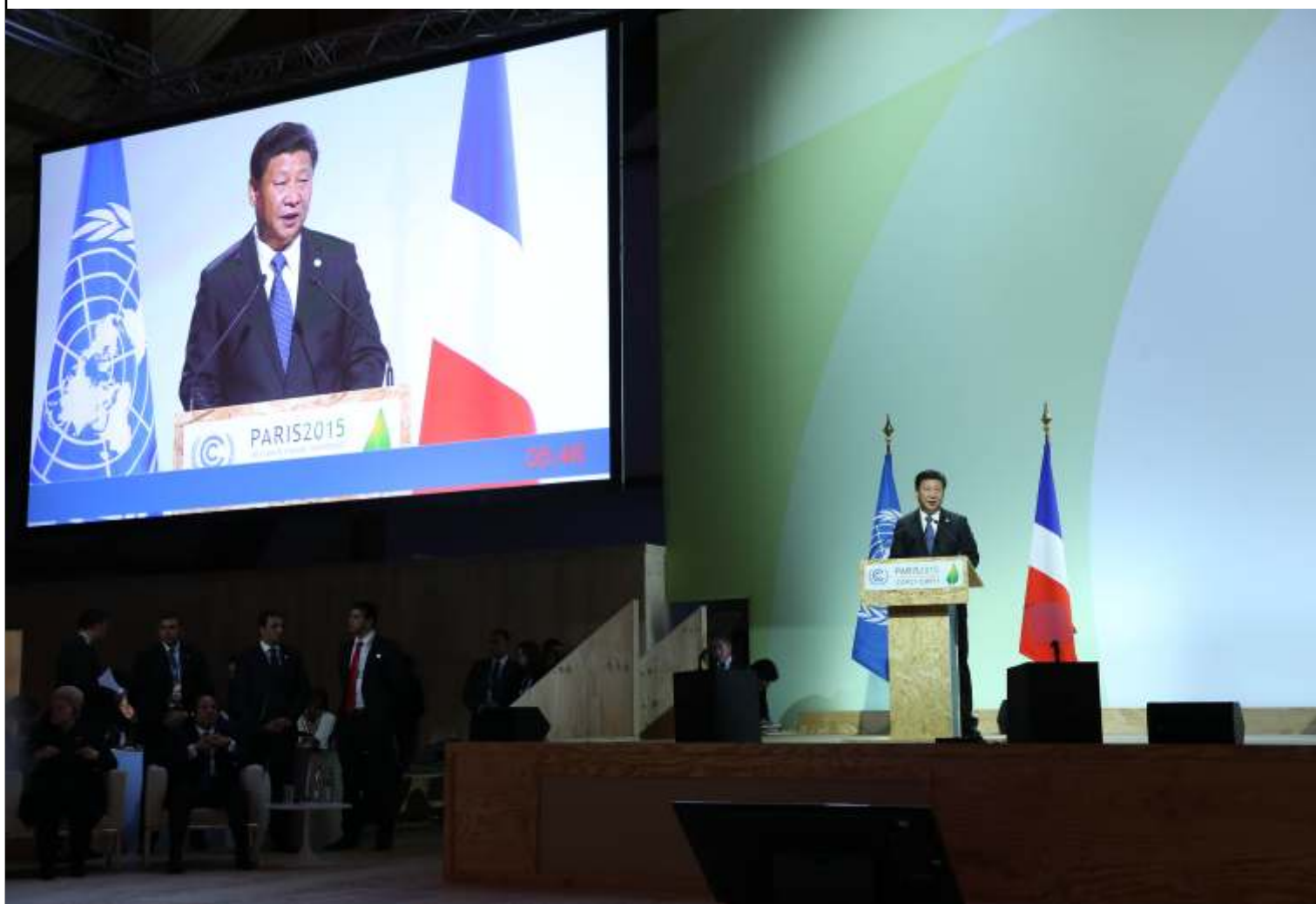


President Hollande,
Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

Today, we are gathering here in

Paris for the opening ceremony of the *United Nations Conference on Climate Change*. Our presence shows that terrorism cannot hold back mankind's efforts to address climate change and pursue a better future.

Let me take this opportunity to express my sincere sympathy to the French people and my gratitude to President Hollande and the French government for their meticulous preparations for this conference.



Thanks to joint efforts of all parties since the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change entered into force over 20 years ago, global actions on climate change have made progress although there are still numerous difficulties and challenges. This Paris Conference is hence convened to strengthen implementation of the UNFCCC and bring about a comprehensive, balanced, ambitious and binding agreement on climate change. The conference is also expected to come up with equitable, reasonable and effective global solutions to climate change and explore pathways and governance models for mankind to achieve sustainable development. The French writer Victor Hugo once

observed in *Les Misérables* that “supreme resources spring from extreme resolutions.” (Les ressources suprêmes sortent des résolutions extrêmes.) I believe that with all parties making joint efforts with sincerity and confidence, the Paris Conference will yield satisfying results and meet the high expectations of the international community.

Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

A successful international agreement should not just address immediate challenges but more importantly, it should also present a vision for the future. The Paris agreement should focus on

strengthening post-2020 global actions on climate change and boost global efforts to pursue sustainable development.

- The Paris agreement should help meet the goals of the UNFCCC and chart the course for green development. The agreement should follow the principles and rules set out in the UNFCCC and contribute to its full and effective implementation. The agreement should put effective control on the increase of atmospheric concentration of greenhouse gases and set up incentive mechanisms to encourage countries to pursue green, circular and low-carbon development featuring both economic growth and

an effective response to climate change.

- The Paris agreement should help galvanize global efforts and encourage broad participation. The agreement should provide institutional arrangements that propel countries to make concerted efforts. Besides governments, it should also mobilize businesses, non-governmental organizations and all players in society to participate in international cooperation on climate change, thus raising public awareness of and pooling resources on climate change.

- The Paris agreement should help increase input of resources to ensure actions on climate change. To obtain financial and technical support for capacity building is essential for developing countries to address climate change. Developed countries should honor their commitment of mobilizing

US\$100 billion each year before 2020 and provide stronger financial support to developing countries afterwards. It is also important that climate-friendly technologies should be transferred to developing countries to help them build green economy.

-The Paris agreement should accommodate the national conditions of various countries and lay emphasis on practical results. It is imperative to respect differences among countries, especially developing countries, in domestic policies, capacity building and economic structure. A one-size-fits-all approach must be avoided. Addressing climate change should not deny the legitimate needs of developing countries to reduce poverty and improve their people's living standards. Special needs of the developing countries must be well attended to.

Dear Colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Paris agreement is not the finishing line but a new starting point. As an important part of global governance, the global efforts on climate change can be taken as a mirror for us to reflect on what models to have for future global governance and how to build a community of shared future for mankind. Much valuable inspiration may thus be drawn.

- We should create a future of win-win cooperation, with each country making contribution to the best of its ability. For global issues like climate change, a take-more-give-less approach based on expediency is in nobody's interest. The Paris Conference should reject the narrow-minded mentality of "zero sum game" and call on all countries, the developed counties in particular, to assume more shared responsibilities for win-win outcomes.



- We should create a future of the rule of law, fairness and justice. It is imperative to enhance the standing and role of international law in global governance, ensure effective observance and implementation of international rules, uphold democracy, equity and justice, and build international rule of law. Given the difference between developed and developing countries in historical responsibility, development stage and coping capability, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, instead of being obsolete, must continue to be adhered to.

- We should create a future of inclusiveness, mutual learning and common development. Facing global challenges, countries need to increase dialogue and exchange best practices. We should draw on each other's strengths to achieve common development through mutual learning, and deliver benefits to all our people. At the same time, we should be prepared to accept harmony without uniformity, allowing individual countries to seek their own solutions that best suit their respective national conditions.

Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

China has been actively engaged in the global campaign on climate change. China is both sincere and determined to contribute its share to the success of the Paris Conference.

In the past few decades, China has seen rapid economic growth and significant improvement in people's lives. However, this has taken a toll on the environment and resources. Having learned the lesson, China is vigorously making ecological endeavors to promote green, circular and low-carbon growth. We have

integrated our climate change efforts into China's medium- and long-term program of economic and social development. We attach equal importance to mitigation and adaptation, and try to make progress on all fronts by resorting to legal and administrative means, technologies and market forces. China's installed capacity of renewable energy accounts for 24% of the world's total, with the newly installed capacity accounting for 42% of the global total. China tops the world in terms of energy conservation and utilization of new and renewable energies.

"All things live in harmony and grow with nourishments." Chinese culture values harmony between man and nature and respects nature. Going forward, ecological endeavors will feature prominently in China's 13th Five-Year Plan. China will work hard to implement the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and inclusive development. China will, on the basis of technological and institutional innovation, adopt new policy measures to improve industrial mix, build low-carbon energy system, develop green building and low-carbon transportation, and build a nationwide carbon emission trading market so as to foster a new pattern of modernization featuring harmony between man and nature. In its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, China pledges to peak CO₂ emissions by around 2030 and strive to achieve it as soon as possible, and by 2030, reduce CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP by 60-65% over the 2005 level, raise the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to about 20%, and increase forest stock by around 4.5 billion cubic meters over 2005. This requires strenuous efforts, but we have confidence and resolve to

fulfill our commitments.

China upholds the values of friendship, justice and shared interests, and takes an active part in international cooperation on climate change. Over the years, the Chinese government has earnestly fulfilled its policy commitments of South-South cooperation regarding climate change to support developing countries, especially the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing states, in confronting the challenge of climate change. In a show of greater support, China announced in September the establishment of an RMB 20 billion South-South Climate Cooperation Fund. Next year, China will launch cooperation projects to set up 10 pilot low-carbon industrial parks and start 100 mitigation and adaptation programs in other developing countries and provide them with 1,000 training opportunities on climate change. China will continue to promote international cooperation in such areas as clean energy, disaster prevention and mitigation, ecological protection, climate-smart agriculture, and low-carbon and smart cities. China will also help other developing countries to increase their financing capacity.

Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Tackling climate change is a shared mission for mankind. All eyes are now on Paris. Let us join hands to contribute to the establishment of an equitable and effective global mechanism on climate change, work for global sustainable development at a higher level and bring about new international relations featuring win-win cooperation.

Thank you.

CHINA WELCOMES PARIS CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENT

Beijing - The landmark agreement on climate change signed in Paris Saturday is “a new beginning in international cooperation” and is fair in splitting responsibility between developed and developing countries, according to a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson.

“We appreciate the efforts that all parties have made, especially host country France,” Hong Lei said Sunday.

“China has always promoted relative negotiations, and we will continue to work with the international community to deal with global climate change,” Hong said.

Adopted by the 196 Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement sets a target of holding the global average rise in temperature below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and preferably below 1.5 degrees.

On the basis of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, developed countries agreed to raise \$100 billion a year by 2020 to help developing countries transform their economies.

At the opening ceremony of the two-week Paris gathering, Chinese President Xi Jinping warned against

a zero-sum game mentality in the negotiations.

Following the adoption of the agreement, China’s Special Representative on Climate Change Xie Zhenhua said, “The Paris Climate Conference is a crucial point in the global climate governance process. The outcome has a real bearing on human beings’ undertakings in climate change and our future of sustainable development.”

“China will take international obligations commensurate with its own national condition, development stage and actual capacity,” Xie vowed.

OPEN A NEW ERA OF CHINA-AFRICA WIN-WIN COOPERATION AND COMMON DEVELOPMENT

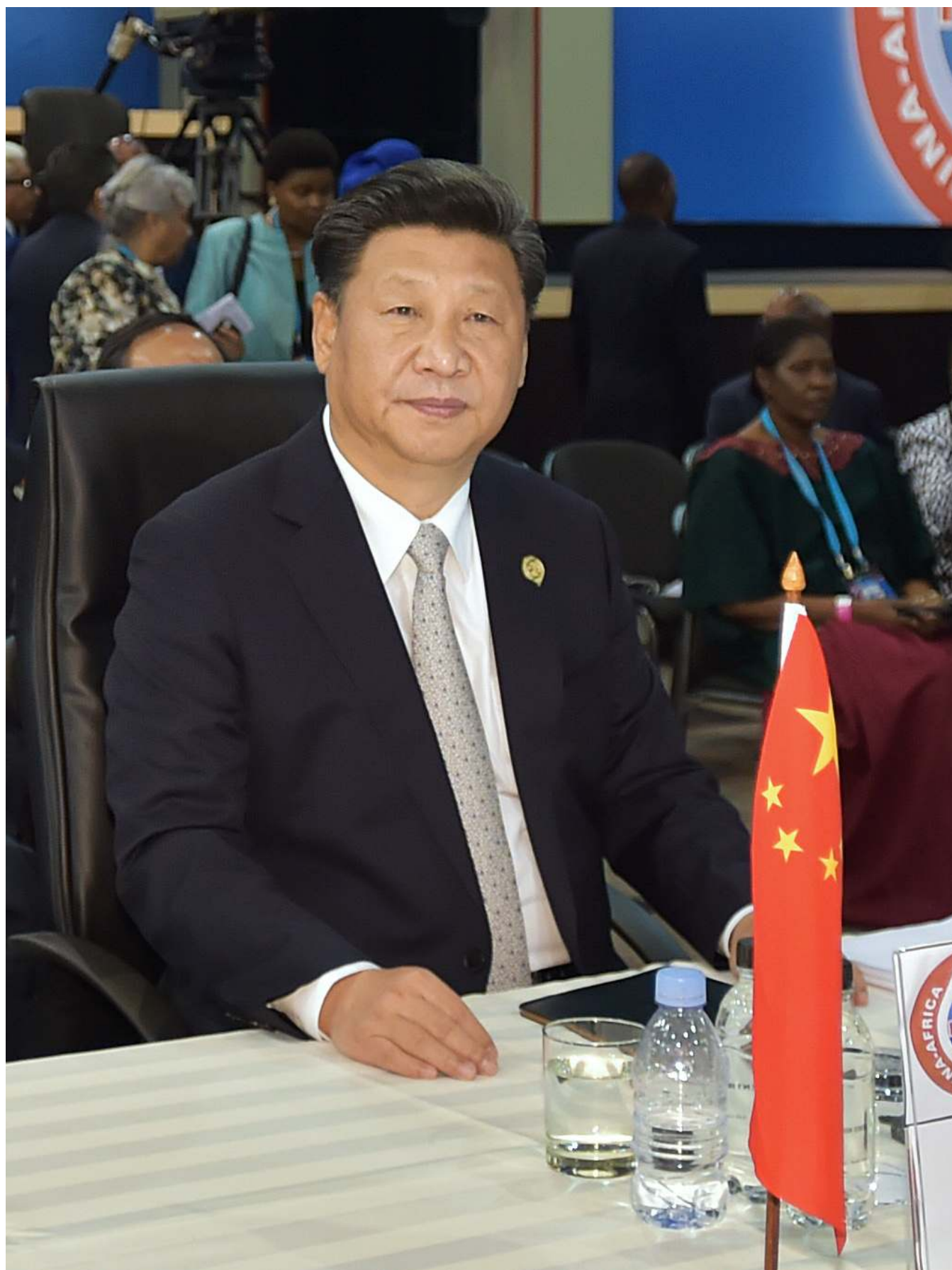
Address by H.E. Xi Jinping President of the People's Republic of China
At the Opening Ceremony of the Johannesburg Summit of The Forum on
China-Africa Cooperation 4 December 2015

Your Excellency President Zuma,
Your Excellency President Mugabe,
Rotating Chairperson of the African Union,
Your Excellencies Heads of State and Government,
Your Excellency Dr. Zuma,
Chairperson of the African Union Commission,

Dear Colleagues,
Distinguished Guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to meet so many African brothers and sisters, who are both old and new friends of mine, in the beautiful

Rainbow Nation of South Africa. As co-chair of the Summit, I wish to express my warm welcome to you for attending the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). I also wish to express my sincere appreciation to South Africa, host of the Summit, for the meticulous preparations and



thoughtful arrangements it has made for this meeting.

This is my seventh visit to the African continent and also my second visit to Africa after taking office as the Chinese President. Every time I visit Africa, I see new progress and new changes on this continent.

Today's Africa is a continent of encouraging and dynamic development. Africa has actively explored a path of development suited to its conditions and adhered to the principle of solving African issues in the African way. Such a momentum of independent development is unstoppable. Africa has actively advanced industrialization and pursued sustainable self-development. Such a momentum of rapid growth is unstoppable. Africa has accelerated its integration process and speaks in one voice on the international stage. Such a momentum of pursuing strength through unity is unstoppable.

The late President Nelson Mandela of South Africa once said, "We stand at the dawn of an African century, a century where Africa will take its rightful place among the nations of the world." I couldn't agree more with this statement, and I am convinced that African countries and people are embracing a new era that is truly theirs.

We in China, both the government and people, heartily rejoice over and are proud of Africa's achievements. We sincerely wish African countries and people greater achievements and an even brighter future in pursuing development and progress.

Dear Colleagues,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

China and Africa share a common future. We Chinese and Africans have forged profound friendship through our common historical experience and in our common struggles.

We have always supported each other in trying times. The Tazara Railway and the Convention Center of the African Union built with Chinese assistance are landmarks of China-Africa friendship. The Chinese government and people took the lead in helping Africa fight Ebola and led the international community in its efforts to assist Africa to combat the epidemic, demonstrating the bond of brotherhood between China and Africa in time of difficulty. On our part, we deeply appreciate the African countries' selfless support to China's return to the United Nations and their donations made to China when China's Wenchuan and Yushu areas were hit by massive earthquakes.

What has made China-Africa friendship durable and vigorous is that our two sides have always been guided by the principle of treating each other as equals, promoting win-win progress and common development and enhancing sincere friendship and cooperation. China and Africa will forever remain good friends, good partners and good brothers.

China and Africa both shoulder the mission of developing our respective countries and improving the livelihood of our peoples. Africa enjoys abundant natural and human resources and has reached the stage of taking off in industrialization. China, after reform and opening-up of over 30 years, now has the

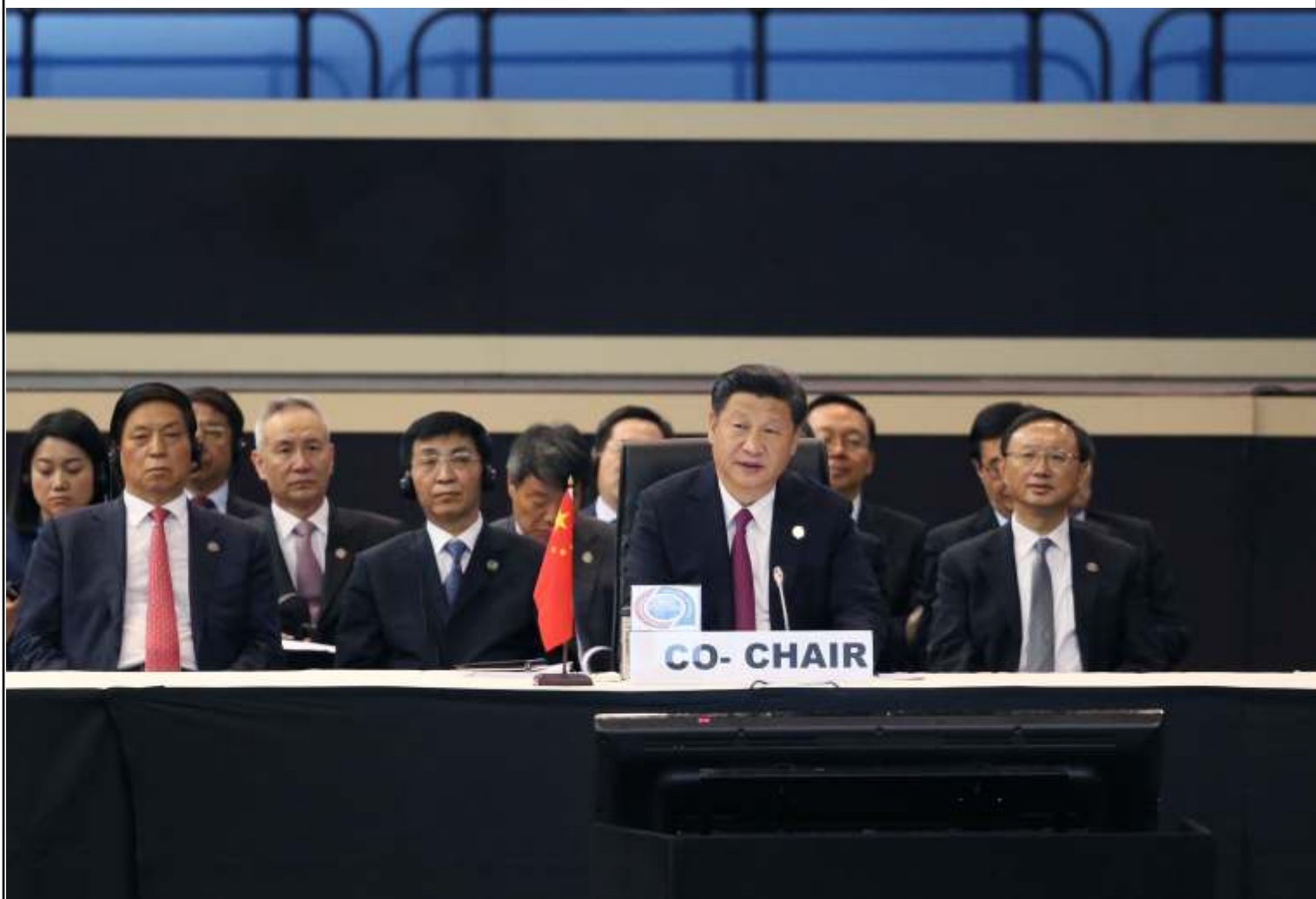
technology, equipment, professional and skilled personnel and capital needed to help Africa realize sustainable self-development. In particular, China has the strong political commitment to supporting Africa in achieving development and prosperity. China and Africa share mutual needs and complementarities and face a rare historic opportunity in pursuing development through cooperation.

In the new era, we should carry forward the traditional China-Africa friendship and translate the strengths of our traditional friendship into driving forces to boost solidarity, cooperation and development, so that we will deliver more tangible benefits to our peoples and make greater contribution to the development of the world in a more balanced, just and inclusive manner and to the building of a new model of international partnership based on win-win cooperation.

Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

The world is undergoing profound changes. Economic globalization and IT application have tremendously unleashed and advanced social productive forces. We are facing unprecedented opportunities of development. On the other hand, hegemony, terrorism, financial turbulence and environmental crisis have become more pronounced, posing unprecedented challenges to us.

In conducting China's relations with Africa, we adhere to the principles of sincerity, practical results, affinity and good faith and uphold the values of friendship, justice and shared interests, and we



will work with our African friends to embrace a new era of win-win cooperation and common development. With this in mind, I propose that the new type of China-Africa strategic partnership be upgraded to a comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership. To forge this partnership, we should strengthen the following “five major pillars”.

First, we should remain committed to political equality and mutual trust. A high degree of political mutual trust is the foundation of China-Africa friendship. We should respect each other's choice of development path and not impose one's own will on the other. On issues involving core

interests and major concerns of each side, we should show mutual understanding, support each other and jointly uphold equity and justice. China strongly believes that Africa belongs to the African people and that African affairs should be decided by the African people.

Second, we should remain committed to promoting win-win economic cooperation. We Chinese value both friendship and justice as well as shared interests and place more importance on the former. Friendship and justice, which defines China-Africa relations, require us to facilitate Africa's development endeavor with China's development and ultimately deliver win-win progress and

common development through mutually beneficial cooperation. We should fully leverage the strengths of political mutual trust and economic complementarities between China and Africa, and focus on industrial capacity cooperation as well as the three networks and industrialization. By doing so, we can deepen China-Africa cooperation in all areas and bring its benefits to our peoples.

Third, we should remain committed to mutually enriching cultural exchanges. Diversity makes the world beautiful. We are proud that both China and Africa have time-honored and splendid civilizations. We should strengthen cultural exchanges and mutual

learning between China and Africa, facilitate more exchanges between the youths, women, think tanks, media, universities and other sectors of the two sides, promote cultural interactions, policy coordination and people-to-people exchanges to advance common progress and ensure the sustained growth of China-Africa friendship from generation to generation.

Fourth, we should remain

peace and security and support Africa in its endeavors to speed up development, eradicate poverty and realize durable peace.

Fifth, we should remain committed to solidarity and coordination in international affairs. China and Africa share common position on and interests in a wide range of international issues. We should strengthen consultation and coordination so as to make the

implement ten cooperation plans with Africa in the next three years. Guided by the principle of government guidance, businesses being the major actors, market operation and win-win cooperation, these plans aim at addressing three bottleneck issues holding back Africa's development, namely, inadequate infrastructure, lack of professional and skilled personnel, and funding shortage, accelerating Africa's industrialization and



committed to mutual assistance in security. Poverty is the root cause of chaos while peace is the guarantee for development. Development holds the key to solving all problems. China supports the settlement of African issues by Africans in the African way. We are of the view that in resolving security issues, both the symptoms and the root causes must be addressed in a holistic way. China stands ready to take an active part in Africa's efforts in capacity-building for maintaining and strengthening

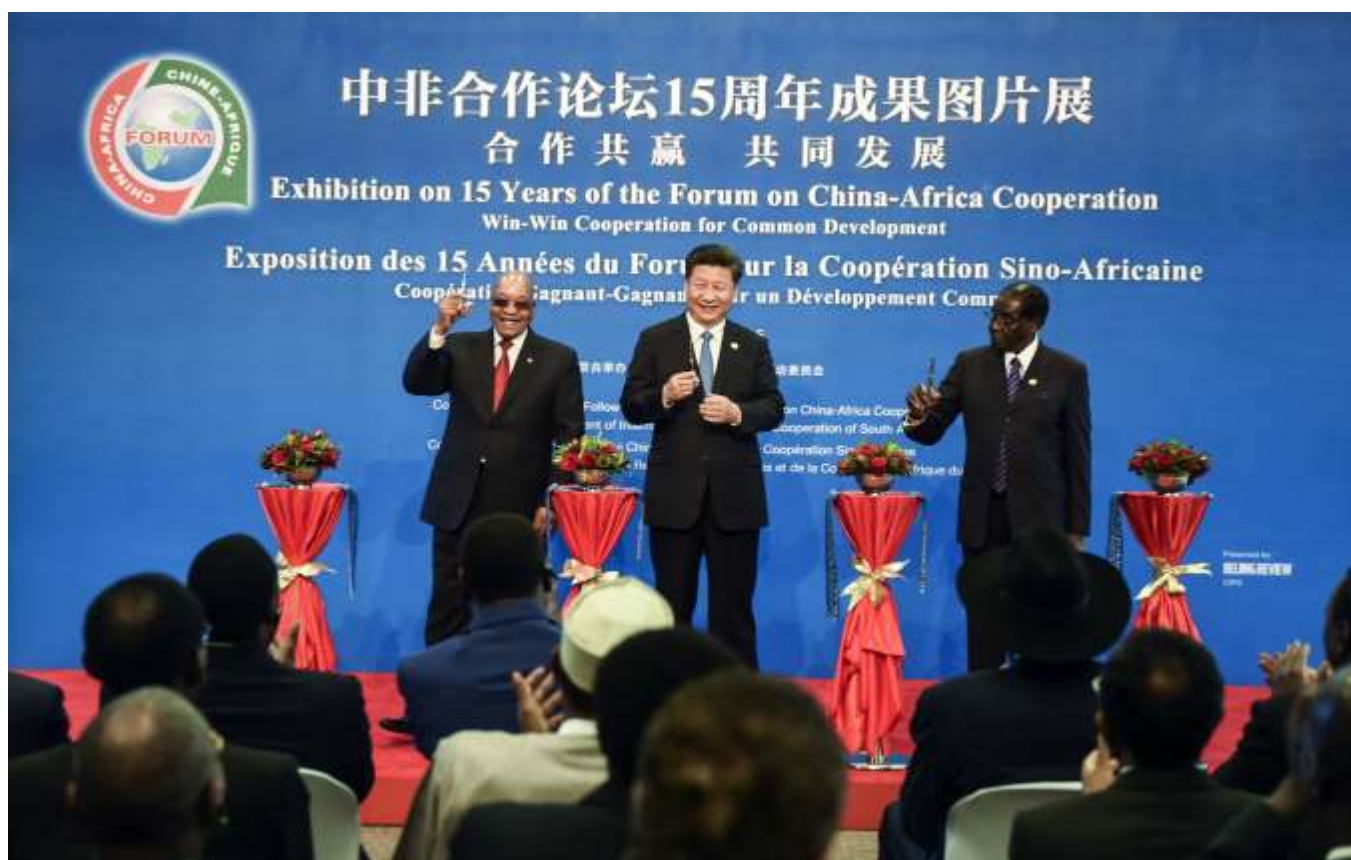
global governance system more just and equitable and uphold our common interests. China will continue to stand up and speak for Africa at the United Nations and other fora to support Africa in playing a greater role on the world stage.

Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

To build China-Africa comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership, China will

agricultural modernization, and achieving sustainable self-development.

First, we will implement China-Africa industrialization plan. China will actively promote industry partnering and production capacity cooperation between China and Africa and encourage more Chinese enterprises to make business investment in Africa. China will build or upgrade a number of industrial parks in cooperation with



Africa, send senior government experts and advisers to Africa and set up regional vocational education centers and schools for capacity building. China will also train 200,000 technical personnel and provide 40,000 training opportunities for African personnel in China.

Second, we will implement China-Africa agricultural modernization plan. China will share its experience in agricultural development with Africa and transfer readily applicable technologies to it. We encourage Chinese enterprises to engage in large-scale farming, animal husbandry, and grain storage and processing in Africa to create more local jobs and increase farmers' income. China will carry out agricultural development projects in 100 African villages to raise rural living standards, send 30 teams of

agricultural experts to Africa, and establish a "10+10" cooperation mechanism between Chinese and African agricultural research institutes. China is greatly concerned about the poor harvest caused by El Nino in many African countries and will provide RMB one billion of emergency food aid to the affected countries.

Third, we will implement China-Africa infrastructure plan. China will step up mutually beneficial cooperation with Africa in infrastructure planning, design, construction, operation, and maintenance. We support Chinese enterprises' active participation in Africa's infrastructural development, particularly in sectors such as railways, roads, regional aviation, ports, electricity and telecommunications, to enhance Africa's capacity for sustainable development. We will also support

African countries in establishing five transportation universities.

Fourth, we will implement China-Africa financial plan. China will expand its RMB settlement and currency swap operations with African countries, encourage Chinese financial institutions to set up more branches in Africa, and increase its investment and financing cooperation with Africa in multiple ways to provide financial support and services for Africa's industrialization and modernization drive.

Fifth, we will implement China-Africa green development plan. China will support Africa in bolstering its capacity for green, low-carbon and sustainable development and support Africa in launching 100 projects to develop clean energy, protect wildlife, promote environment-friendly agriculture

and build smart cities. China-Africa cooperation will never be pursued at the expense of Africa's eco-system and long-term interests.

Sixth, we will implement China-Africa trade and investment facilitation plan. China will carry out 50 aid-for-trade programs to improve Africa's capacity, both "software" and "hardware", for conducting internal and external trade and investment. China is ready to negotiate with countries and regional organizations in Africa comprehensive free trade agreements covering trade in goods and services and investment cooperation and it will increase import of African products. China will support African countries in enhancing law enforcement capacity in areas such as customs, quality inspection and taxation. We will also engage in cooperation with Africa in standardization, certification and accreditation and e-commerce.

Seventh, we will implement China-Africa poverty reduction plan. While intensifying its own poverty reduction efforts, China will increase its aid to Africa. We will carry out in Africa 200 "Happy Life" projects and poverty reduction programs focusing on women and children. We will cancel outstanding debts in the form of bilateral governmental zero-interest loans borrowed by the relevant least developed African countries that mature at the end of 2015.

Eighth, we will implement China-Africa public health plan. China will help Africa strengthen its public health prevention and control system as well as its capacity building by participating in the building of the African Center for Disease Control. We will

support pacesetting cooperation between 20 Chinese hospitals and 20 African hospitals, and upgrade hospital departments. We will continue to send medical teams to Africa and provide medical assistance such as the "Brightness Action" program for cataract patients and maternal and child care. We will provide more anti-malaria compound artemisinin to Africa, and encourage and support local drug production by Chinese enterprises in Africa to increase Africans' access to medicine.

Ninth, we will implement China-Africa cultural and people-to-people plan. China will build five cultural centers in Africa and provide satellite TV reception to 10,000 African villages. We will provide to Africa 2,000 educational opportunities with diplomas or degrees and 30,000 government scholarships. Every year, we will sponsor visits by 200 African scholars and study trips by 500 young Africans to China, and train 1,000 media professionals from Africa. We support the opening of more direct flights between China and Africa to boost our tourism cooperation.

Tenth, we will implement China-Africa peace and security plan. China will provide US\$60 million of grant to support the building and operation of the African Standby Force and the African Capacity for the Immediate Response to Crisis. China will continue to participate in UN peacekeeping missions in Africa and support African countries' capacity building in areas such as defense, counter-terrorism, riot prevention, customs and immigration control.

To ensure the successful

implementation of these ten cooperation plans, China decides to provide a total of US\$60 billion of funding support. It includes US\$5 billion of grant and zero-interest loans; US\$35 billion of loans of concessional nature on more favorable terms and export credit line; an increase of US\$5 billion to the China-Africa Development Fund and the Special Loan for the Development of African SMEs respectively; and the China-Africa Fund for Production Capacity Cooperation with an initial contribution of US\$10 billion.

Dear Colleagues,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

This year marks the 15th anniversary of FOCAC. The past 15 years have seen fruitful progress in China-Africa practical cooperation across the board. Two-way trade and China's total non-financial investment in Africa in 2014 were 22 times and 60 times that of 2000 respectively, which shows China's contribution to Africa's economic development has risen significantly. FOCAC has become a pacesetter in China-Africa cooperation, an example in South-South cooperation, and a champion for greater international attention to and input in Africa.

China-Africa relations have today reached a stage of growth unmatched in history. We should scale the heights, look afar and take bold steps. Let us join hands, pool the vision and strength of the 2.4 billion Chinese and Africans and open a new era of China-Africa win-win cooperation and common development.

Thank you!

WORK TOGETHER TO MEET CHALLENGES AND JOIN HANDS TO PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT

Foreign Minister Wang Yi's Comments'on President Xi Jinping's Attendance at Climate Change Conference in Paris, Visits to Zimbabwe and South Africa and Chairing of Summit of Forum on China-Africa Cooperation



From November 29 to December 5 local time, President Xi Jinping attended the opening events of the Climate Change Conference in Paris of France, paid state visits to Zimbabwe and South Africa and chaired the Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in

Johannesburg. At the end of the trip, Foreign Minister Wang Yi briefed journalists on the visit.

Wang Yi said that President Xi Jinping's visit is the main event in Chinese leaders' foreign visit diplomacy this year. The trip to Paris

aims leading and promoting the international climate negotiations and contributing Chinese wisdom and strength to the agreement at the Paris Conference. Revisiting Africa is to inherit and carry forward China-Africa traditional friendship and make new plans and guidelines for

the development of China-Africa relations under the new situation. Based on China's current conditions and its position as a major developing country, the visit focused on the balanced, inclusive and sustainable development of the human society, realized an organic docking of China's reform and development, global response to climate change and Africa's development and revitalization, and reflected the full integration of the domestic and international situations. It is another significant action to expand the global development space for China and plan the diplomatic strategic layout, and also another successful practice to build a new model of international relations with win-win cooperation as its core and forge a community of common destiny for mankind.

During the seven-day trip, traveling from morning to night among four cities in three countries and with intensive bilateral and multilateral activities, President Xi Jinping held talks and meetings with leaders from more than 50 countries and regional organizations and delivered several important speeches, making proposals, promoting cooperation, boosting solidarity and seeking win-win results with remarkable achievements and far-reaching influence. It has aroused intensive attention of public opinions at home and abroad which holds that the visit bears epoch-making significance, marking a new phase of China's participation in global climate governance and a new chapter of China-Africa friendly cooperation.

I. Lead climate change negotiations to form a new momentum

Wang Yi said that the Climate

Change Conference in Paris is a key joint of the global climate governance process and received much attention and expectation. President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremony of the Conference with leaders of other countries and heads of international organizations, declaring that China attaches great importance to tackling climate change and determines to inject political momentum to the negotiation process. President Xi Jinping put forward important propositions at the Conference and had intensive communication and coordination with all parties, presenting a responsible, supportive and constructive image of China as a major country and making irreplaceable contribution to the success of the Conference.

Solutions were proposed for a Paris agreement. This Conference aims to strengthen the implementation of the "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" and reach a comprehensive, balanced, powerful and binding climate change agreement. As the leader of the biggest developing country, President Xi Jinping adopted an overall and long-term perspective, and pointed out that the Paris Conference should strengthen post-2020 global actions on tackling climate change and also promote the world for better sustainable development. He emphasized that the agreement should conduce to realizing the objectives of the Convention to lead green development. It should conduce to pooling global forces and encouraging extensive participation. It should conduce to increasing investment and enhancing guarantee for actions. It should conduce to accommodating the conditions of all countries and seeking practical and effective results. Based on the present and facing the future, these

proposals adhere to principles and reflect flexibility, represent the common pursuit of the vast developing countries and consider positions of all parties, receiving extensive support and acceptance.

Consensus was pooled to promote the negotiation process. Since the beginning of this year, China has issued joint statements on climate change successively with the US, France, Brazil, India and the European Union, paving the way for the Conference. During the Conference, President Xi Jinping held meetings with President François Hollande of France, President Barack Obama of the US, President Vladimir Putin of Russia and President Dilma Rousseff of Brazil, realizing the double promotion of development of bilateral relations and climate change negotiations. President Xi Jinping actively conducted shuttle diplomacy, had candid and practical communication and coordination with other participating leaders, and led all parties to take an overall perspective, fortify confidence and meet each other half way, pooling consensus at the extreme. For all parties' concerns such as emission reduction, adaptation, funds and technology, President Xi Jinping emphasized that the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" remains effective, we should advance win-win cooperation and do our best to jointly tackle the challenges, and the developed countries in particular should fulfill the duty of providing funds and transferring technologies to the developing countries. President Xi Jinping's propositions consolidated the cornerstone of international cooperation in tackling climate change.

Impetus was added to South-South climate cooperation. China has taken an active part in

international cooperation in climate change for many years. On the basis of announcing to establish China's South-South Cooperation Fund on Climate Change this September, President Xi Jinping further announced at the Conference that next year China will develop ten low-carbon demonstration zones, 100 climate change abatement and adaptation projects, and cooperation project of training 1,000 personnel in tackling climate change in the developing countries, keep promoting international cooperation in clean energy, disaster prevention and relief, ecological protection, climate resilient agriculture, and the construction of low-carbon smart cities, and help the developing countries improve their financing capacity. "Action speaks louder than words." Through concrete actions, China supports the developing countries to improve their capacity in tackling climate change, demonstrating to the world China's diplomatic style of uniting knowledge and action and taking practical approaches.

An exemplary role was played for global energy conservation and emission reduction. President Xi Jinping repeatedly stressed that tackling climate change is both the internal requirement for China's sustainable development and the international obligation a responsible major country ought to fulfill. Instead of being asked to do this, we insist on doing it out of our own will. President Xi Jinping introduced China's development philosophy and policy measures of innovation, coordination, environment protection, openness and sharing, and pointed out that China has integrated tackling climate change into its mid- and long-term plans for economic and social development and has the confidence and resolution to achieve the 2030 climate action plan put forward in its

"Intended Nationally Determined Contributions", making the international community feel China's sincerity in fully fulfilling its obligations and making more contributions. It is widely held by all sides that China's concept of green development leads the trend of the times, and its goal of energy conservation and emission reduction is ambitious, which bring a "cool wind" for the world in addressing greenhouse effect.

Under the joint efforts of

President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremony of the Conference with leaders of other countries and heads of international organizations, declaring that China attaches great importance to tackling climate change and determines to inject political momentum to the negotiation process.

President Xi Jinping and all sides, the Climate Change Conference in Paris saw a good start, a positive and practical atmosphere for negotiations and more unanimous views on a wide range of topics, which create favorable conditions for the successful closing of the Conference and comprehensive and balanced results.

II. Open up a new era of all-round development of China-Africa cooperation

Wang Yi said that the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation coincides with the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Forum. It is the first China-Africa summit held in

the African continent and bears milestone significance in the history of China-Africa cooperation. President Xi Jinping chaired the Summit with President Jacob Zuma, and discussed friendship and planned the great cause of the development of China-Africa relations together with leaders of countries and regional organizations of Africa, opening up a new era of win-win cooperation and common development of China and Africa.

The Summit played a concert of China-Africa friendship and solidarity. Solidarity and cooperation with the African countries has always been an important foundation of China's foreign policy, and is a long-term and firm strategy that China has chosen. President Xi Jinping stressed that despite the adjustment and evolvement of international layout, China-Africa brotherhood of equality, mutual trust and mutual support will not change. Despite the rise and fall of economic situation, the fundamental purpose of China-Africa win-win cooperation and common development will not change. Despite the development of the times and society, the principle of China-Africa mutual understanding, common development and collaboration will not change. And despite the various threats and challenges, the firm will of China and Africa of sharing weal and woe will not change. It is a solemn announcement to promote China-Africa friendly cooperation in the new period, showing the greatest determination and sincerity for developing relations with Africa and receiving warm responses from Africa. Many African leaders said that China is a force devoted to peace and development in the contemporary world, and that China's economic and military strength is not meant to show force but to help the weak and is not for

war but for peace. Instead of colonizing Africa, China has promoted Africa for a new life. China was a comrade-in-arms with Africa in pursuing national independence and the movement for liberation in the past, and is Africa's most reliable and sincere cooperative partner in its development and construction process. The African countries are willing to move forward with China and jointly realize the dream of national rejuvenation.

It achieved another elevation of the positioning of China-Africa relations. Leaders of China and Africa all agreed to promote the new type of China-Africa strategic partnership to a comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership. This is the continuous embodiment of the importance of China-Africa relations, and a natural result of the expansion of comprehensive cooperation, realizing another leap of the positioning of China-Africa relations and opening up broad prospects for the two sides to carry out mutually beneficial cooperation at a bigger range, broader fields and higher levels. Both China and Africa agreed to work together to strengthen and consolidate the "five major pillars" of equality and mutual trust in politics, win-win cooperation in economy, exchange and mutual learning in civilization, mutual help in security as well as solidarity and collaboration in international affairs to provide powerful support and strong guarantee for realizing a comprehensive development of China-Africa friendly cooperative relations.

It launched the updated version of China-Africa mutually beneficial cooperation. At present, the African countries are actively promoting industrialization and agricultural

modernization, seeking independent and sustainable development, while China is comprehensively deepening reforms and advancing economic restructuring. The two sides need each other and boast respective advantages in development, ushering in rare historic opportunities. This Summit put forward a series of new initiatives concerning the docking of development strategies of China and Africa, and promoted China-Africa cooperation for a comprehensive upgrade. On behalf of the Chinese government, President Xi Jinping announced major initiatives on developing China-Africa relations, focusing on implementing the "ten major cooperative plans" on industrialization, agricultural modernization, infrastructure construction, finance, green development, trade and investment facilitation, poverty reduction and improvement of people's well-being, public health, people-to-people and cultural engagement, and peace and security. These ten major fields highly accord with the demand for development of the African continent and fully conform to the eager desires of the African people. Especially, boosting industrialization process, accelerating agricultural modernization construction and establishing a public health epidemic prevention system in Africa will effectively address the three major livelihood issues of employment, food, and health it has been facing for years, help it convert natural and human

China-Africa cooperation keeps pace with the times, blazes new trails in a pioneering spirit and always stays at the forefront of international cooperation with Africa.

resources to economic strength and people's welfare as soon as possible, and at the same time introduce more China's equipments, technologies, standards and services which meet Africa's demand for development to Africa to reflect the fundamental characteristics of equality and mutual benefits in China-Africa relations at higher level and broader scope.

It endowed China-Africa cooperation concept with new contents. China-Africa cooperation keeps pace with the times, blazes new trails in a pioneering spirit and always stays at the forefront of international cooperation with Africa. At the Summit, President Xi Jinping expounded the concepts of China-Africa cooperation under the new situation, and stressed that China and Africa should insist on equal cooperation of mutual benefits and win-win results, insist on multilateral cooperation of openness and inclusiveness, insist on the capacity-oriented practical cooperation, insist on green, low-carbon and sustainable development and insist on major-field cooperation of foundation as the priority. These concepts reflect China's work guidelines of sincerity, real results, affinity and good faith towards Africa and the correct viewpoint on righteousness and benefit, will help Africa break the development bottlenecks of backward infrastructure construction and inadequate human resources, conform to the trend of the times of green development and sustainable development and endow China-Africa relations with more vitality. The international public opinion maintains that China holds an equal attitude, practical initiatives and advanced concepts in cooperation with Africa, and will play a leading and enlightening role in cooperation of the international community with Africa.

Wang Yi said that with not only a warm atmosphere but also fruitful results, this Summit is a historic event for strengthening China-Africa solidarity and cooperation and leading the future of China-Africa relations. The Summit deliberated on and approved the “Declaration of the Johannesburg Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation” and the “Johannesburg Action Plan (2016-2018) of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation”, which combine both the wisdom of China and Africa and become documents that guide the development of China-Africa friendly cooperative relations.

During the Summit, President Xi Jinping met with Chairperson Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma of the African Union Commission, held bilateral or collective meetings with African leaders, and had in-depth exchanges of views and reached broad consensus on the development of China-Africa relations and bilateral cooperation in various fields.

III. Promote China-Zimbabwe and China-South Africa relations to a new stage

Zimbabwe and South Africa are China's important cooperative partners in Africa, and their relations with China bear strategic significance. The two countries are now at an important stage of national building. There is a broad space and perfect timing for them to deepen cooperation with China. President Xi Jinping's visit gave full play to the two major advantages of political mutual trust and economic complementarity between China and Zimbabwe and between China and South Africa, turned traditional friendship into more cooperation impetus and promoted bilateral relations to a new high, exerting demonstration and driving effect on

the overall development of China-Africa relations.

The visit continued the tradition of high-level exchanges and constantly enhanced political mutual trust. As a senior African statesman, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe upholds independence, sticks to his own way and has friendly communication with Chinese leaders for many years. When visiting China last year, President Robert Mugabe invited President Xi Jinping to visit Zimbabwe as soon as possible. As a Chinese poem goes, “When a solemn promise is made with friends, the meeting with them shall be as scheduled despite the thousand miles.” President Xi Jinping made a special visit according to the appointment, and President Robert Mugabe met him and saw him off at the airport in person, making a vivid reflection of the sincere friendship between Chinese and African leaders. President Xi Jinping and President Jacob Zuma witnessed three state visits in the past three years, and this time marks their fifth meeting this year, building a solid strategic mutual trust between each other. The frequent visits between the leaders have strongly led the direction of China-Zimbabwe relations and China-South Africa relations and laid a solid foundation for the long-time, sound and stable development of the bilateral relations.

The visit drew blueprints for practical cooperation and continued to expand mutual benefits and win-win results. President Xi Jinping's visit has promoted the docking of national development strategies between China and Zimbabwe and between China and South Africa, and made an overall planning for the future bilateral cooperation. President Xi Jinping put forward that China and Zimbabwe should

not only be good friends in politics but also be good partners in development. The two countries agreed to strengthen mutually beneficial cooperation in fields such as agriculture, mining industry, manufacturing industry, infrastructure construction, investment and financing to promote common development and prosperity. President Xi Jinping stressed that China and South Africa should insist on being development partners of equality, mutual benefits and win-win cooperation. The two sides agreed to accelerate implementing the “China-South Africa Five-Ten Years Strategic Plan on Cooperation”, and promote bilateral cooperation in six major fields such as special economic zones, marine economy, production capacity, energy, infrastructure construction and human resource development so as to inject new impetus into China-South Africa comprehensive strategic partnership. China and Zimbabwe, China and South Africa signed cooperative agreements in various fields, all of which were major projects benefiting national interests and people's livelihood, showing the tremendous potential for bilateral cooperation.

The visit set off a new upsurge in people's friendship and vigorously tightened cultural bonds. President Xi Jinping's visit was eagerly expected by all circles in the host countries and received a warm welcome of local people who sang and danced on both sides of the streets. It fully embodies their natural affinity for China and proves again that China-Zimbabwe and China-South Africa friendship is deeply rooted in and wins people's hearts. President Xi Jinping mourned at Zimbabwe's National Heroes Acre in Harare and paid homage to Africa's spirit of nationalism. He attended the closing

ceremony of the “Year of China in South Africa” in Johannesburg, and encouraged the two peoples to keep close contacts and keep getting closer to each other. President Xi Jinping and leaders of the two countries agreed to strengthen bilateral exchanges and cooperation in aspects such as education, culture, tourism, youth, think tanks and media and support the two countries in conducting Chinese language teaching to build a new bond for the understanding and affinity between the people.

During the visit, President Xi Jinping’s wife Mme. Peng Liyuan visited the charity organization, attended the advocacy activity on China-Africa AIDS prevention, promoted public welfare warmheartedly and played a unique role in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between people of China and Zimbabwe, China and South Africa, and China and Africa, and received a positive response from the local community.

IV. Interpret the new concept of building a global governance system

The challenge of climate change and the imbalance of North-South development are now two prominent global issues. President Xi Jinping took the opportunity of attending the Climate Change Conference in Paris and visiting Africa, put forward a grand vision on building a global governance system and carried out solid action, fully reflecting China’s responsible image of joining other countries to cope with global issues and safeguarding the common interests of mankind.

President Xi Jinping charted the course for building a global governance system. He started from the global climate governance, and brilliantly expounded China’s views

and propositions on the mode of global governance. He stressed the need to create a future in which all play their parts for win-win cooperation and abandon the narrow mentality of “zero sum game” with more sharing and more responsibilities; to create a future with the rule of law, fairness and justice, ensure an effective compliance and enforcement of international rules, adhere to democracy, equality and justice, and establish international rule of law; to create a future of inclusiveness, mutual learning and common development, and advocate harmony in diversity to allow different countries to seek measures most suitable to their own national conditions. With wisdom from the Chinese culture, these proposals are in line with China’s diplomatic concepts such as forging a community of common destiny for mankind, building a new model of international relations, and jointly negotiating, building and sharing, and resonate with the voices of other developing countries, constituting a perspective of global governance with prominent Chinese characteristics.

President Xi Jinping strengthened the positive energy to build a global governance system. At the Climate Change Conference in Paris, he spoke out for the developing countries to promote building a fair, reasonable and effective global mechanism to tackle climate change. At his visit to Africa where most developing countries are located, President Xi Jinping sent a strong message of China-Africa win-win cooperation and common development to the world, and expressed his expectation to achieve balanced, inclusive and sustainable development all over the world. President Xi Jinping and the African leaders reached an important consensus on enhancing China-

Africa solidarity and cooperation and boosting democratization of international relations, which will exert far-reaching influences on promoting international order to develop toward a more fair and reasonable direction.

President Xi Jinping’s visit sent an explicit message that China is still the largest developing country and China’s development will bring opportunities to the international community including other developing countries. Regarding the developing countries as a foundation in its diplomacy, China will continue to join hands with other developing countries and firmly support an increase of the representativeness and voice of the developing countries and especially the African countries in the international governance system.

At last, Wang Yi said that under the strong leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with Xi Jinping as the General Secretary, China’s diplomacy has advanced comprehensively and actively with remarkable achievements in the past year. We have constantly expanded all-round diplomacy, with sound interactions with major countries, intensive cultivation in neighborhood diplomacy, deepening and expanding of relations with other developing countries, and active arrangements in multilateral diplomacy. We successfully held commemorations marking the 70 anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, and actively participated in multilateral activities such as summits marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, witnessing a promotion and collaboration of diplomacy at home and abroad. A series of diplomatic concepts with

Chinese characteristics we put forward have gained extensive appreciation. Major initiatives such as the “Belt and Road” and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank have blossomed and yielded fruits. And we have made highly effective results in participating in the resolution of international and

regional hotspot issues. Under the new situation, a magnificent scroll of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics is unfolding to all dimensions. We should earnestly study and implement President Xi Jinping’s diplomatic thoughts and practices and make good plan for next year’s diplomatic

work so as to create good conditions for a smooth launching of the “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan” and the realization of the two “Centenary Goals” and the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and to make greater contributions to the cause of human peace and development.

World Internet Conference

XI JINPING ATTENDS OPENING CEREMONY OF SECOND WORLD INTERNET CONFERENCE AND DELIVERS KEYNOTE SPEECH



Xi Jinping Attends Opening Ceremony of the Second World Internet Conference and Delivers Keynote Speech, Emphasizing to Step up Communication, Broaden Consensus and Deepen Cooperation to Jointly Build a Community of Shared Destiny in Cyberspace



On the morning of December 16, 2015, the second World Internet Conference was convened in Wuzhen, Zhejiang Province. President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremony and delivered a keynote speech, emphasizing that the Internet is a common space for mankind, and all countries should jointly build a community of shared destiny in cyberspace and promote connectivity, sharing and co-governance of cyberspace so as to help create a better future for the development of the mankind.

Xi Jinping pointed out that the information technology represented by the Internet is making dazzling progress with each passing day, which has led new transformation of social production, created new space for human life and expanded new areas for state governance, thus

dramatically enhancing human beings' ability to understand and change the world. China is in the historic process of rapid development in information technology. During the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, China will vigorously implement the strategy of reinvigorating the country through the Internet, and let development achievements of the Internet bring benefits to the 1.3-odd billion Chinese people and better benefit people around the world.

Xi Jinping stated that at present, such problems as imbalanced development, inadequate regulations and inequitable order of the Internet are becoming increasingly prominent. The international community should, on the basis of mutual respect and

mutual trust, strengthen dialogue and cooperation, and promote the transformation of global Internet governance system so as to jointly foster a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyberspace and build a multilateral, democratic and transparent global Internet governance system. We should stick to respecting the cyber sovereignty and honoring the rights of countries to choose independently cyberspace development path, cyberspace regulation models and Internet public policies and to participate in the international cyberspace governance as equals. We should persist in maintaining peace and security. Cyberspace should not be the battlefield for countries to compete with each other, or the breeding ground for illegal and criminal activities. No double standards should be allowed when

upholding cyber security. We should stick to advancing opening up and cooperation, create more converging points of interests, growth points for cooperation and new highlights for win-win results, complement each other's advantages and promote common development in cyberspace, give more countries and peoples the chance to ride the fast train of the information age and allow them to enjoy the achievements of Internet development. We should insist on building sound order by governing, running and surfing the Internet in accordance with the law. Meanwhile, we should also strengthen the construction of cyber ethics and cyber civilization, and give play to the educating and guiding role of morality.

Xi Jinping stressed that cyberspace is the common activity space for all mankind, and its future and destiny should be in the hands of all nations in the world. Countries all over the world should step up communication, broaden consensus and deepen cooperation so as to jointly build a community of shared destiny in cyberspace. To this end, Xi

Jinping put forward five proposals. Firstly, we should speed up the building of global cyber infrastructure and promote connectivity so as to enable more developing countries and their peoples to share development opportunities brought by the Internet. Secondly, we should build an online platform for cultural exchanges and sharing, promote exchanges and mutual learning among outstanding cultures in the world and advance exchanges of feelings and communications by heart among peoples of all countries. Thirdly, we should promote the innovation-driven development of a cyber-economy for common prosperity, advance investment and trade development around the world and propel the development of global digital economy. Fourthly, we should maintain cyber security, promote its orderly development, and push forward the formulation of international cyberspace rules accepted by all parties so as to jointly uphold the peace and security of cyberspace. Fifthly, we should build an Internet governance system to promote equity and justice, and

should adhere to a multilateral approach with multi-party participation so as to reflect the aspiration and interests of the majority of countries in a more balanced manner.

Xi Jinping expressed in the end that the Internet is a common homeland for mankind. Hosting the World Internet Conference is in the hope of setting up a platform for the sharing and co-governance of global Internet, thus jointly promoting the healthy development of the Internet. Let's join hands to push forward the connectivity, sharing and co-governance of cyberspace to help create a better future for the development of mankind.

President Mamnoon Hussain of Pakistan, Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev of Russia, Prime Minister Karim Masimov of Kazakhstan, Prime Minister Temir Sariyev of Kyrgyzstan, Prime Minister Kokhir Rasulzoda of Tajikistan, First Deputy Prime Minister Rustam Azimov of Uzbekistan, Secretary General of the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) Zhao Houlin, and founder and



Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum (WEF) Klaus Schwab delivered a speech respectively. Under Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN) Wu Hongbo read out the speech by Secretary General of the UN Ban Ki-moon. They expressed their support for China in hosting the World Internet Conference, and said that as the Internet exerts increasing influences, digital economy has become an important part of global economy. It conforms to the common interests of peoples of all countries to promote the healthy development of the Internet. Maintaining cyber security, cracking down on cyber crime and bridging digital gaps are common challenges facing countries all over the world. The global governance of the Internet should follow the principle of mutual respect and mutual trust, and all countries should make joint

efforts to establish a durable and secure community of shared destiny in cyberspace, so as to bring more benefits to peoples of all countries.

While chairing the opening ceremony, Liu Yunshan said that President Xi Jinping's attendance at the conference and delivery of a keynote speech fully demonstrate the high attention that the Chinese government pays to the conference. Building a community of shared destiny in cyberspace is a common responsibility of the international community. It is hoped that guests present will conduct in-depth discussions, strengthen mutual learning and pool consensus, so as to contribute wisdom and strength to jointly building a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyberspace and establishing a multilateral, democratic and transparent global Internet governance system.

Prior to the opening ceremony, Xi Jinping took group photos with attending guests.

Wang Huning, Li Zhanshu, Yang Jiechi, Wang Qinmin and others attended the above-mentioned activities.

The second World Internet Conference was held from December 16 to 18, themed "An Interconnected World Shared and Governed by All- Building a Community of Common Future in Cyberspace". Over 2,000 guests including government representatives, principals of international organizations, leading figures of Internet enterprises, famous entrepreneurs, experts and scholars, and representatives of college students from over 120 countries and regions of the five continents attended the conference.

WUZHEN'S WORLD INTERNET CONFERENCE CHARTS NEWS COURSE



(CCTV.COM) The internet is more than just a technology. It's the end all and be all of our daily living. The world wide web connects us to society, while China's IT (internet technology) has played a crucial role for its development.

Wuzhen, Zhejiang Province in eastern China is hosting the 2nd annual World Internet Conference (WIC), which opens on Wednesday. Chinese President Xi Jinping gave a keynote speech to highlight Beijing's understanding of the internet and how IT will shape the nation's future.

Nine national leaders, 50 foreign ministerial-level officials and hundreds of IT powerbrokers from over 100 countries are expected to attend.

They would participate in 10 sub-Forums that address topics ranging from global internet governance, cyber-security, Internet Plus for sustainable development, internet intellectual property rights, technology innovations and internet philosophy.

Smart city for smart world

Wuzhen takes pride in its unique cultural heritage, preserving ancient Chinese structures on a waterway. The town is ideally situated southwest of Shanghai, where successful business people can relax in a more tranquil setting.

Yet, Wuzhen is keeping up with contemporary times as one of China's premier 'smart cities,' offering full-coverage WiFi, QRcode, mobile online payment method and internet hospital. The town blends cultural traditions with modern-day amenities.

Wuzhen residents are proud to stand at the forefront of future IT trends. The headquarters of China's



top-ranked e-commerce giant - Alibaba - is located nearby in Hangzhou.

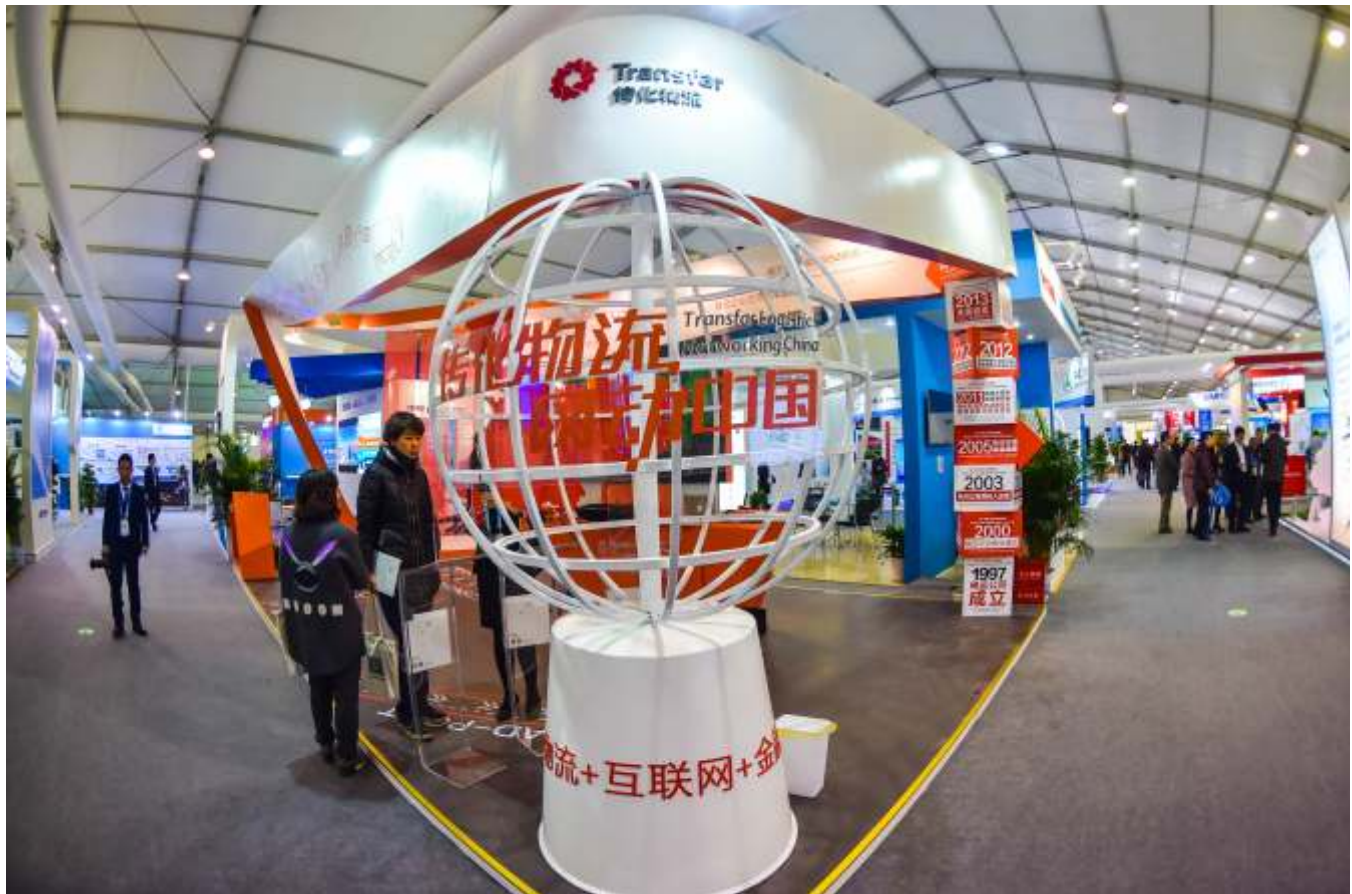
E-Commerce gets bigger and bigger

Alibaba's prominence as a leading global e-commerce retailer started in 2009, when the company launched a nationwide marketing campaign on China's Singles' Day - Nov. 11 (11/11) by offering steep discounts for online purchases.

Chinese consumers jumped on

the bandwagon. Online shopping is likely to continue expanding in the urban and rural areas of China. China's Ministry of Commerce is forecasting e-commerce sales to exceed 18 trillion yuan (\$US2.8 trillion) for 2015.

Actually, Alibaba faces stiffer competition from its rivals, including JD.com, which benefits Chinese consumers, since more online retail platforms are seeking to capture a larger share of the market by selling better quality products and services at lower prices.



The World Internet Conference is doing its part to promote e-commerce worldwide.

Internet sovereignty respecting borders

Nonetheless, the internet is more than platform for e-commerce. It's a communications tool that keeps users in touch with political, economic and societal events. We can express our opinions via media outlets and Social Media, but such widespread dissemination of unfiltered information could pose harm.

A few people are exploiting Websites to post pornography, racist and sexist ideologies, false stories and extremist political viewpoints

that could incite inflammatory public emotions that threaten humanity, the community and national security.

Beijing officials have taken steps to restrict free-access to vulgar Websites, which is similar to a law that forbids a person from shouting, "fire" as a false alarm in a crowded movie theater.

"China is exploring a new way of internet governance with the rule of law," Lu Wei, head of Cyberspace Administration of China, told Xinhua news. "We should correctly handle relations from freedom and order."

Yet, President Xi has endorsed internet sovereignty that supports

the rights of each national government to determine how to govern its cyberspace within its borders.

Looking ahead

The internet is here to stay and we can no longer live without it. Wuzhen's World Internet Conference is promoting IT, but the Chinese government is enforcing some restrictions on the Web.

Beijing has engaged in a careful balancing act that encourages more innovation but with Chinese characteristics. Respecting internet sovereignty remains paramount. If another nation wishes to enact different cyberspace rules, they have every right to do so.

14th Meeting of Prime Ministers of SCO Member States

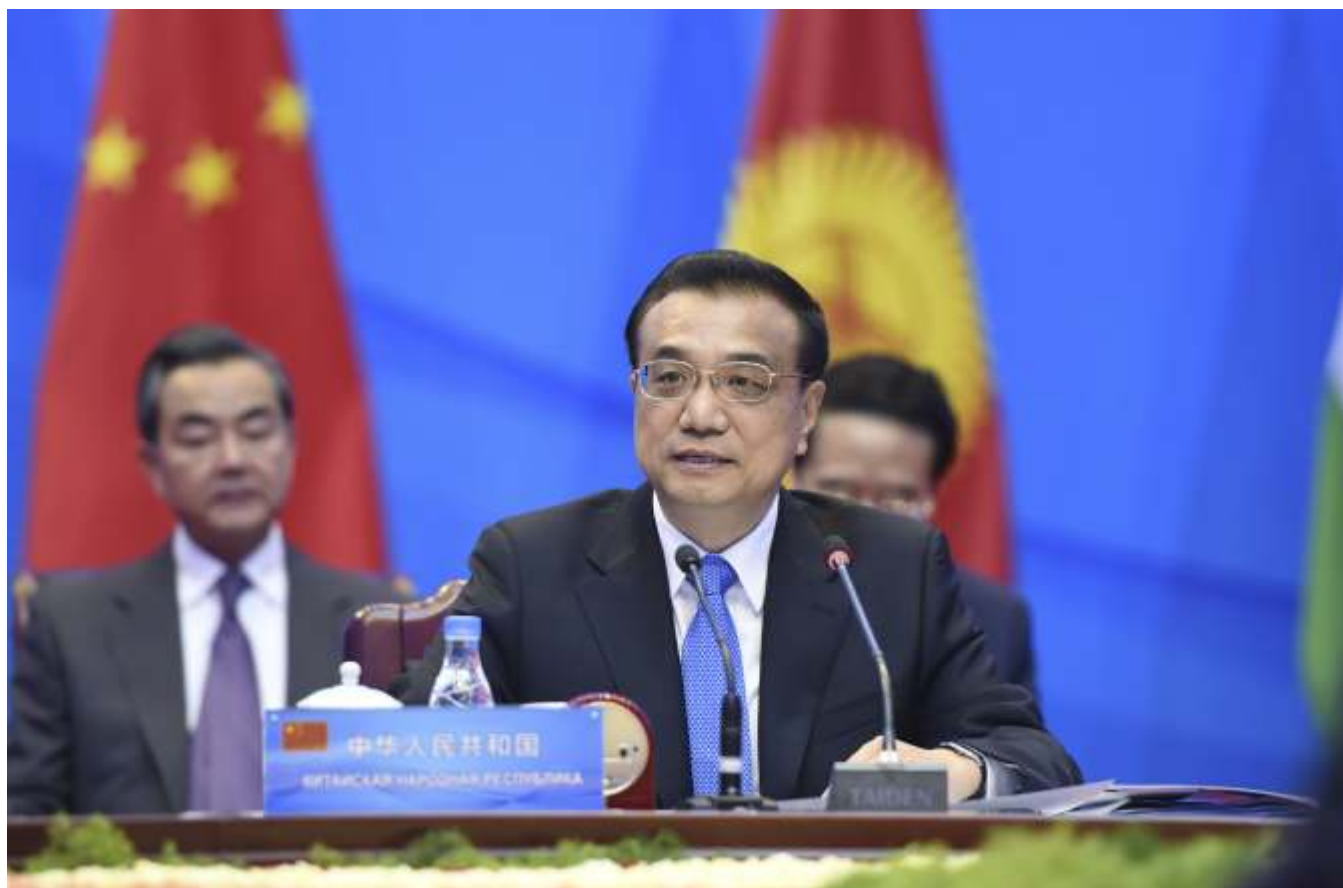
LI KEQIANG CHAIRS 14TH MEETING OF PRIME MINISTERS OF SCO MEMBER STATES

On the morning of December 15, 2015, Premier Li Keqiang chaired the 14th meeting of Prime Ministers of Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) at the Zhengzhou International Convention and Exhibition Centre, and had in-depth discussions with the participating leaders on new thoughts and new methods of jointly meeting external challenges and risks and promoting common development and prosperity under new circumstances. Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev of Russia, Prime

Minister Karim Masimov of Kazakhstan, Prime Minister Temir Sariyev of Kyrgyzstan, Prime Minister Kokhir Rasulzoda of Tajikistan, First Deputy Prime Minister Rustam Azimov of Uzbekistan, and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan, Chief Executive Officer Abdullah Abdullah of Afghanistan, Deputy Prime Minister Tserendash Oyunbaatar of Mongolia, Minister of State Vijay Singh of India, Minister of Information and Communications Technology Mahmoud Vaezi of Iran, President

Representative of Belarus and representatives from other observer states attended the meeting.

Li Keqiang said that over the past 14 years since its establishment, the SCO has gone through an extraordinary journey. It always holds the purposes of equality, mutual trust and win-win cooperation, and has made important contributions to enhancing the well-being of the member states and maintaining regional stability. President Xi Jinping attended the Ufa Summit



this July, and adopted the “Development Strategy of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization by 2025” and planned the roadmap for medium- and long-term cooperation with leaders of other countries. The SCO has officially launched the enlargement process, and its own development has entered a new stage.

Li Keqiang pointed out that currently the global challenges that the international community needs to deal with are unprecedented, with a lack of momentum for world economic growth, a downward pressure on many countries’ economy, more complex factors to international and regional situation, and new geopolitical crises in constant ferment. The SCO member states are located in the juncture of the Eurasian continent. Whether the region can achieve lasting peace and long-term stability

not only concerns the direct interests and well-being of peoples in countries of the region, but will also exert great influence on world peace, stability, prosperity and development.

Li Keqiang emphasized that China is willing to promote the docking between the building of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the SCO states’ development strategies as well as mechanisms such as the Eurasian Economic Union to boost openness, inclusiveness and sharing of development in the region. Based on our attention to the three major traditional areas of security, economy and people-to-people and cultural engagement, we should focus on enhancing the six major cooperation platforms of the SCO, namely, consolidating the security cooperation platform, establishing a production capacity cooperation platform, accelerating the

construction of the connectivity platform, innovating in the financial cooperation platform, building a regional trade cooperation platform and forging a cooperation platform on social affairs and people’s livelihood, so as to promote the friendly cooperation of all parties for concrete achievements. We believe that as long as all parties continue to uphold the “Shanghai Spirit” and join hands to make unremitting efforts, we can definitely promote the SCO cooperation in various fields to a new stage and create more well-being for peoples of all countries.

The participating leaders fully appreciated the SCO’s important influence and cooperation achievements, and said that in the face of new global political and economic challenges, to further deepen the SCO practical cooperation is of great significance

to promoting regional stability and development. The parties concerned in the SCO are willing to cooperate in unity, accelerate the docking of development strategies, earnestly implement the consensus and initiatives that have been

reached, make good use of various cooperation mechanisms, give play to complementary advantages and cooperation potentials, strengthen cooperation in connectivity and production capacity, and expand cooperation in various fields such as

infrastructure construction, trade, finance, and people-to-people and cultural engagement, so as to promote their development and regional prosperity.



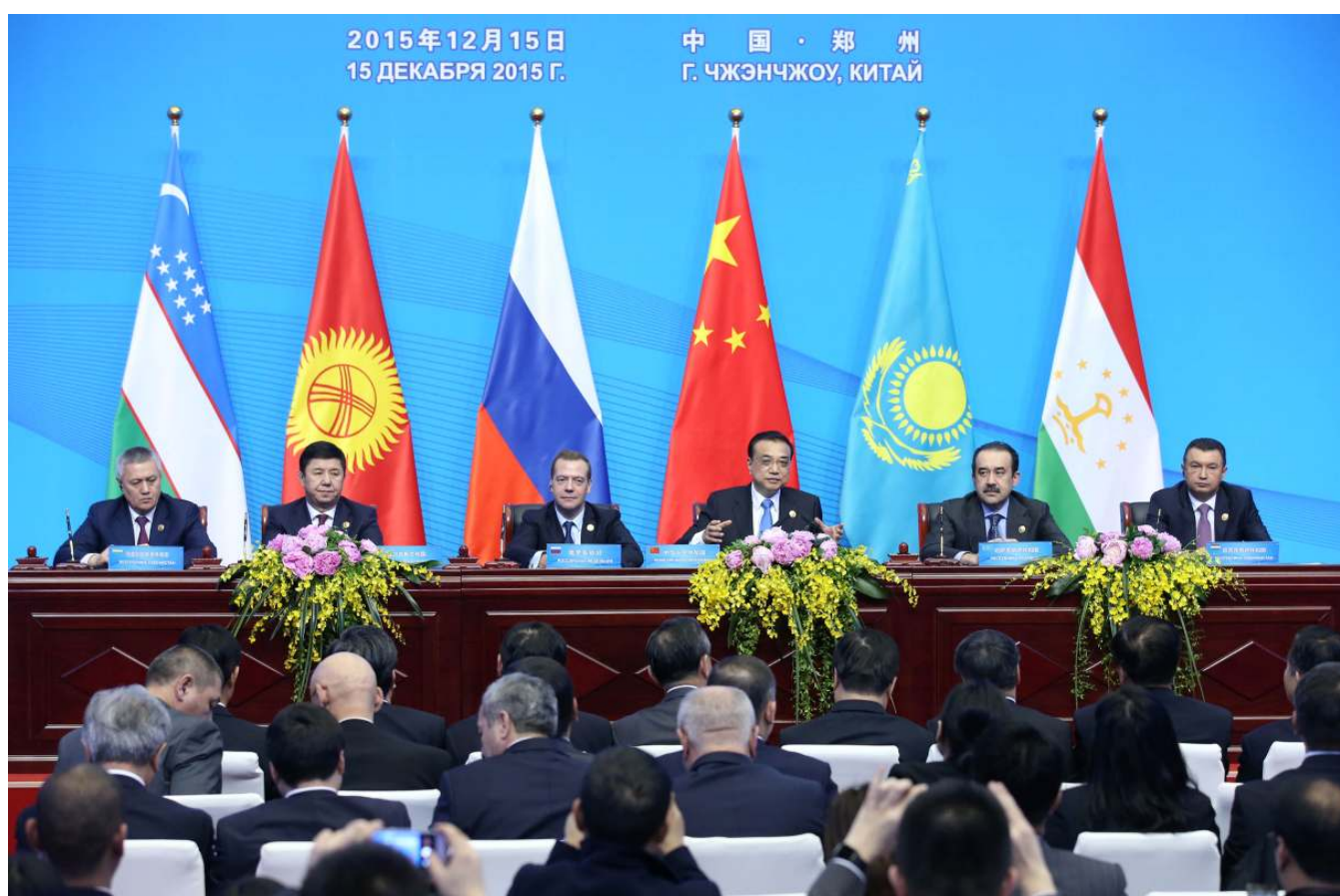
LI KEQIANG ATTENDS JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE OF 14TH MEETING OF PRIME MINISTERS OF SCO MEMBER STATES

At noon of December 15, 2015, Premier Li Keqiang attended the joint press conference at the Zhengzhou International Convention and Exhibition Center with state leaders who came to China to attend the 14th meeting of Prime Ministers of Member States of the

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).

Li Keqiang said that the SCO member states have witnessed a steady improvement of mutual trust and a constant emerging of cooperation outcomes, enjoying a

more solid foundation for deepening cooperation. This meeting has gained rich and practical outcomes. All parties have reached an important consensus on focusing on promoting practical cooperation within the framework of the SCO, and agreed that the



SCO should pool more strength, deeply tap cooperation potential, promote cooperation in various fields to higher levels, jointly optimize the investment and business operation environment, strive to change the pattern of economic development and stay committed to promoting peace, development, prosperity and stability of all parties and the region.

Li Keqiang pointed out that today marks the first anniversary of the initiative of carrying out production capacity cooperation proposed during last year's Prime Ministers' Meeting in Astana. Over the past year, China-Kazakhstan production capacity cooperation which started earlier has yielded fruits and played a demonstration role as a leading and pilot model. We are willing to uphold the principle of willingness and openness and

continue promoting international production capacity cooperation featuring mutual benefits and win-win results within the framework of the SCO, so as to realize the optimal configuration of capital, technology and resources, effectively balance supply and demand, promote industrial transformation and upgrading, speed up the industrialization and modernization process in the region, build an industry cooperation chain with international competitiveness, and jointly study and carry out cooperation in the third-party market.

Li Keqiang stressed that all parties have agreed to uphold the concepts of openness, transparency, equality and inclusiveness and deepen regional cooperation in fields such as security, connectivity, finance, regional trade, social affairs and people's livelihood. All parties

will continue following the guiding role of the "Shanghai Spirit", join hands and cooperate sincerely to jointly promote the SCO for better and faster development, advance cooperation in various fields to higher levels and make contributions to world peace and development with the prosperity and stability of each country and the region.

Before meeting the press, Li Keqiang and the participating leaders of the SCO member states attended the signing ceremony, jointly signed the joint communiqué and relevant resolutions of the meeting, issued a statement of the Prime Ministers of the SCO member states on regional economic cooperation and witnessed the signing of relevant cooperative documents.

State Councilor Yang Jing attended the above activities.



SCO MEMBERS TO EXPLORE INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY COOPERATION

As time draws near for the 14th Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) prime ministers' meeting, the heads of government to attend the event are widely expected to mull ways of expanding industrial capacity cooperation within the bloc.

The meeting, which will bring together heads of government of the SCO member countries of China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, and of the observer countries of Afghanistan, Belarus,

India, Iran, Mongolia and Pakistan, will be held in Zhengzhou, the capital city of central China's Henan Province, from Monday to Tuesday.

Cheng Guoping, vice foreign minister of China, told a recent press briefing in Beijing on Dec. 8 that industrial capacity cooperation, along with trade facilitation, infrastructure building as well as financial cooperation, will be the priorities for enhancing regional cooperation among SCO countries.

LI PLAN

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang first proposed industrial capacity cooperation at the 13th SCO prime ministers' meeting in the Kazakh capital city of Astana in Dec. 2014.

The proposal to marry China's industry strengths in the production of steel, cement and other materials with Kazakhstan's huge demand for such commodities in the coming years has been hailed by many as a classic example of win-win cooperation.

The Chinese premier's proposal was warmly received by the Kazakh side, and in a sign of appreciation, Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev even coined the term "Li Plan" to describe the package of industrial capacity cooperation projects Li put forward.

Citing consensus between China and Kazakhstan on enhancing industrial capacity cooperation, Li told leaders of other SCO members at the meeting that China is not only willing to cooperate with Kazakhstan in such a mode, but also wishes to forge similar bilateral or multilateral cooperation models with other SCO countries.

"This will not only benefit all parties in coping with the (economic) downward pressure and in facilitating the industrial upgrading, but will also boost the competitiveness of China's surplus capacity in international markets," Li said.

In the past 12 months, China and Kazakhstan have signed scores of industry capacity cooperation deals worth over 30 billion U.S. dollars.

ENORMOUS POTENTIAL

Kazakhstan is not the only country within the SCO framework that shares with China enormous

potential in conducting industry capacity cooperation.

Some SCO members in Central Asia, which often strike visitors with an impression of dilapidated infrastructure networks, will shake off such a negative impression on foreign investors before long if they actively engage in industrial capacity cooperation with China.

Li Yumei, deputy director of Institute of International Economy at University of International Business and Economics in Beijing, said that the advantage of regional cooperation within the SCO is existence of conditions for member states to interconnect their industrial capacities.



Photo taken on Dec. 15, 2015 shows an exterior scene of the conference hall of the 14th prime ministers' meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), in Zhengzhou, central China's Henan Province. The 14th SCO prime ministers' meeting was held in Zhengzhou on Tuesday. (Xinhua/Li An)

The mutually complementary nature of regional cooperation has given a rise to what Li called a situation of equal dependency, which makes other SCO countries willing to cooperate with China in industrial capacity development.

Given that most of the Central Asian countries are landlocked ones, they can overcome the geographic limitations and open up to the rest of the world by cooperating with China, Li told reporters on the sidelines of an SCO trade ministers' meeting in northwest China's Xi'an city on Sept. 16.

GREATER EMPHASIS ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Security cooperation and

economic cooperation have been described as the two wheels of the SCO. However, a popular impression is that the bloc has achieved a great deal in pushing forward security cooperation among members while its endeavors for economic cooperation appeared to be far less impressive.

In 2012, the SCO members decided to place more emphasis on facilitating regional economic cooperation in the next 10 years.

In July, Chinese President Xi Jinping, while attending the 15th SCO Summit in Ufa, Russia, called for expanding the experience gained from bilateral industrial capacity cooperation to a larger scale within the SCO.

China will push forward the establishment of joint industrial parks in every SCO members based on market principles, he said, stressing that China is willing to share with SCO partners its technology and management know-how.

As they all face downward pressure on their economies, the SCO members are strongly motivated to take the opportunity brought about by the 14th prime ministers' meeting to further align their development strategies so that each could emerge stronger as a result of strengthening industrial capacity cooperation — a crucial subject for furthering economic cooperation within the SCO.

China-India Relations

CHINA-INDIA RELATIONS AND THE WAY FORWARD

Remarks by Ambassador Le Yucheng At the Army War College
Mhow, 9 December 2015

Lt. General Narasimhan,
Dear Cadres and Friends,

It gives me great pleasure to come to Army War College. Your college is known as a place "where tigers earn their stripes" and I am glad to meet so many "tigers" and future generals. As far as I know, I am the first Chinese ambassador in India to give talks in a military college. And it's actually my second such interaction; the first was in National Defense College in Delhi this April. The fact in itself speaks volume about the distance China-

India relations have traveled. Because even a year or two ago, it was hard to envisage an Indian military college inviting Chinese ambassador to talk, and perhaps equally hard for the latter to accept. But now such interaction has become a regular occurrence, I promised National Defense College to give a lecture every year during my term here, and I'd like to make the same commitment to you today.

This example is but a little drop of water in the reservoir of friendly exchanges between our two

countries, yet it reflects some significant changes in our relations. Since I'm now in an Army College, let me start with mil-to-mil relations. The past year saw frequent interactions and enhanced mutual trust between our militaries. A number of senior Chinese military officials have visited India, including General Zhang Youxia, director of the General Armament Department, General Liu Yuan, political commissar of the General Logistics Department, and the commanders of Chengdu military region and Tibet military region.



A destroyer Chinese Navy (Jinan) docked at Mumbai harbor. The two militaries conducted the fifth joint exercise named "Hand-in-Hand 2015" in Yunnan Province this year. Indian Lieutenant General DS Hooda, General Officer Commanding in Chief of Northern Command, will soon visit China, the first visit by an Indian army commander. The culmination of mil-to-mil exchanges was the visit by Vice Chairman of China's Central Military Commission, General Fan Changlong, the highest ranking Chinese military official to ever visit India in ten years. During his visit, General Fan met with PM Modi,

Defense Minister Parrikar and other senior officials, and had a good discussion on advancing military ties.

Military relationship is an epitome of the overall China-India relationship, which is as strategic as it is wide-ranging. The wheels of change are moving and we now stand at a new starting point. The momentous progress is first of all attributable to the commitment of our leaders. Over the past year, President Xi Jinping and PM Modi met 5 times, including their mutual visits. The evident chemistry between our leaders has generated

growing passion for each other from both societies.

Despite the flagging global economy and sluggish trade, China-India business cooperation is rowing upstream with stronger momentum and higher speed. Chinese accumulative investment in India almost tripled to \$2.7 billion this year. Industrial cooperation is gaining traction, with industrial parks, smart cities programs and railway cooperation in full swing. Chinese brands have become household names in India, like Wanda, Xiaomi, Alibaba, Lenovo, and Vivo, just to name a few. Chinese

real estate giant Wanda plans invest US\$10 billion to build a township in Kharkhoda. Earlier this year, tens of thousands of Xiaomi fans queued up for Mi4i India launch, the company's first smart phone model launched outside China and tailor-made for the Indian market, as the name speaks for itself: Mi for India. Alibaba, the Chinese e-commerce platform, has 4.5 million on-line vendors in India, more than 1\10 of its global total of 40 million, and it plans to increase its presence in Indian to 10 million in a few years. In another boost for Make in India, Lenovo has started local manufacturing of its smartphones in Chennai. All these point to the huge potential in our cooperation as the stream of investment and trade keeps flowing.

Local cooperation is booming. During PM Modi's visit to China, the first Local Leaders Forum was held, and since then many mutual visits were made by Chief Ministers, governors and local leaders of both countries, including the reciprocal visit by the CM of Maharashtra and the vice governor of Shandong province. Both being populous, coastal, industrial states on the fast track of development, Maharashtra and Shandong are natural and willing partners. We are witnessing a wave of Indian states vying for Chinese investment with various incentives. With more visits comes greater business opportunities, for instance, during Guangdong Governor Zhu Xiaodan's visit to Gujarat, MOUs worth of US\$590 million were signed.

Of course, we are not just bound by common interests; our relationship is written in the pages of history, the footprints of culture, and the ties of friendship. The story of the 7th century eminent monk scholar Xuanzang's pilgrimage to India is well-known. In addition to translating and promoting Buddhist classics in China, he wrote detailed, accurate and kaleidoscopic logs about India's architecture, archeology, geography, etc. Carrying on the millennium-old kinship, we are writing new chapters of friendly exchanges every day. The opening of Nathula Pass early this year is another milestone that helps more Indian yatis to realize their life-long dream of pilgrim to Kailash Manasarovar. India launched e-visa for Chinese tourists, a move that has



and will significantly boost tourism and people-to-people exchanges. This year, 300,000 Chinese tourists have visited India. Many touching stories of amity and mutual help have emerged, such as the Chinese volunteer donating HSCs to an Indian boy and an Indian lady sending back a lost suitcase with passport and wallet of a Chinese tourist. What's behind these stories is the narrowing familiarity gap in the two societies. In the past, if a Chinese wants to travel to India, his friends would probably think he's crazy, but now Incredible India is fast becoming a favored and fashionable destination for Chinese tourists.

Dear Cadres,

The momentous progress in China-India relations is by no means coincident. Rather, it's a natural outcome of the development in both countries and the global configuration.

After 30 years of reform and opening up, China has become the world's second largest economy, contributing 30% to global growth over the years. While pursuing our own development, we believe in the concept of sharing. As an ancient Chinese poem reads, a single flower does not make spring, while a hundred flowers in full blossom bring spring to the garden. Asia is where the world's currents merge, diversity converges, ideas meet, and aspirations gather wings, it is our home, our garden. We hope to see spring in the garden by opening up wider and sharing development opportunities with all. That's why China initiates the "land and maritime silk road" to bring the neighborhood closer and bring more benefits to the people. Many countries have understood, endorsed and participated in this initiative.

India is soaring, with geographic edge, demographic dividend, a huge market and advanced IT and service sectors. In particular, as the government rolls out ambitious programs such as smart city and Make in India, and introduces opening-up and pro-business policy measure, it spells great opportunities for our two countries to align our strategies, complement each other and substantiate cooperation. As the biggest developing countries, close neighbors and fellow members of BRICS and G20, we are well attuned to each other and have so much in common. We must come together to realize the promise of this century. In the spirit of togetherness, we will realize our dreams of national renewal. That, in the final analysis, is the ultimate driving force for closer China-India relations.

A look at the globe gives us ample cause for concern. The world today is beset by a galaxy of problems: a roller-coaster economy, turmoil in the Middle East, rampant terrorism, drug trafficking, the list goes on and on. Though world war III may be far-fetched, people's concern for peace and security is no less and the challenges we face are no less serious. The question on everybody's mind is what should we do? In the face of such challenges that know no borders, no one is immune. China and India obviously can not stay unscathed and we must confront the challenges together.

As ancient civilizations, China and India can and must draw wisdom from our rich history and philosophy, provide new vision to meet the challenges of the day, and work to enrich and improve global governance. Our cooperation on the global stage matters. And that is a strong impetus for closer China-India relations.

Dear Cadres,

Measured against the past, China-India relations have come a long way. But measured against the future, there is still a long way to go. Some simple statistics will show that our cooperation level is still behind many others countries, and falls way short of its true potential.

Since I was Chinese ambassador to Kazakhstan before coming to India, let me first quote some familiar figures. Kazakhstan only has a population of 17 million, yet its industrial cooperation with China is booming, attracting Chinese investment of US\$ 30 billion a year. While China and India, with a total GDP of 12 trillion US dollars, have a two-way trade of only 70 billion US dollars, or 0.6 percent of the total GDP, and accumulative investment of merely US\$ 2.7 billion.

Take another neighbor, ROK, as an example. There are over 1000 flights traveling between China and ROK every week, and only 40 between China and India. ROK has 50 million people, and the annual mutual visits between China and ROK is 10 million.

China has 90 inter-governmental mechanisms with the US, and only 24 with India, 214 pairs of sister states/cities with the US, and only 10 with India.

The meeting of hearts and minds is strong glue that holds countries and peoples together. Just imagine, if only 1%, or even 0.1% of our 250 crore people visit each other, what an impact it will have, not just on tourism, but also in boosting mutual understanding and the bond of friendship. As China scales up industrial cooperation and as more and more Chinese travel overseas, India, as a close and friendly neighbor, will surely benefit. Let me

make some bold predictions: in the coming years, our trade may well hit US\$200 billion, mutual investment reach US\$ 40 billion, and personnel exchanges top 5 million. I believe these targets are within horizon, but to hit the targets, we must work hard and keep at it.

First, we must reach out more and further address the familiarity gap. Next year is the “visit China year” in India, and tourism is the best way to promote mutual visit and mutual understanding. To facilitate personnel exchanges, we can open more direct flights and enhance connectivity, both hardware and software. In this connection, we can encourage more exchanges between think tanks and media. Co-production of films is a good beginning. The three joint films on Xuanzang, Kongfu Yoga and Journey to India, have started shooting, and I can’t wait to see.

Second, we must boost all-round cooperation, especially industrial cooperation. China is ready to participate in “Make in India” by building more joint

industrial parks, incubation centers and manufacturing bases. With mature technology and rich experience, China can join Indian counterparts in building railway, highway, ports and smart city projects. The heavy pollution in both Delhi in Beijing is sounding the alarm that we must do more to protect the environment while growing the economy. And we hope to do join R&D and share applicable technologies with India.

Third, we must step up military exchanges. Next year, we will be welcoming Indian Defense Minister and Army Chief of Staff to China, and a number of Chinese senior military officers are set to visit India. I hope next time I’m in your college, I will see some young Chinese officers. You are all rising stars and generals in the making, the future of our countries’ security and cooperation very much hinges upon you. I hope you will learn more about China, visit China, meet military officials and young cadres there, and make friends with them. When you are on good terms, our two countries are more likely to be on good terms and our stability and

security will be on a more solid footing.

Fourth, we must properly manage differences. It’s only natural that countries do not see eye to eye on every issue, not to mention two big countries like China and India. The point is to keep a lid on the problems so that they do not affect or even undermine the overall relationship. We also have a lot of differences with the US, but our cooperation is still moving forward, instead of backward, despite the differences. The key is to engage constructively across the complexity of our relationship.

For us, India is a friend whom we have known for millennia. We have been together at many crossroads of time, and struggled together at the dawn of freedom. We wish to share joy and success in the future and remain friends till the end of time.

Let’s rise to the occasion, because there is no time like the present.

Thank you!

CHINA OFFERED AID IN CASH FOR TAMIL NADU FLOOD

Recently Tamil Nadu of India suffered heavy rains and severe flooding, which caused heavy casualties and property losses.

Chinese Government and people follow the situation closely. China’s Premier Li Keqiang has sent a message of consolation to Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, expressed sincere consolation to Indian Government and flood-

stricken people, and extended deep condolence to the victims. Mr Wang Yi, Chinese Foreign Minister, has also sent a message of consolation to Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Indian Minister of External Affairs. 50,000 USD were donated by the Red Cross Society of China, and additional 5 lakhs rupees were donated by the Chinese Embassy in India to help Indian government and people

overcome the disaster.

It is a friendly tradition for the government and people of China and India to help each other when disaster falls. Chinese people feel the suffering of the Indian people, and stand together with them. We believe the disaster-affected people will be able to overcome the difficulties and get back to normal life soon.



CHANGING WORLD, CLOSER COOPERATION

Remarks by Ambassador Le Yucheng at Second Deccan Herald International Conference, December 19, 2015



Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a matter of great happiness for me to attend the second Deccan Herald International Conference after one year interval. I remember last December shortly after my arrival in India as ambassador, I was invited to your inaugural International Conference to talk about China-India-US trilateral

relations. Now one year has passed. In Chinese we say first time acquaintance, second time friends. So we are friends now. Earlier this year, I visited your headquarters in Bengaluru and had a good chat with the editors and journalists. I think you'll agree with me that the influence of Deccan Herald is felt not just in the Deccan region, but all

over India. And I say this not just because we are friends.

This conference comes at an apt time, as it allows us to take stock of the past year and plan for the new year. And the theme on China-India relations and the Asia-Pacific is highly relevant. But before turning to Asia-Pacific, let us first cast our eyes on the global landscape

and put the region in a broader context. The global situation in 2015 can be summarized in three words beginning with C: *chaos, change and cooperation*.

Despite overall stability, elements of chaos remain cause for concern: lingering economic risks, turmoil in the Middle East, rampant terrorism, illegal immigration, drug trafficking and cross-border crimes. Though world war III may be far-fetched, peace and security remain elusive. The Paris attack has sounded the alarm that the rising tide of terrorism has emerged as the most serious threat to mankind. China is a victim to terrorism. Only last month, ISIS brutally executed a Chinese citizen, and three Chinese senior managers were killed in a hostage crisis in Mali. On top of that, territorial disputes, natural disasters, public health, cyber security, and energy security all pose intersecting challenges.

In the face of chaos, change is the name of the game. Changing global configuration, systems and order call on us to advance reform and adopt new ideas for new challenges. 20th century solutions can hardly address 21st century problems. We must stand on the wave of change so as not to be left behind. Only by bracing for change and preparing for reform can one stay ahead of the curve of time.

Amidst chaos and change, it is all the more important to step up cooperation. Living in one global family, all family members are equal and must

work together in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual benefit. Gone are the days when a big power or power bloc can dominate everything, and the “winner takes all” approach can carry the day. In the globalized era, transnational problems require transnational solutions, and equal-footed consultation and win-win cooperation is the key. The success of the Paris Climate Change Summit and the historic agreement on the Iranian nuclear issue give us reason for hope. Though peace and development remain a tall order, cooperation will lead us there.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Though the global situation is severe, the Asia-Pacific region is on the whole secure. With 57% of global GDP, 46% of global trade and 40% of global population, it has become a bright spot amidst a chaotic world, a region with the greatest potential and dynamism, an anchor for world peace and stability, and a foundation for world development and prosperity.

On the security front, the region is free from major conflict, and hot spot issues are properly managed. The situation on the Korean Peninsula is under control, ceasefire agreement was signed in Myanmar, political and security dialogues were resumed between Indian and Pakistan, and negotiations on territorial and maritime disputes are on an institutional footing.

Economic integration in the Asia-Pacific has picked up

speed. Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) continues to make headway with the joint strategic study soon to complete. Negotiations for the RCEP have achieved tangible progress and are set to complete by 2016. The ASEAN Community is to be formed by the end of this year. TPP negotiation has just been concluded. China and ASEAN signed the protocol on the upgrading of China-ASEAN FTA. These free trade arrangements will forge synergy in shaping an open, inter-connected, balanced, and win-win economic framework in the Asia-Pacific and inject new vigor into the global economy.

Connectivity holds the key to prosperity, and connectivity lies at the heart of China's development efforts. China's initiatives to build the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road and establish the US\$100 billion Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank and US\$ 40 billion Silk Road Fund have moved regional connectivity to a fast track. By date, more than 60 countries and international organizations along the Silk Road have shown support or signed on to the land and maritime Silk Road initiative. A host of economic corridors, industrial parks and cooperation projects are under way, and many cross-border roads, railways, pipelines and cargo trains have gone into operation. We welcome all countries on board.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Peace and development is not something given, it must be earned and cherished. As major countries in the region, China and India have a unique role to play for peace, stability and development in the Asia-Pacific.

Confronted with a sluggish world economy and various domestic challenges since the beginning of the year, the Chinese economy is on the whole stable and performing within a reasonable range. GDP grew by 6.9% in the first three quarters of this year, and is expected to achieve the targeted growth rate of around 7% for the whole year. China remains an important engine of steady growth for the world economy. And it is heartening to see the positive changes in China's economic structure. Our service sector now accounts for half of GDP, and consumption contributes nearly 60% to growth. New technologies, products, industries and business models have kept emerging. And the quality and performance of growth have further improved. We are fully capable of maintaining medium-high speed of growth and moving towards the medium-high level of development.

India is soaring, and brimming with vigor and vitality. As the government rolls out ambitious programs such as smart city and Make in India, and introduces opening-up and pro-business policy measures, it has become a

natural magnet for trade and investment. According to WB report, India will achieve 7.5% growth rate in 2015, higher than most economies. In the past year since I became ambassador here, I visited 15 states and India's vigorous development is not lost on me.

As the largest developing countries and leading economies in the Asia-Pacific, China and India have much to offer each other and face great opportunities to align our strategies, complement each other and substantiate cooperation.

China-India relations have come a long way. High-level engagement and mutual visits have become a regular occurrence, business and local cooperation is gaining traction, and people-to-people exchanges are booming. The opening of Nathula Pass early this year helps more Indian yatriis to realize their life-long dream of pilgrimage to Kailash Manasarovar. The launch of e-visa for Chinese tourists has and will significantly boost tourism and people-to-people exchanges. Mutual visits are likely to hit 1 million this year and witness exponential growth in the days and years ahead.

As China-India relations go beyond bilateral scope and acquire increasing global significance, we have stepped up cooperation in multilateral arena such as UN, G20 and BRICS and have closer coordination on major global issues such as climate change, counter-terrorism, energy and

food security, global governance, etc. The just-concluded Paris Summit is a case in point, where contribution by China and India is widely acclaimed by the international community. I noted that President Obama called both President Xi Jinping and PM Modi after the Paris Summit in appreciation of our cooperation.

There is a famous quotation by William Shakespeare, what's past is prologue. I would add, what's ahead in China-India relations will be more splendid. Next year, BRICS Leaders' Meeting will be held in India and G20 Summit will be held in Hangzhou, China, setting the stage for leaders' engagement. In two weeks, China will attend New Delhi World Book Fair as Country of Honor. And in late January, the opening ceremony of "Visit China Year" will be held in Delhi to showcase China's culture, art and tourism resources. We can envisage more investment, business, tourism, cultural and people-to-people exchanges going forward.

China and India together account for 68% of Asia's population, 60% of its landmass, 60% of its economy and 50% of its trade. The rise of China and India in parallel is a major geo-political event in the 21st century. Our shared development and closer cooperation will make a huge difference to the region and the world.

Thank you!

External Affairs

REMARKS BY H.E. LI KEQIANG PREMIER OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AT THE FOURTH SUMMIT OF CHINA AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Suzhou, 24 November 2015



Dear Colleagues,

I am very glad to be with you in Suzhou. On behalf of the Chinese government and people, let me warmly welcome leaders from the 16 Central and Eastern European countries to China for the Fourth Summit of China and Central and Eastern European Countries. I also welcome the representatives from the EU, Austria, Greece and EBRD to attend the meeting as observers.

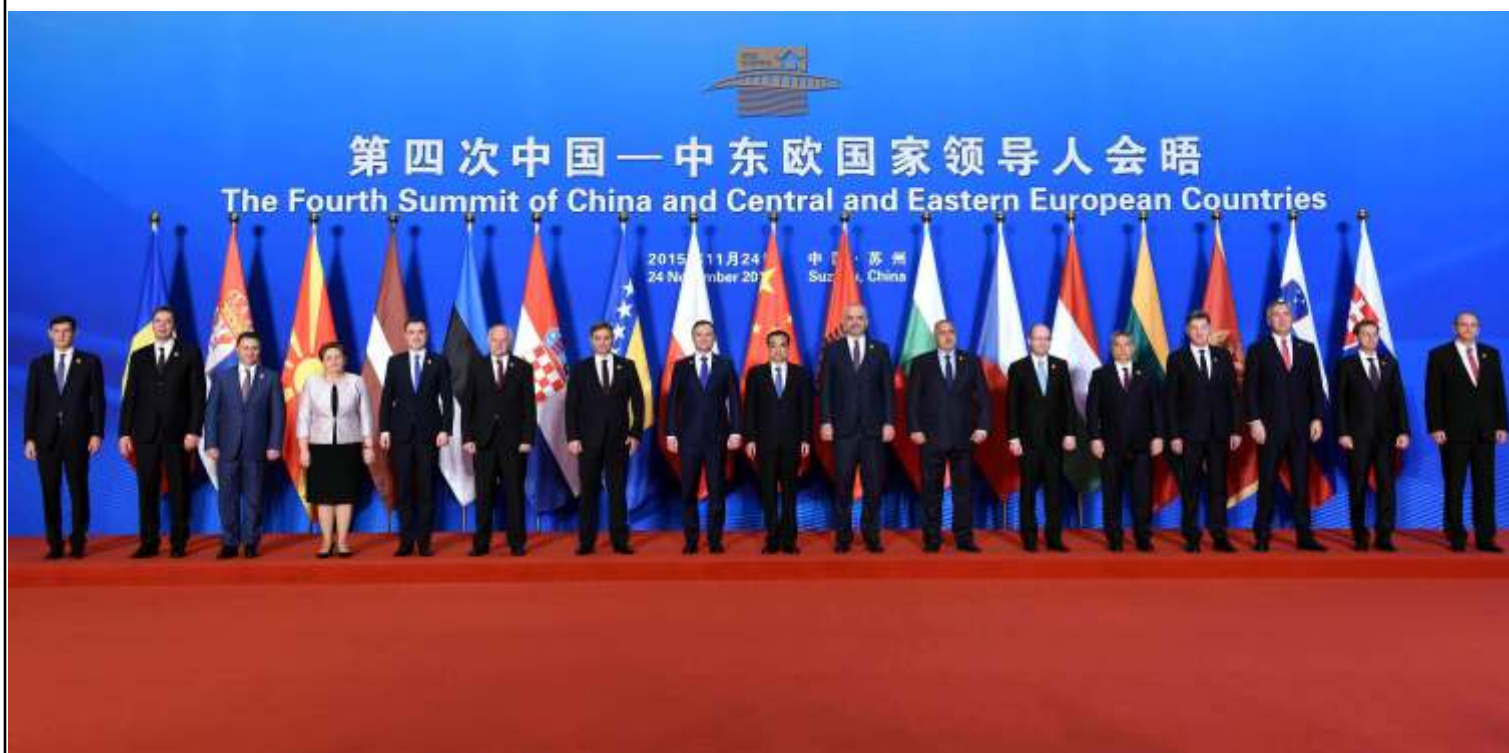
China's ancient thinker Confucius once said that "three years of hard work will surely lead to accomplishments". Over the past three years, the 16+1 cooperation, just like a fast-speed train, has set out on its journey and gained speed all the way from Warsaw to Bucharest, and from Belgrade to Suzhou. Such a fast train has traveled to where it is today because every carriage has served to provide incessant driving force to ensure that our cooperation is steady and produces lasting results. I am confident that this meeting will not only help promote the political

mutual trust among us, but also facilitate new progress in our practical cooperation.

In 2012, China and 16 CEECs reached agreement and opened a new avenue of cooperation between China and European countries, linking the world's largest developing country and CEECs ever more closely. Over the past years, through platforms such as the Economic and Trade Forum, Secretariat for Cooperation, National Coordinators' Meeting, Ministerial Meeting on Promoting Trade and Economic Cooperation and Local Leaders' Meeting, we have advanced and expanded 16+1 cooperation, which is getting increasingly enriched and mature. The common documents issued at the previous three meetings have proposed over 100 cooperation measures and projects covering economy, trade, investment, infrastructure, finance, tourism, education, agriculture, culture, local cooperation and other areas. Most measures put forward in the *Bucharest Guidelines and Belgrade*

Guidelines have been or are being implemented to the benefit of people of our countries.

The development of 16+1 cooperation has yielded fruitful results. Valuable experience has been gained that we need to cherish and carry forward. China and CEECs enjoy close historical bonds and deep traditional friendship. Moreover, we have built solid political trust under new circumstances. Our cooperation has not only reflected the principles of equality, openness and inclusiveness, but also actively synergized our respective development strategies in a flexible way suited to our respective national conditions. Our cooperation has fully accommodated the relevant concerns of the EU and moved in parallel with the greater interests of China-EU cooperation. It shows our commitment to achieving all-win outcomes for China, CEECs and the EU. It is fair to say that we have explored a new model of practical cooperation among countries in



different regions of the world and with different systems.

The world is now undergoing profound and complex changes. The global economy is still in doldrums. Certain regions and countries are in turmoil. Fluctuations are increasing in the international financial market. Countries in the world are speeding up structural reforms and expanding cooperation with the outside world. Many European countries have placed greater importance on their cooperation with China. China is now formulating its 13th Five-Year Plan and will focus its energy on promoting innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development in order to achieve the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020. This is bound to offer greater market space for China-CEEC cooperation. In this sense, we will embrace unprecedented new opportunities to deepen our cooperation across the board.

Despite the ups and downs in the international situation, cooperation between China and the CEECs, which is making steady headway, has become a spotlight on the global and regional stage. The theme of the meeting this year is “new beginning, new domains and new vision”. Today, I wish to propose a “1+6” cooperation framework for our future cooperation, which includes one goal and six priorities. One goal means that we will formulate an agenda for cooperation for the next five years, make our cooperation more sustainable and forward-looking, and build a new model of partnership featuring openness, inclusiveness and win-win outcomes. Six priorities refer to the tasks in the following aspects on which we need to concentrate, bearing in mind both the short-term and long-term interests:

First, we need to implement the roadmap for advancing cooperation. China and the EU have agreed that the two sides will work to synergize the Belt and Road initiative with the development plan for Europe, the international cooperation on industrial capacity with the Investment Plan for Europe, and 16+1 cooperation with China-EU cooperation. This has laid a solid foundation for medium- and long-term cooperation between China and CEECs. At the meeting, two political documents will be issued, namely, the first *Medium-term Plan for Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European Countries* and the *Suzhou Guidelines for Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European Countries*. The *Medium-term Plan* will draw a blueprint for our cooperation in the next five years. It will follow the priority areas of China's 13th Five-Year Plan and enable China and CEECs to share each other's development opportunities. The *Suzhou Guidelines* will provide a roadmap for specific cooperation in the near future. China is ready to work with the 16 countries to deliver on cooperation projects. Implementation of the meeting's outcomes will be duly evaluated and reviewed to make sure that our people truly feel the benefit of our cooperation.

Second, we need to promote synergy between the Belt and Road initiative and the development strategies of CEECs, and conduct cooperation on infrastructure development. Given the sluggish world economy recovery and the downward pressure facing the economy of various countries, infrastructure development will help boost consumption through investment, and greater connectivity will bring forward trade liberalization and investment

facilitation. Located at the east gateway to Europe and along the routes of the Belt and Road initiative, CEECs enjoy a distinct advantage for enhancing connectivity. China is ready to discuss and sign cooperation agreements on connectivity with CEECs. We may form synergy between our respective policies and work faster to build demonstrative projects. In November 2013, the leaders of China, Hungary and Serbia jointly announced the Belgrade-Budapest railway project, and this year has witnessed substantive progress in the joint endeavor. Today, China will sign relevant agreement respectively with Hungary and Serbia to kick-start and advance the project. China is ready to work with other parties, including countries along this route, to build the China-Europe land-sea express line and promote connectivity in Europe. We also encourage businesses to be involved in cooperation in transport and logistics. China hopes to carry out customs cooperation with relevant countries to make customs clearing more convenient along the land-sea express line. We may work together to develop China-Europe rail links and expand exchanges and cooperation on civil aviation. We welcome Serbia and Latvia to lead the respective efforts for setting up associations on transport infrastructure and logistics cooperation with a view to creating new platforms for our connectivity cooperation.

Third, we need to set new examples for cooperation on production capacity. China has a full-fledged industrial system, advanced capabilities for equipment manufacturing, a large number of leading industries and quality capacity, and extensive experience in engineering design, construction and management. CEECs, on their

part, are in a crucial stage of infrastructure construction and transformation and the upgrading of industrial systems, and therefore have strong demand for construction materials, machinery and other equipment. China is ready to work with the 16 countries to conduct diverse forms of two-way cooperation on production capacity. We may draw on our comparative advantages and the characteristics of our industries, and combine these efforts with connectivity cooperation, in particular the upgrading and improvement of port facilities and port areas. China's cost-effective equipment and products will help CEECs drive down the cost of purchases. Quite a number of CEECs including Croatia, Slovenia, Poland, Latvia and Bulgaria have proposed to strengthen cooperation on port development. China has put forward the cooperation initiative involving the ports of the Adriatic, Baltic and Black seas, which will focus on production capacity cooperation among the ports and industrial parks of the coastal areas of the Adriatic Sea, the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea. In ports where conditions are readily available, efforts will be made to build industrial clusters, so that in addition to increased cargo handling capacity, these ports and port areas will also become basis of industrial development. We expect our companies to be the main players in these projects. We will follow market-oriented approaches and pursue win-win outcomes. We need to step up support for such cooperation so that more projects of production capacity cooperation will emerge and become highlights of 16+1 cooperation.

Fourth, we need to keep looking for new ways for investment and financing cooperation. Financing is a weak link in 16+1 cooperation. China

respects EU regulations regarding the sovereign debts of its member states. While working with CEECs to make good use of the US\$10 billion special loans and the investment cooperation fund, China proposes the establishment of a 16+1 finance company to support production capacity cooperation between member states through business means. We could also explore new models such as "Internet-based e-commerce+ financing" to build platforms for trade and financing that reinforce each other in the Internet era. China supports establishing RMB settlement arrangements in CEECs, and encourages Chinese financial institutions, including commercial banks, to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with regional and international multilateral financial institutions, including the EBRD, in order to provide more financial support for 16+1 cooperation. China has decided that with its largest commercial bank, the ICBC, taking the lead, and with the participation of the China Development Bank and Exim Bank, we will discuss how to participate in China-CEEC cooperation on production capacity through the business model of multilateral financial institutions. China will provide preferential financing support for those that uses Chinese products and equipment in production capacity cooperation.

Fifth, we need to promote the growth of both trade and investment. Investment and trade are the anchors of practical cooperation and have much potential to be tapped. China wants to promote trade and investment facilitation together with the 16 countries. CEECs are strong in agriculture and each has its own specialty in agricultural produce. China is pushing for breakthroughs

in its cooperation in this field with Serbia, Macedonia, Lithuania and Estonia. We also hope to expand our trade in agricultural produce and food with more CEECs to promote the growth of trade in a balanced way. China supports new platforms to connect our SMEs in innovation cooperation. Next year, China will host such important events as the China-CEEC Ministerial Meeting on Promoting Trade and Economic Cooperation and the Local Leaders' Meeting. We welcome the participation of all parties in these events.

CEECs have respective strengths in the industrial sector. We welcome your companies to invest in China and conduct technological cooperation with Chinese research institutes and universities.

Sixth, we need to expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges. People-to-people and cultural interactions are the "infrastructure" for deepening state-to-state relations and the "projects of the heart" that contribute to goodwill among the people. We suggest that the year 2016 be made the year of 16+1 people-to-people and cultural exchanges to fully leverage existing cooperation platforms in education, science and technology, culture, youth, health and the media through an array of events in people-to-people and cultural interactions. We need to discuss new measures to promote and facilitate tourism exchanges through our tourism cooperation mechanism. China supports setting up health care cooperation platforms, such as a 16+1 public hospital network. We hope that more centers of traditional Chinese medicine will be opened in CEECs through cooperation to provide local communities medical service with Chinese features. China supports the building of a 16+1 think tanks

network and encourages more interactions among Sinologists of the two sides.

Dear colleagues,

16+1 cooperation now stands at a new historical starting point, and

the prospects ahead are only brighter. Closer cooperation among us will form synergy, like a clenching fist, to produce massive results. Our host city Suzhou is known to the world for its fine embroidery. China stands ready to work with CEECs to embroider a masterpiece of

cooperation. Together, through 16+1 cooperation, we could promote better development of our countries and bring even more benefits to our peoples!

Thank you.

LI KEQIANG ATTENDS TENTH EAST ASIA SUMMIT, EMPHASIZING TO UPHOLD UNITY AND COOPERATION TO FORGE EAST ASIA INTO POLE OF STABLE GROWTH IN WORLD ECONOMY



On the morning of November 22 local time, Premier Li Keqiang attended the tenth East Asia Summit (EAS) at the Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre. Leaders of the ten countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN),

President Park Geun-hye of the Republic of Korea (ROK), Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, President Barack Obama of the United States, Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev of Russia, Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India,

Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull of Australia, Prime Minister John Key of New Zealand and Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon of the United Nations attended the Summit. Prime Minister Najib Razak of Malaysia chaired the Summit.

Li Keqiang said in his speech that the EAS has been established for ten years. It is a decade for East Asian cooperation to flourish, for countries to share the fruits of prosperity and for the EAS to constantly expand its influence. At a new starting point, we should continue adherence to its positioning as a “leaders-led strategic forum”, adherence to the ASEAN’s leading role, adherence to the “two-wheel drive” of development and security and adherence to a harmonious development of all mechanisms. To continue East Asia’s role as an anchor of peace and stability and a source of development vitality of the world, we must cherish the hard-won and sound situation and consolidate the three major pillars of economy, security and humanities to inject new impetus to regional cooperation. Li Keqiang proposed the following views on the future cooperation of the Summit.

First, accelerate regional

economic integration and forge East Asia into a pole of stable growth in world economy. China is willing to strengthen docking of development strategies with the ASEAN to jointly establish a closer China-ASEAN community of common destiny and promote the realization of building an East Asia economic community by 2020. All sides should keep carrying forward negotiations on arrangements such as the China-Japan-ROK free trade area and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). China is advancing the construction of the “Belt and Road” and international production capacity cooperation with many countries in East Asia, and proposes that the financial institutions of countries in the region establish an “Association for Asian Financial Cooperation”. China remains as an important engine for world economic growth, will implement the 13th Five-Year Plan for economic and social development, and has specified the

development target of achieving a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020, which will provide the East Asian countries and other countries in the world with more opportunities for cooperation.

Second, actively carry out dialogues on political security to discuss establishing security architecture suitable for the region. All sides should intensify communication and exchanges on their development strategies and policies to enhance political mutual trust. China advocates a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept of Asia, supports communication on security concept and architecture under the framework of the EAS, and will hold the fifth Seminar on Security Architecture next year. China supports the Summit in issuing statements on the Global Movement of Moderates and tackling violent extremism, and in issuing outcome documents on topics such as public



health security and network affairs. China is willing to join member states of the Summit to hold an earthquake rescue drill and discuss holding a maritime rescue drill, actively join the East Asian countries and especially the developing countries in the region to cope with climate change, support the goal of eliminating malaria in Asia-Pacific by 2030, and continue to support countries along the Mekong River to carry out relevant projects.

Third, strengthen dialogues and communication among Asian civilizations to improve a harmonious coexistence of different civilizations. China supports conducting dialogues among Asian civilizations and will hold the Asian Civilization Dialogue Meeting next year. China proposes to build a network of the dual-track institutions of the EAS and encourages strengthening contacts between the Boao Forum for Asia and the EAS. Countries in the region should also deepen exchanges and cooperation in fields such as education, science, technology, culture, media, think tank and youth.

Li Keqiang pointed out that the East Asian countries are

interdependent and have gradually become a community of interests and a community of responsibility. As long as we uphold the spirits of unity, cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, actively expand convergence of interests and effectively control differences, we can keep East Asia cooperation on the track of sound development and better benefit peoples of all countries in the region.

Li Keqiang also expounded on China's principled stance and five initiatives on the South China Sea issue.

The participating leaders fully recognized the Summit's important role in promoting regional integration and advancing regional peace and development over the past decade. They said that East Asia has maintained stability and prosperity over the past ten years. Facing the complicated and ever-changing international and regional situation, the EAS should play a greater role in increasing political mutual trust, deepening economic relations, adopting comprehensive measures to effectively deal with common challenges such as

terrorism, climate change, cross-border crimes, cyber security, natural disasters, environmental resources, public health, poverty reduction and development, and strengthening maritime cooperation to promote economic development. Differences should be settled peacefully through dialogues, consultations and constructive ways based on the principles of the international law. They believed that countries concerned are willing to jointly and earnestly implement the "Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea" and promote negotiations on the "codes of conduct in the South China Sea" so as to achieve lasting peace and sustained development in the region.

Prior to the Summit, Li Keqiang and the participating leaders from various countries attended the signing ceremony of the "Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Establishment of the ASEAN Community 2015" and the "Kuala Lumpur Declaration on ASEAN 2025: Forging Ahead Together".

LI KEQIANG MEETS WITH LEADERS OF SCO MEMBER STATES IN ZHENGZHOU

On December 14, 2015, after meeting with Prime Minister of Kazakhstan in Beijing, Premier Li Keqiang immediately flew to Zhengzhou of Henan Province in the afternoon to attend the 14th

meeting of the Council of Heads (Prime Ministers) of Member States of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). At about 19:00, Li Keqiang met with leaders of the SCO member states in Zhengzhou,

paid a visit with them to the exhibition of achievements in Henan's cooperation with the SCO member states, and then hosted a welcome banquet for the foreign guests.



WANG YI: FIFTH FOREIGN MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE ISTANBUL PROCESS SENDS THREE MAJOR SIGNALS

On December 9, 2015, at the end of the fifth Foreign Ministerial Conference of the Istanbul Process on Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Wang Yi gave an interview to media, expressing that the conference sent out three major signals.

Wang Yi expressed that Afghanistan is a neighbor of China, and whether it can keep peace and stability concerns China's vital interests, therefore, China has actively participated in the process resolving the Afghan issue from the beginning. We hosted the fourth Foreign Ministerial Conference of the Istanbul Process on Afghanistan in Beijing last year, during which all parties pooled consensus and jointly contributed to Afghanistan's peaceful reconstruction.

Wang Yi said that the conference was very smooth, during which the Islamabad Declaration was adopted and all parties made some new promises. More importantly, all parties had intensive bilateral interactions during the conference, and China also had contacts with Foreign

Ministers and representatives from many countries. We also held a trilateral meeting with Pakistan and Afghanistan, and held the first 2+2 quartet meeting on the basis of the trilateral meeting. Leaders of Pakistan and Afghanistan, together with China and the US, discussed the Afghan issue. China hopes to send out three clear signals to the international community through these frequent contacts.

First, we hope all parties actively participate in Afghanistan's peaceful reconstruction process and help the country realize economic development as soon as possible to improve its people's livelihood.

Leaders of Pakistan and Afghanistan, together with China and the US, discussed the Afghan issue. China hopes to send out three clear signals to the international community through these frequent contacts.

Second, we hope all parties support Afghanistan's peaceful reconciliation process, that is, peace talks between the Afghan government and Taliban. The peace talks have been successfully held once and serve as the most meaningful progress made on the Afghan issue this year. But due to various reasons, the mechanism stopped running. We sent out clear signals this time to restart the peace talks as soon as possible. It is hoped that the Afghan government firmly keeps to the general direction of peace talks with Taliban, and it is believed that Pakistan can play a unique role to this end. China will continue to offer help and convenience for this. As an important party, the US can also play a positive and constructive role. Certainly, these should be built on respect for Afghanistan's sovereignty and will of all parties.

Third, we hope all parties unanimously oppose all forms of terrorism and take part in international counter-terrorism cooperation in line with the international law so as to jointly safeguard regional peace and stability.

Culture & Life

SIX TV DRAMA ADAPTATIONS OF ONLINE LITERATURE IN 2015

The year 2015 saw another boom in TV drama adaptations of online literature. Despite the difficulty of adapting original works, these popular novels on the Internet were screened one by one. Some enjoyed a great success while some were criticized by the audiences. Both the winners and losers tried to have artistic settings through projecting an aesthetic world and put an emphasis on charming appeal of both male and female protagonists. In others words, the lead roles in these adaptations often have a “high face value”, which has become an important selling point to attract more audiences.



Hu Ge (left) and Liu Tao (right) in *Nirvana in Fire*. [Photo Xinhua]



A poster of *My Sunshine* [Photo Xinhua]

My Sunshine

My Sunshine is a TV drama adapted from Gu Man's novel of the same title. Its film version is called *Silent Separation*. It stars Wallace Chuang and Tang Yan, premiering in January, 2015. The drama depicts a man and a woman's reunion and long-lasting romance after seven years of separation. The novel itself has been popular on the Internet from 2003 and was published in 2005. Wallace Chuang soon rose to become a romantic icon among female viewers because of the role he played in the adaptation, presenting an ideal image of lover to the audiences. The film adaption was launched in April 2015.

The Journey of Flower

The 54-episode series *The Journey of Flower* was one of the hottest topics on social media. The TV drama became a hit in the summer of 2015, generating around 200 million yuan (\$31 million) in revenue for its producer. The movie starring Huo Jianhua and Zhao Liying is based on a novel of the same title written by Fresh Guoguo whose real name is Jiang Chenzhou. The aesthetical adaptation has picturesque outdoor scene in a Chinese ink painting style and charming male and female lead roles, attracting 400,000 followers on the drama's official Weibo, a Chinese equivalent of Twitter. The drama premiered in June of 2015. It tells a story from a female perspective of an orphan's growth and romance on her way to becoming a goddess.



Zhao Liying (left) and Huo Jianhua (right) in *The Journey of Flower*.
[Photo Xinhua]



Actor Li Yifeng in *The Lost Tomb*. [Photo Xinhua]

The Lost Tomb

The Lost Tomb is an action and adventure TV adaption of a popular online novel by Xu Lei. This is the first seasonal online TV series in China and the novel is scheduled to be dramatized in eight seasons, one season for each year. The first season was released in June of 2015. The novel series of the same name is about five people's adventure in ancient tombs, and it enjoyed a wide readership since it was released online in 2006. Thus the adapted TV series had been accordingly highly expected by its fans but turned out to be disappointing. Although there were 24,000,000 hits on the web within the first two minutes of its debut, the season was later criticized by the audiences for its weak storyline and poor quality. Some lines of the series even became jokes on the social media.

Nirvana in Fire

Nirvana in Fire unexpectedly achieved a tremendous success, rising like a star among the TV dramas in the fall of 2015. Also adapted from an online novel of the same name written by Hai Yan, the adaptation for the first time found its way on the screen in September 2015. Starring Hu Ge, Liu Tao and other five actors, the series shows a talented military strategist endeavoring to clear his name through continuous fights. The fictional characters and dynasty let the adaptation smartly avoid being criticized for not sticking to historical accuracy. And the drama's delicate internal settings and impeccable storyline were highly praised by the audiences ,generating 3.55 billion tweets on Weibo .



Hu Ge plays the role of Mei Changsu in Nirvana in Fire. [Photo/Xinhua]



Lu Yi (left) and Angela Baby (right) in Yunge from the Desert. [Photo/Xinhua]

Yunge from the Desert

Yunge from the Desert is based on an online novel with the same title by Tong Hua. It is about love triangle of a girl named Yunge, a nobleman, and the emperor in the Han (206BC-220AD). Nearly premiering in the same month as *Nirvana in Fire* , *Yunge* was much outflanked by the latter. It was criticized for its poor knowledge of history. For example, a lead role held a fan with a famous painting that was painted much later than the time set in the adaption ; Yunge , played by Angela Baby , used a stainless steel knife that did not appear in the Han Dynasty . To some audiences , charming Angela Baby herself became the only appeal of the adaptation .

Hua Xu Yin

Hua Xu Yin is about a princess who sacrificed her life for the country but later was saved and began her own adventures with another name. It is also a TV series adaptation of an online novel of the same title written by Tang Qi. The series premiered in July 2015, starring Lin Yuan and Zheng Jiaying. However, it did not get as much attention as its rivals. According to the online critics, the lead roles and their costumes were not appealing enough in the adaptation.



TWEAKING TRADITIONAL ART



*Wall of Men, by Lyu Shengzhong, features more than 600,000 papercuts of 'little red men'.
Photos provided to China Daily*

Beijing, Dec. 8 (Xinhuanet) — Contemporary artist Lyu Shengzhong shows how an ancient Chinese craft can be reinterpreted in modern times. Lin Qi reports.

The last time contemporary artist Lyu Shengzhong, 63, held a solo exhibition was five years ago in New York. Titled A Decade, the show at Chambers Fine Art marked

the 10th anniversary of the introduction of his avantgarde reinterpretation of Chinese papercuts to an American audience.



Visitors in front of Lyu's oil work, *A Big Rooster*, which is inspired by Chinese New Year paintings.

In his current solo exhibition, titled *Last Century*, at Beijing's Today Art Museum, Lyu expresses his nostalgia for the time before 2000.

"There weren't so many art galleries and museums. Artists did not have spacious and well-equipped studios. The market was not exuberant and art brokers didn't get a chance to push up prices," he says.

Last Century displays dozens of Lyu's paintings and installations in which he digs further into the motifs recurring in his art - folk culture, modern transformation and life.

Lyu views the last two decades of the 20th century as the start of his artistic journey.

He reflects on the cultural and

social landscapes of China back then, through which he hopes to find solutions to problems of today.

He especially ponders on how traditions are inherited and merged into people's value systems.

Lyu rose to prominence in the late 1980s.

At a solo exhibition at the National Art Museum of China in 1988, he stunned people with paper-cuts in which he translated the folk art form into a vanguard style.

He drew much attention for repeating in his works the image of "little red man", a common subject in papercuts in northwestern China, which he says symbolize the roots of a civilization.

Born in rural Shandong province, Lyu took an interest in paper-cuts from childhood by watching families and local people in his East China village scissoring beautiful patterns out of paper.

In college, he traveled to northern Shaanxi province where he was influenced by rich folk art. There he learned about shaping human figures from an elderly woman. And in those vivid little paper men he sensed an infinite power that is "universal to early civilizations".

Lyu continuously explores themes using the "little red man" and other folk patterns in his works.

His current exhibition features different forms being transformed into two- and three-dimensional creations.

Wall of Men, a work at the Beijing show, occupies the wall and the ceiling of the exhibition hall with more than 600,000 paper-cuts of the “little red man”.

The early success of the “little red man” won Lyu many invitations to exhibit abroad but also led to in-depth thoughts about his culture.

“For several years after 1992, I traveled by plane five to six times a year, feeling weary of the busy exhibition schedule,” he recalls.

“Often I was asked to create works that would meet Westerners’ preconceptions of Chinese art and artists. I felt like a side dish at a feast of Western culture. But looking back home, I saw a barren scene of home-grown culture. I felt we artists had no interaction with society.”

He also wondered if his works had any value in China. As an artist he won applause in the West but saw little appreciation back home.

Lyu slowed down his pace of exhibiting in 2004. That year he became a founding professor of the experimental art department at Beijing’s Central Academy of Fine Arts. He saw his new role as a chance to cultivate artists who can think and create more independently.

He plunges into teaching in the daytime. But for hours at night he assumes the role of an artist.

Lyu’s ongoing exhibition has several experimental creations.

In the installation, Study of Mountain and Water, he re-creates a schoolroom reminiscent of the literary and philosophical pursuits of China’s ancient scholars.

Lyu says the work met his need



Lyu Shengzhong, contemporary artist

to express an artist’s independent personality when preparing for an exhibition.

“Chinese contemporary art in its infancy was often portrayed as anti-tradition and anti-academic.”

It then toned down its anti-tradition gist, but as it has matured in technique, it has become weaker in ideas, he says.

“I hope that we no longer look to the West for critiques,” he says. “What we need to do is draw on our

own experiences and listen to the voices deep in our hearts.”

Gao Peng, director of the Today Art Museum and curator of Lyu’s exhibition, says the exhibition is a culmination of the artist’s 30-year commitment to art but is also a beginning.

“Many artists who were once Lyu’s students have surpassed him in fame. But he is still a contemporary artist of great significance and will remain so in the future.”

Tibet Today

11TH PANCHEN LAMA VISITS LHASA



The 11th Panchen Lama (L) is welcomed in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region, Nov. 24, 2015. The Panchen Lama, who arrived in Lhasa on Tuesday, will hold several more activities in the holy city of Tibetan Buddhism. (Xinhua/Chogo)





INFORMATION SERVICE CENTERS BENEFIT MILLIONS IN TIBET

Lhasa, Nov. 28 (Xinhua) -- Information service centers in southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region have benefited over 1.5 million farmers and herdsmen, according to Department of Industry and Information Technology in Tibet.

The population of farmers and herdsmen account for more than 80 percent of Tibet's total. The 3,000 information service centers in rural areas have enabled people to improved their way of living

through multiple channels.

All of the centers are equipped with computers and printers, with access to the Internet, as well as service hotlines in Tibetan. A total of 3,000 staffs trained by the local government working for farmers and herdsmen.

"We provide employment information as well as sales information of major vegetable markets to farmers and herdsmen, making their life more easier," said Yuanfen Tsewang, who works in an

information service center in Dagze county of suburban Lhasa, the regional capital.

"The information service centers will bring the knowledge of production technology and pest control to farmers and herdsmen, and forecast extreme weather conditions," said Xu Fei, director of the regional Department of Industry and Information Technology.

TIBET SEES REMARKABLE REDUCTION OF ILLITERACY RATE

Lhasa, Dec. 9 (Xinhua) — Southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region has seen its illiteracy rate of people aged

between 15 and 60 nearly halved during the past five years, according to local educational authorities.

Figures announced by the

regional education department earlier this month show the ratio has dropped to 0.52 percent, about 0.5 percentage point lower than that in

2011.

In order to boost school enrollment, Tibet scrapped tuition for all children in public kindergartens, primary schools and high schools during the past four years.

Since 1985, the region has allowed children of farmers and herds men to enjoy free accommodation, meals and tuition at boarding schools, with the subsidy for each student increased 14 times over the past few decades, now averaging 3,000 yuan this year.

Historical documents show that before Tibet was liberated in 1951, only aristocrats had access to education, while serfs and slaves, who accounted for 95 percent of the region's population, were denied.

"We had very few drop-outs in



recent years, since education is affordable by all," said Norbu

BOOK REVIEW

Dear Readers,

Ma Huateng is the Bill Gates of China. Much like Microsoft, Tencent is a many tentacle company that everybody "loves to hate". Although its products may not be at the cutting edge of technology, they have sticking power and broad applicability.

Starting as a developer of messaging software, in ten short years Ma Huateng steered Tencent into all phases needed for a dominant presence on the Chinese internet: from value-added wireless operations, games, portal and search operations to e-commerce, and third party payments. With ease and aplomb, Ma made Tencent the pattern setter of China's whole internet industry.

Here we'd like to present you a book of "Leaders of Business Community in China" series - - *The Tencent Empire*, a story about its founder, Mr. Ma Huateng.

You can come to get the book for FREE, or ask for a VPP service as you need.

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

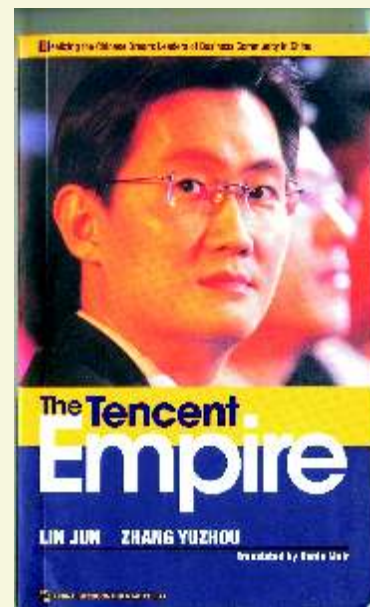
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Instructions for Chinese Visa Application

(Effective from September 1, 2013)

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

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

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

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

1. Basic Documents and Reminders

(1) Passport

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

(2) Visa Application Form and Photo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Supporting Documents

C Visa

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

Note:

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

D Visa

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

We kindly remind you that:

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

F Visa

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

G Visa

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

J1 Visa

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

We kindly remind you that:

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

J2 Visa

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

L Visa

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

M Visa

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

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

Q1 Visa

For family reunion, the following documents are required:

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

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

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

For foster care, the following documents are required:

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

We kindly remind you that:

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

Q2 Visa

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

R Visa

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

S1 Visa

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

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

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

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

We kindly remind you that:

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

S2-Visa

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

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

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

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

X1-Visa

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

We kindly remind you that:

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

X2-Visa

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

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

Z-Visa

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

We kindly remind you that:

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

3. Special Reminder

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



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Usher in Visit China Year in India 2016

The year of 2015 is another milestone for China Tourism in India. The campaign of Beautiful China focusing on Silk Road Tourism went on in full swing. Visit India Year in China 2015 was also fervidly celebrated by both countries. Recently in Kunming, southwest China, the high-profile China-India Tourism Forum was

facilitating measures by the Indian government. Just as what was pointed out by Dr. Mahesh Sharma at China-India Tourism Forum (Kunming), "We have seen some early positive trends after introducing the electronic visa-on-arrival to Chinese tourists in July 2015. We hope that the celebration of Visit India Year will help



successfully held on the sidelines of China International Travel Mart 2015. Both Mr. Li Jinzao, Hon'ble Chairman of China National Tourism Administration, and Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Hon'ble Minister of Tourism, Government of India were present at this Forum. "Moving forward, we will extend the scope and depth of collaboration with India as well as strengthen collaboration with other parts of the world," said Mr. Li Jinzao at this Forum.

The number of Indian visits to China in 2015 is expected to reach 7.5 lakh, maintaining its continuous year-on-year growth. More noticeably, the number of Chinese tourists visiting India in 2015 is expected to realize a breakthrough, thanks to the ETA and other

(Chinese tourists) to better appreciate what India has to offer."

On 28th & 29th November in Kolkata and on 5th & 6th December in Hyderabad, the Silk Road Tourism and Visit China Year 2016 were further promoted via local modern shopping malls. Mr. Ma Zhanwu, Hon'ble Chinese Consul-general in Kolkata jointed us on 28 November and extended his kind support to this campaign. In a few weeks to come, more of such activities are scheduled before the advent of Visit China Year in India 2016. Thus, the bilateral links in many fields, esp. travel and tourism, between China and India will be continuously strengthened. We appreciate highly the support and cooperation from all our friends and partners.



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Photo taken on 15 December 2015 shows the night scene of Wuzhen, east China

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Printed at A.K. Printers, S-217, Bank Street, Munirka, New Delhi-110067, Ph: 9818114996

Date of Publishing: 24th of every month Posted at Chanakyapuri P.O. on 27th & 28th of every month

Chinese Embassy Website: <http://in.china-embassy.org>

Website of Foreign Ministry of China: www.mfa.gov.cn
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