Ambassador Luo Zhaohui and his wife Counselor Jiang Yili met with Mr. Teng Wensheng and his wife, President of the International Federation of Confucianism.

Ambassador Luo Zhaohui and his wife Counselor Jiang Yili met with a delegation from International Cooperation Department of the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

The Chinese Embassy in India participated actively in International Bazaar for Charity.

Ambassador Luo Zhaohui met with the delegation headed by Song Xinchao, Deputy Director General of the State Administration of Cultural Heritage of China.

DCM & Minister Li Bijian interacted with the Acupuncture Science Association of India.

Ambassador Luo Zhaohui met with Mr. Gautam Adani, Chairman of Adani Group.
China India Relations

1. India, China Pledge to Develop Stable, Healthy Bilateral Relations
2. China, India Agree to Properly Handle Border Issues
3. President Ram Nath Kovind of India Meets with Wang Yi
4. Wang Yi: China and India Should Make Correct Choice in Direction of Bilateral Relations
5. Wang Yi Meets with External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj of India
6. Wang Yi Attends 15th Meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India
7. Wang Yi Talks about Ten Common Points of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India
8. Wang Yi: China, Russia and India Should Bring More Certainties and Positive Energy to the World

External Affairs

1. Xi Jinping Holds Talks with President Moon Jae-in of the ROK
2. Xi Jinping Holds Talks with President Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom of Maldives
3. Xi Jinping Meets with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau of Canada
4. Xi Jinping Meets with Foreign Guests Attending 2017 Imperial Springs International Forum
5. Xi Jinping Accepts Credentials from Eleven Newly-Appointed Ambassadors to China
7. Li Keqiang Attends 16th Meeting of the SCO Council of Heads of Government (Prime Ministers)
8. Li Keqiang and Prime Minister Justin Trudeau of Canada Hold 2nd China-Canada Prime Ministers' Annual Dialogue Chinese Premier and Canadian Prime Minister Jointly Meet the Press
9. Yang Jiechi Meets with Minister of Foreign Affairs Damdin Tsogtbaatar of Mongolia
10. Wang Yi Attends Symposium on International Developments and China's Diplomacy
11. Wang Yi Meets with Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov of Russia

4th World Internet Conference

1. World Internet Conference Concludes in East China
2. Xi Welcomes Countries to Ride Fast Train of Internet, Digital Economy
3. Wang Huning Delivers Keynote Speech at Opening Ceremony of 4th WIC in Wuzhen
5. Across China: A “Smart” Day in Wuzhen

Culture & Life

1. People Enjoy Their Lives in China
2. China’s Grain Output Climbs in 2017
3. Art Exhibition Held in Beijing to Mark Nanjing Massacre Anniversary
4. Ginned Cotton Transportation Starts in NW China’s Xinjiang
5. Xi’an-Chengdu High-speed Train Service Offers New Choice for Tourists

Xizang Today

1. Tibet Provides Free Treatment for Patients of Hydatid Disease
2. Residents Mobilized to Protect Environment in Tibet
3. Highland Barley from Tibet Exported to America for the first time
4. Winter Scenery in China’s Tibet

CRI-CIBN
New Delhi, Dec. 23 (Xinhua) — India and China have pledged here to develop stable and healthy bilateral relations to contribute to regional and world stability and development.

While meeting with visiting Chinese State Councillor Yang Jiechi on Friday, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi said his country has always attached great importance to developing ties with China.

Modi said India is willing to join hands with China to enhance mutual beneficiary cooperation so as to develop stable and healthy bilateral ties which is conducive to regional and world stability and development.

For his part, Yang said Chinese President Xi Jinping and the Indian prime minister have met for several times in recent years, which has played a strategic leading role for the development of bilateral relations.

China is ready to work together with India to strengthen strategic communication, promote strategic mutual trust and broaden pragmatic cooperation in all sectors to become good neighbors, who coexist peacefully, and good friends, who collaborate sincerely to revitalize their countries, in a bid to make important contribution to stability and prosperity in Asia and the world at large, Yang said.

Yang was in India for the 20th round of talks between Chinese and Indian special representatives on boundary issues.
CHINA, INDIA AGREE TO PROPERLY HANDLE BORDER ISSUES

New Delhi, Dec. 23 (Xinhua) — Senior officials of China and India have agreed to properly handle border issues so as to jointly safeguard peace and tranquility in their border areas.

At the 20th round of talks between Chinese and Indian special representatives on boundary issues in the Indian capital Friday, Chinese State Councilor Yang Jiechi exchanged views with Indian National Security Adviser Ajit Doval on bilateral ties, border issues and international and regional issues of common concern.

Both sides said the China-India relations have maintained the momentum of steady development under the guidance of leaders of both countries, and common grounds between the two countries far outweigh their differences.

Both China and India should better manage and handle differences in accordance with the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and in the spirit of mutual respect and accommodation of each other’s concerns, they said.

Yang and Doval agreed to strengthen strategic communication and boost strategic mutual trust so as to push forward exchanges and cooperation in various fields and achieve common development.

Both sides believed to settle border disputes at an early date suits the fundamental interests of both countries. The two parties should strengthen coordination and communication, properly handle relevant border issues, and safeguard peace and tranquility in the border areas.

Both sides also decided to give full play to the important role of talks between the special representatives on boundary issues, maintain contacts and negotiation, and boost strategic dialogue and communication in a bid to create favorable conditions for the development of the China-India relations.
On December 11, 2017 local time, President Ram Nath Kovind of India met at Rashtrapati Bhavan with Foreign Minister Wang Yi, who was attending the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India in New Delhi.

Ram Nath Kovind asked Wang Yi to convey his warm greetings to President Xi Jinping, and expressed that India and China are each other’s important neighbors, enjoying time-honored friendly exchanges. Bilateral cooperation not only conforms to the interests of both sides, but also contributes to regional and world peace, stability and development. Under joint efforts of the two sides, the two countries have maintained high-level exchanges, increasingly deepened economic and trade cooperation and conducted communication and coordination centering on international and regional issues in recent years. India stands ready to, together with China, further enhance mutual understanding and trust, expand cooperation in various fields, and promote constant and new progress for strategic cooperative partnership between the two countries.

Wang Yi conveyed President Xi Jinping’s greetings to Ram Nath Kovind, and expressed that both China and India are ancient civilizations and major emerging countries, and both are at a crucial stage of national development and rejuvenation. The two sides uphold multilateralism and are committed to the democratization of international relations. Sharing extensive common interests and common grounds, the two countries have great potential for cooperation. China and India should adhere to strategic communication, dispel strategic misgivings, and strengthen mutual understanding and support, so as to avoid mutual suspicion and consumption between the two sides. China stands ready to work with India to constantly further deepen cooperation in various fields and promote the achievement of common development and prosperity for the two countries.
WANG YI: CHINA AND INDIA SHOULD MAKE CORRECT CHOICE IN DIRECTION OF BILATERAL RELATIONS

On December 11, 2017 local time, Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with National Security Adviser Ajit Kumar Doval of India on the sidelines of his attendance at the 15th Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India in New Delhi, India.

Wang Yi expressed that China-India relations are at a crucial moment at present, and both sides need to make correct choice regarding the future development direction of bilateral relations. China and India are both major nations with international influence, thus the two countries should treat bilateral relations from a long-term perspective and global vision. The two countries should particularly strengthen strategic communication, enhance strategic mutual trust and properly control and handle problems left over by history and some specific issues in bilateral relations by putting them in the right place of China-India relations, without politicizing and complicating them to hamper the overall development of China-India relations. The Belt and Road Initiative is an economic cooperation initiative and an international cooperation platform. The Initiative, with the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, is aimed at benefitting countries and their people along the route. China stands ready to enhance mutually beneficial cooperation in connectivity with India.

Ajit Kumar Doval expressed that India and China are both major Asian nations, enjoying the long-standing history of friendly exchanges. The two countries have far more consensus than differences and some specific problems in bilateral relations should not affect the overall situation and long-term goals of the development of India-China relations. The Indian side agreed that both sides should make right choice in the important issues concerning the development direction of bilateral relations. India is willing to work with China to constantly enhance strategic mutual trust, properly manage differences and promote exchanges and cooperation in various fields including connectivity. At the same time, the two sides should strengthen communication and coordination on international affairs and safeguard the common interests of emerging market economies and developing countries.

WANG YI MEETS WITH EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER SUSHMA SWARAJ OF INDIA

On December 11, 2017 local time, Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj of India on the sidelines of his attendance at the 15th Meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India in New Delhi.

Wang Yi said that in 2017, China-India relations have maintained an overall development momentum. Both sides made efforts to this end but the results were unsatisfactory. The Dong Lang incident caused by the Indian border troops’ illegal crossing of the China-India boundary into the Chinese territory was a severe test for bilateral relations. The incident was ultimately settled by peaceful means through diplomatic measures, which embodies that China-India relations are becoming increasingly mature. However, lessons should be learned to prevent similar incidents from happening again.

As two great ancient civilizations and emerging market economies, China and India both shoulder the
historical mission of development and rejuvenation. Sharing the same or similar views on the world trends and international affairs, the two countries should become natural partners for cooperation. Leaders of both countries once pointed out that China and India should see each other as an opportunity rather than challenge, and a partner rather than opponent. Both sides should earnestly implement these important judgments to reach more extensive consensus and turn them into more specific measures. Both sides should constantly expand the positive side of bilateral relations and further accumulate the positive energy of bilateral exchanges.

Wang Yi expressed that China-India relations are at a critical period. The most important thing between both countries remains to be the genuine cultivation of mutual trust. With the presence of mutual trust, specific issues can be hopefully solved on the basis of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation; while with the absence of mutual trust, some individual issues will keep fermenting and spilling over, thus eroding the overall situation of bilateral relations. Therefore, both sides should enhance strategic communication at all levels, restore the established dialogue mechanisms, deepen practical cooperation in various fields, and meanwhile, well manage the existing differences and well safeguard peace and tranquility in the border areas. “If China and India speak in one voice, the world will listen.” It is hoped that this day would come soon.

Sushma Swaraj expressed that India has always attached high importance to its relations with China and regarded India-China relations as an important part of the country’s foreign policy. Since India and China are two major developing countries, the significance of relations between the two countries transcends bilateral scope. Bilateral relations have important influence on the region and the world at large. Against the
current backdrop of the complicated and ever-changing world situation, India-China relations have maintained overall stable development though confronted by some challenges. The settlement of the Dong Lang incident through diplomatic measures fully embodies the two countries’ political wisdom. The Indian side has always believed that India and China share far more similarities than differences. Both countries should strengthen strategic communication, enhance strategic mutual trust, prevent differences from evolving into disputes and avoid disputes deteriorating into conflicts. The Indian side stands ready to work with China to restore various bilateral institutional arrangements, push forward cooperation in various fields, and meanwhile, well manage differences, so as to jointly safeguard peace and tranquility in the border areas. Only when India and China work hand in hand can the Asian century truly arrives.

WANG YI ATTENDS 15TH MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF CHINA, RUSSIA AND INDIA

On December 11, 2017 local time, Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the 15th meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India in New Delhi, India.

Wang Yi expressed that the establishment of China-Russia-India cooperation mechanism echoes well with the trend of world multipolarization and the democratization of international relations, and conforms to the overall interests of the three countries, the region and the whole world at large. Under joint efforts of the three sides, China-
Russia-India cooperation has demonstrated great vitality in the past 15 years and still enjoys enormous potential. The world today is undergoing major development, transformation and adjustment, facing significantly growing destabilizing and uncertain factors. As three booming emerging economies, China, Russia and India should play active roles in the evolution of international landscape and become the stable and certain forces in the current world.

Wang Yi expressed that China-Russia-India cooperation should focus on strategic communication and coordination on major international and regional issues and give more unanimous voices to the outside world. This is conducive to making the international order develop in a more just and equitable direction, and to safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of emerging economies and developing countries. The three countries should support the United Nations (UN) in playing an important role in international affairs, adhere to political solutions to hotspot and difficult issues, promote the rule of law and the democratization of international relations, and jointly advance solidarity and mutual trust as well as stronger development of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), so as to promote the second “Golden Decade” of BRICS cooperation for new success.

Wang Yi expressed that China, Russia and India should fulfill their due responsibilities as major countries and play leading roles. The three countries should jointly build an open world economy, advance the rebalance of globalization, move forward the reform on global economic governance, safeguard the multilateral trade system, promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and remain committed to connectivity of Eurasia. At the same time, China, Russia and India should also carry out specific cooperation that conforms to the needs of the three sides and gives full play to their respective advantages in anti-terrorism, anti-drug as well as people-to-people and cultural exchanges and other fields.

Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov of Russia and External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj of India expressed that under the current complicated and changeable international situation, China, Russia and India should further strengthen coordination and cooperation in such hot-spot issues and global affairs as regional conflicts, economic development, anti-terrorism, climate change and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through the UN, the G20, BRICS cooperation, the SCO and other multilateral mechanisms, and promote the establishment of a more just and democratic international order. The open and transparent China-Russia-India cooperation is not targeted at any third party, which is conducive to safeguarding the shared interests of emerging economies and developing countries and promoting world peace and development.

After the meeting, the three countries issued a joint communiqué.

WANG YI TALKS ABOUT TEN COMMON POINTS OF THE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF CHINA, RUSSIA AND INDIA

On December 11, 2017 local time, when meeting the press with Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov of Russia and External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj of India after attending the 15th Meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India in New Delhi, Foreign Minister Wang Yi expressed that the Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India had in-depth discussions on the current international situation and major issues of common concern in line with the spirit of openness, unity, mutual understanding and mutual trust. The three sides reached a series of common points in terms of international politics, economy and security affairs.

First, support the United Nations (UN) in playing an important role in international affairs, safeguard the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, abide by the basic norms governing international relations, and respect all countries’ rights to independently choose their own development paths and social systems.
Second, adhere to political solutions to hotspot and difficult issues, respect dialogue and consultation between countries directly concerned, give play to the role of the UN as the main channel, and oppose the willful use of force.

Third, oppose hegemony and power politics, disprove of spheres of influence and small groups and push forward the democratization of international relations.

Fourth, strengthen international and regional counter-terrorism cooperation, eliminate the breeding grounds of terrorism, and crack down on the “three forces” of regional terrorism, separatism and extremism.

Fifth, promote the building of an open world economy for innovative, interconnected, inclusive and sustainable development.

Sixth, push for economic globalization toward a more open, inclusive, universally beneficial, balanced and win-win direction to realize the rebalance of globalization.

Seventh, promote the reform of the global economic governance system and increase the due representation and the say of emerging market and developing countries.

Eighth, uphold the global multilateral trade system, oppose all forms of protectionism, and support the World Trade Organization in playing its due role.

Ninth, promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and form a pattern of global development and cooperation with the UN as the core, North-South cooperation as the main channel and South-South cooperation as a complement.

Tenth, boost the connectivity of Eurasia, and remain committed to policy coordination, facilities connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds under the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, so that the connectivity initiatives could be aligned rather than confronted, and complement each other but not harm one another in order to form economies of scale and promote regional integration.

Wang Yi said that the Foreign Ministers of the three countries also reached consensus on jointly addressing climate change, advancing the sound development of human rights cause and strengthening cooperation in the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the BRICS mechanism. We also exchanged views on international and regional hotspot issues such as the Afghan situation and the Middle East situation, and agreed to strengthen coordination and play constructive roles in pushing forward the settlement of relevant issues. Foreign Ministers of Russia and India expressed their positive support for China’s holding of the 16th Meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India in 2018.
On December 11, 2017 local time, after attending the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of China, Russia and India in New Delhi, Foreign Minister Wang Yi told the press that at the moment, the world is confronted with great development, major transformation and major adjustment with instabilities and uncertainties growing significantly. China, Russia and India, as three major countries with influence on the world and major emerging market economies, have realized the international responsibility that each has to assume and are willing to play active roles in stabilizing international situation by strengthening strategic communication and coordination in a bid to bring more certainties and positive energy to the world.

Wang Yi said that at this meeting of Foreign Ministers of the three countries, I introduced the great significance of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China to China and the world at large, particularly the guidelines and policies that China’s diplomacy is to advance in the new era, stressing that China will realize national rejuvenation by peaceful development and blaze a trail to a great nation which is different from that of traditional powers. China is ready to conform to the progressive trend of the times and the aspiration of the international community and makes joint efforts with various countries to jointly push forward the building of a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness and justice and win-win cooperation as well as the building of a clean and beautiful community with a shared future for mankind that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, common prosperity, and openness and inclusiveness. This is very similar to the concept of both India and Russia, and India and Russia spoke positively about it.

Wang Yi noted that the three countries are at the critical historical period of revitalization and development and share many similarities in respective domestic and external policies. It is necessary for the three countries to learn from each other, develop together and make progress together. The three sides agreed to strengthen bilateral relations between every two countries and expand trilateral cooperation, so as to make due contributions to regional and world peace and prosperity while realizing their own development.
On December 14, 2017, President Xi Jinping held talks at the Great Hall of the People with President Moon Jae-in of the Republic of Korea (ROK), who was in China for a state visit.

Xi Jinping welcomed Moon Jae-in on his state visit to China on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and pointed out that China and the ROK are friendly close neighbors and strategic cooperation partners. The two countries have made remarkable progress in exchanges and cooperation in various fields, bringing tremendous benefits to both sides since the establishment of diplomatic relations 25 years ago. Owing to the reason known to all, there have been some twists and turns in China-ROK relations not long ago, which has provided enlightenment for both sides on how to better create a future for bilateral relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other’s core interests. China attaches importance to its relations with the ROK, and is ready to work with the ROK to keep the original intention of establishing diplomatic relations in mind, take full account of the well-being of the two peoples, uphold the basic principle of respecting each other’s core interests and major concerns as well as the
principle of treating each other as neighbors with sincerity, and seize the cooperation principle of mutual benefit and win-win results to promote sound and healthy development of China-ROK strategic cooperative partnership along the right track.

Xi Jinping stressed that the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has brought broader prospects for China’s cooperation with its neighboring countries, including the ROK. The two sides need to strengthen political communication, consolidate the foundation of mutual trust, well give play to the important leading role of high-level exchanges to bilateral relations, strengthen dialogues at all levels, and make good use of the exchange mechanism between legislative bodies and political parties of the two countries. Both countries should deepen practical cooperation to achieve mutual benefit and win-win results. China welcomes the ROK’s participation in the “Belt and Road” construction, and hopes to promote the docking of the “Belt and Road” with the ROK’s development strategy and actively discuss the cooperative model of mutual benefit and win-win results, in a bid to realize common development. The two countries should boost people-to-people and cultural exchanges, promote emotions between the two peoples, and enhance exchanges in such areas as youths, education, science and technology, media, sports, health and at local level, so as to help China-ROK relations to achieve long-term and sound development.

Moon Jae-in firstly expressed that on the occasion of China holding national memorial ceremony for the victims of the Nanjing Massacre, he extended condolences again to the Nanjing Massacre victims, and expressed sympathies to the Chinese people. The ROK and China are important neighboring countries and cooperation partners to each other. He said that it is his fifth visit to China, and he deeply admires the outcomes achieved from China’s sustainable development. Both countries have become important trade partners, enjoying increasingly cemented people-to-people and cultural exchanges. China’s “two centenary goals” is closely linked with the development of countries in the region. The ROK expects to make joint efforts with China to cement bilateral political mutual trust and non-governmental friendship, intensify exchanges at all levels, deepen practical cooperation, and strengthen communication and coordination on international and regional affairs, in a bid to promote ROK-China cooperation for new development on the basis of mutual benefit, as well as elevate bilateral strategic cooperative partnership to new heights. The ROK is willing to actively participate in the joint construction of the “Belt and Road” cooperation. And the country stands ready to make joint efforts with China and other countries to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

The two heads of state also exchanged views on the Korean Peninsula situation. Xi Jinping stressed that the two countries must firmly adhere to the goal of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and no war or chaos is allowed on the Peninsula. The Peninsula issue could finally be resolved through dialogue and consultation. China and the ROK have important common interests in maintaining peace and stability on the Peninsula. China is ready to continuously enhance communication and coordination with the ROK on maintaining stability and preventing wars, as well as promoting peace and talks. China will also continue supporting the two sides on the Peninsula in improving relations through dialogue and contact, and boost reconciliation cooperation, which will help ease and settle the Peninsula issue. Moon Jae-in stressed that the ROK is firmly committed to resolving the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue through peaceful means, and stands ready to work with China to jointly safeguard peace and stability in the region.

Xi Jinping reiterated China’s stance on the issue of the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system, hoping that the ROK could continue handling the issue in a proper manner.

After the talks, the two heads of state jointly witnessed the signing of bilateral cooperation documents in such areas as economy and trade, green and ecological industries, environment, health, agriculture, energy and Winter Olympics.

Prior to the talks, Xi Jinping held a welcoming ceremony for Moon Jae-in at the North Hall of the Great Hall of the People. Xi Jinping’s wife, Mme. Peng Liyuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee Deng Xuexiang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councilor Yang Jiechi, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of National People’s Congress Wan Exiang, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference Zhang Qingli and others were present.
On December 7, 2017, President Xi Jinping held talks at the Great Hall of the People with President Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom of Maldives, who was in China for a state visit.

Xi Jinping pointed out that Maldives is a member of the neighboring extended family of China, and both countries enjoy a traditional friendship. Mr. President is the first head of state of a neighboring country to visit China after the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC). Since the establishment of diplomatic relations 45 years ago, both countries have treated each other equally, lived in a friendly manner, shared win-win cooperation, and understood and supported each
other on issues concerning respective core interests and major concerns, and bilateral relations have always enjoyed healthy and stable development. In recent years, bilateral relations have entered a rapid development track and the two countries have established a future-oriented comprehensive friendly and cooperative partnership. The “Belt and Road” initiative proposed by me is highly consistent with development strategies of Maldives proposed by Mr. President in making use of the country’s location advantage and realizing economic take-off. China appreciates Maldives for its active participation in the “Belt and Road” construction, and regards the country as an important cooperative partner in the construction of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road. China is willing to integrate development strategies and share development opportunities with Maldives, in a bid to achieve common prosperity.

Xi Jinping stressed that under the new situation, both sides should promote relations between both countries for continuous development and add new impetus to the common development. Both sides need to enhance high-level contacts, cement policy communication, well make top design and guidance for the development of China-Maldives relations, and strengthen exchanges of experience on state governance and administration, as well as friendly exchanges between government departments, political parties, legislative and judiciary bodies. The two sides should take the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the two governments on jointly promoting the “Belt and Road” construction, and of a China-Maldives free trade agreement as an opportunity to stimulate the vitality of bilateral economic and trade cooperation, jointly advance the smooth completion of related major cooperative projects and boost cooperation in such areas as investment, finance and ocean. The two countries should enhance cooperation in counter-terrorism, anti-drug and combating crime, expand exchanges and cooperation in tourism, culture, education, health care, and at local levels, and boost people-to-people bonds. China is willing to, together with Maldives, continue taking practical actions, promote international cooperation, and jointly deal with climate change in a bid to realize green, low-carbon and sustainable development. It is hoped that Maldives to continuously support the enhancement of China’s cooperation with the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and to facilitate development and prosperity of the South Asian region.

Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom congratulated on the successful convening of the 19th CPC National Congress and Xi Jinping’s re-election as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee. He believed that the Chinese people will definitely achieve the two centenary goals under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at the core. Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom stressed that China is an important and reliable cooperative partner of Maldives. President Xi Jinping’s state visit to Maldives in 2014 vigorously elevated the relationship between both countries to new stages. He thanked China’s strong supports to the national development of Maldives. China’s “Belt and Road” initiative has also greatly promoted the development of the vast small and medium countries. Maldives firmly adheres to the one-China policy. On the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between both countries, Maldives is willing to deepen friendship and consolidate cooperation in infrastructure, people’s livelihood and other areas with China. The country expects that China could play a bigger role in global affairs and is ready to enhance communication and coordination with China.

After the talks, the two heads of state jointly witnessed the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding on Jointly Promoting the “Belt and Road” Construction between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Maldives, and a Free Trade Agreement between the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Maldives, and bilateral cooperative documents in such areas as economy, technology, human resources development, oceans, environment, health care and finance.

Prior to the talks, Xi Jinping held a welcome ceremony for Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom at the North Hall of the Great Hall of the People. Xi Jinping’s wife, Mme. Peng Liyuan, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee Ding Xuexiang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councilor Yang Jiechi, Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of National People’s Congress Qiangba Puncog, Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference Wang Zhengwei and others were present.
XI JINPING MEETS WITH PRIME MINISTER JUSTIN TRUDEAU OF CANADA

On December 5, 2017, President Xi Jinping met with Prime Minister Justin Trudeau of Canada at the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse.

Xi Jinping welcomed Justin Trudeau to visit China again. Xi Jinping pointed out that the maintenance of close exchanges between Chinese and Canadian leaders has played an important leading role in the development of bilateral relations. China and Canada share high complementarity with respective advantages, and enjoy great cooperation potential. It is hoped that both sides will expand their way of thinking, and take active measures to push bilateral relations for more tangible results.

Xi Jinping stressed that enhancing political mutual trust is the prerequisite to the stable development of state-to-state relations. A country’s development path could only be decided by its own people. China and Canada, though having different political systems, could respect each other, seek common ground while reserving differences, strengthen
cooperation and expand exchanges to bring greater benefits to the people of both countries.

Xi Jinping noted that China and Canada should expand practical cooperation, fully tap cooperation potential and create more cooperation highlights in such areas as energy resources, scientific and technological innovation, aviation transportation, financial service, modern agriculture and clean technology. China is willing to continue supporting capable Chinese enterprises in investing in Canada and also welcomes Canadian enterprises to take an active part in the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative. The two peoples share a profound traditional friendship. Both sides should cement exchanges and cooperation in the fields of education, culture, tourism and sports, so that China-Canada friendship will be better rooted in the hearts of the two peoples. The two countries need to well hold the China-Canada Year of Tourism in 2018, and China is willing to learn from Canada’s advanced experience during the preparation process of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games. Both sides should also strengthen coordination and cooperation in climate change and other key areas as well as within multilateral frameworks so as to constantly enrich the connotation of China-Canada strategic partnership.

Justin Trudeau said he agrees with President Xi Jinping’s comments on Canada-China relations. Canada and China enjoy a long-standing friendship. In recent years, bilateral cooperation has maintained a robust development momentum, bringing practical benefits to both peoples and also sending positive signals to the international community. Canada is committed to deepening its relations with China on the basis of mutual respect and mutual trust, boosting exchanges and cooperation in various fields such as economy, trade and people-to-people and cultural engagement between the two countries as well as intensifying communication and coordination on major global and regional issues.

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee Ding Xuexiang, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and State Councillor Yang Jiechi and others attended the meeting.

**XI JINPING MEETS WITH FOREIGN GUESTS ATTENDING 2017 IMPERIAL SPRINGS INTERNATIONAL FORUM**

On November 30, 2017, President Xi Jinping met at the Great Hall of the People with members of the World Leadership Alliance, who were in China for the 2017 Imperial Springs International Forum.

Xi Jinping emphatically introduced China’s development path, as well as China’s principles and propositions of participating in global governance, and listened to the speeches delivered by representatives of distinguished foreign guests.

Xi Jinping pointed out that China’s development path refers to the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which is a choice of the history and of the people. After the founding of the People’s Republic of China, especially since the implementation of the reform and opening-up policy nearly 40 years ago, many earth-shaking changes have taken place in China. Today, China is the second largest economy in the world, with the lives of 1.3 billion people being continuously improved as well as more than 700 million people being lifted out of poverty. Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. China’s historical achievements have strengthened our confidence in adhering to the road, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. I pointed out in the report to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) that after decades of development, socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era. The principal contradiction facing Chinese society has evolved into the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people’s ever-growing needs for a better life. In the past, we worked to resolve the problem of insufficient development; while now we are striving hard to improve the quality.
We must focus on improving the quality and efficiency of development to better meet the ever-growing needs of our people in many aspects and further promote the well-rounded human development and common prosperity for all the people. By 2050, we will build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful.

Xi Jinping pointed out that the 19th CPC National Congress made a comprehensive deployment to the economic construction, political construction, cultural construction, social construction and the construction of ecological civilization in China. We have proposed to stick to the people-centered philosophy of development and further implement the new concept of development featuring innovation, coordination, green, openness, and sharing. We are ready to vigorously encourage the creativity of the entire society and continuously release the vitality of development through deepening reform in all areas. We will implement the policy of opening up to the outside world at a higher level, so as to push for a new pattern of all-round opening up. China will never shut down its door but open it wider. We have a grand but simple goal which, in a word, is to make all Chinese people lead a better life and we all have full confidence in achieving our goal.

Xi Jinping emphasized that China has always proposed that people of all countries have the right to choose their own development paths. There is no universal development path in the world. If things are all the same, the development of things and the progress of the world will cease. It is the people of a country that are best placed to judge whether the development path they have chosen for themselves is suitable or not. China respects the diversity of civilizations and advocates exchanges and mutual learning. China is willing to strengthen exchanges of experience on state governance and administration with other countries and draw on each other’s strengths to compensate for the weaknesses and to make further progress together.

Xi Jinping pointed out that the world is a global village where all the countries go through thick and thin together with mutual interdependence. China will promote the building of a new type of international relations and the building of a community with a shared future for mankind, which are
the goals of China's diplomacy in the new era it pursues, as well as the direction toward which all countries around the world should strive for. To promote the building of this new type of international relations means to uphold mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation while abandoning the law of the jungle that leaves the weak at the mercy of the strong, as well as to explore a new path of state-to-state exchanges with dialogue rather than confrontation, forming partnership rather than alliance. To promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind is to build an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. The Chinese Dream has embodied the greatest common divisor of the Chinese people's common pursuit for a better life, and the community with a shared future for mankind has represented the greatest common divisor of all peoples in the world for peace, development and prosperity.

Xi Jinping stressed that with a population of over 1.3 billion people, China has maintained long-term and stable development, which contributes to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. China will always remain committed to the path of peaceful development, and will never embark on a path that a strong country is bound to seek hegemony. China firmly pursues an independent foreign policy of peace, upholds international fairness and justice, opposes to impose one's will on others, objects to the interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and stands against to the strong bullying the weak. China's cooperation with the rest of the world and the promotion of the joint construction of the “Belt and Road” never add conditions that may interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. China will work actively to develop global partnerships, expand the convergence points of common interests with other countries, continue facilitating coordination and cooperation among major countries, deepen its relations with neighboring countries, and step up unity and cooperation with developing countries. China will uphold its basic national policy of opening up to the outside world.

Xi Jinping highlighted that China will be more actively involved in the global governance, uphold sovereign equality, fairness and justice, stick to the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution, shared benefits and win-win cooperation, adhere to the multilateralism, maintain stability, and make steady progress to carry out reform and innovation. While following the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, China has actively advanced the “Belt and Road” initiative to build up a new platform for cooperation among countries, achieve advantage complementarity and facilitate win-win cooperation. China strives to promote peace talks, advances the political settlement process of the international hotspot and difficult issues, actively participates in the UN peacekeeping operations, and commits to implementing the Paris Agreement and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. China will make greater contributions to safeguarding world peace and stability and promoting global development and prosperity.

Xi Jinping pointed out that the old and new friends in the World...
Infrastructure Investment Bank proposed by China have built bridges for cooperation between China and all parties and offered more opportunities. Against the current situation, the international community hopes to hear more about China’s proposals and plans, and expects to strengthen exchanges and cooperation in such areas as economy, trade, people-to-people and cultural engagement, so as to achieve win-win results.

Before the meeting, Xi Jinping shook hands with all foreign guests one by one and took a group photo with them.

On the morning of December 5, 2017, President Xi Jinping accepted credentials presented by eleven newly-appointed Ambassadors to China at the Great Hall of the People.

Beijing was bathed in winter sunshine under a clear, cloudless blue sky. The guard of honor lined up on both sides of the red carpet outside the North Gate of the Great Hall of the People. The trumpeters blew the horns to greet guests. Newly-appointed Ambassadors to China arrived successively. They walked up the stairs and entered the Beijing Hall. The Ambassadors presented credentials to Xi Jinping in succession in front of the aerial photograph of Beijing. Xi Jinping warmly shook hands and posed for photos with them. These eleven newly-appointed Ambassadors are Norwegian Ambassador to China Geir O. Pedersen, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to China Noh Young-min, Ambassador of the United Arab Emirates to China Ali Obaid Ali Al Yabhouni Al Dhaheri, Romanian Ambassador to China Vasilica Constantinescu, Gambian Ambassador to China Faye Ceesay, Ethiopian Ambassador to China Berhane Gebre-Christos, Spanish Ambassador to China Alberto Carnero Fernández, Lebanese Ambassador to China Milia Jabbour, Indian Ambassador to China Gautam Bambawale, Turkish Ambassador to China Abdulkadir Emin Önen, and Portuguese Ambassador to China José Augusto Duarte.

Xi Jinping welcomed all Ambassadors to China to assume their new posts in China and asked them to convey his sincere greetings and sound wishes to relevant state leaders and their people. Xi Jinping noted that the Chinese government will provide convenience and support for them to fulfill their duties. It is hoped that they will make positive contributions to promoting friendship and bilateral relations between China and their countries. Xi Jinping pointed out that China stands ready to, together with various countries, enhance political mutual trust, deepen practical cooperation, strive for more positive achievements, strengthen cooperation in international affairs, and stand together through thick and thin and hand in hand, so as to achieve common development and
make contributions to peace, stability and prosperity of the world.

The Ambassadors extended their sincere congratulations on the complete success of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and spoke highly of the worldwide influence of the outcomes of the 19th CPC National Congress. They conveyed respective state leaders' warm regards to Xi Jinping and their sincere congratulations on Xi Jinping's re-election as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee. They feel greatly honored to serve as ambassadors to China as China is entering a new era, and stand ready to make active efforts to facilitate mutual understanding and friendship between their countries and China as well as advance practical cooperation towards deeper levels and broader fields.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee Ding Xuexiang was present at the above activities.

LI KEQIANG ATTENDS SIXTH SUMMIT OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT OF CHINA AND CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

On the morning of November 27, 2017 local time, Premier Li Keqiang attended the Sixth Summit of Heads of Government of China and Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC) in Budapest. 16 CEEC leaders attended the summit. The European Union, Austria, Switzerland, Greece, Belarus and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development were present as observers.

Li Keqiang firstly watched with all the participating parties a video clip reflecting the course of the fifth anniversary of the "16+1
cooperation”.

Li Keqiang expressed in his speech that over the past five years, guided by summits such as this and supported by maturing mechanisms, the "16+1 cooperation" has grown from strength to strength and yielded significant results in various fields, developing into an important channel of trans-regional cooperation.

We have formulated the Medium-Term Agenda for Cooperation Between China and Central and Eastern European Countries, established over time 20-plus institutional exchange platforms, put forward major initiatives including the Budapest-Belgrade railway, the China-Europe Land Sea Express Line and the Adriatic-Baltic-Black Sea Seaport Cooperation and rolled out more than 200 specific measures.

The investment by Chinese companies in the 16 CEEC has increased from US$3 billion to over US$9 billion in cumulative terms. China’s imports of agricultural products from the CEEC rose by 13.7 percent on an average annual basis. A number of flagship infrastructure projects have entered into operation. The China-Europe freight trains made over 6,000 trips and six direct flights have been opened between the two sides. Over the past five years, the number of visits by Chinese tourists to Central and Eastern Europe has increased from 280,000 to 930,000.

We boosted our own development through the "16+1 cooperation". Over the past five years, China’s economy has maintained a medium-high average annual growth of over 7 percent, while the CEEC have successfully weathered the European debt crisis and registered a growth rate of over 3 percent in recent years, making it a leading performer in the European economy.

Li Keqiang pointed out that the key to the fast development of the "16+1 cooperation" lies in the commitment to the principle of "equal consultation, mutual benefit, openness and inclusiveness, being results-oriented and innovative" in developing our cooperation. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China held last month underscored China’s commitment to peaceful development, to a new-type of international relations and to advancing the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. The "16+1 cooperation" does not serve as a geopolitical tool but as an "incubator" for trans-regional practical cooperation, which will make the development of China-Europe relations more even.

Centering on the theme of this year’s meeting, "Deepening economic, trade and financial cooperation for win-win development", Li Keqiang put forward the following suggestions:

First, we need to expand the economic and trade cooperation. We must advance trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. China is prepared to import more high-quality agricultural products from the CEEC to meet the diverse needs of Chinese consumers and promote balanced growth of two-way trade.

Second, we need to enhance connectivity. China is ready to speed up the implementation of key connectivity projects to promote land, maritime, air and cyberspace links. China supports the introducing of more customs clearance facilitation measures, the launch of more facilitation measures and more China-Europe freight train services and direct flights, and the establishment of logistics hubs in the Central and Eastern European region.

Third, we need to strengthen cooperation on innovation. China suggests that we explore, based on commercial rules, a format for "16+1" industrial parks focusing on key areas such as industrial capacity, energy, logistics and agriculture. China has proposed a "16+1" science and technology partnership program, and Businesses from the CEEC are most welcome to take part in the Made in China 2025 initiative.

Fourth, we need to bolster financial support. China-CEEC Inter-Bank Association is officially inaugurated today; and the second stage of the China-CEEIC Investment Cooperation Fund has been set up, with capital mainly channeled to the Central and Eastern European region.

Fifth, we need to energize people-to-people exchange. We aim to work more closely on tourism to allow our people to travel with simplified visa and customs procedures. Potential cooperation in such fields as youth development, traditional Chinese medicine, sports and the protection of women and children will be explored and educational and media exchanges are to be expanded. China also proposes designating the year 2018 as the Year of Cooperation between Local Governments and Local Enterprises.

Li Keqiang stressed that the "16+1 cooperation" does not mean to add up 16 bilateral relations simply, but to yield more results than that of 17. He believed that with joint efforts of the 17 countries, the "16+1 cooperation" will reach a new level.

16 CEEC leaders spoke highly of Li Keqiang’s cooperation initiatives, saying that the fruitful cooperation results in the past five years fully show that it is a common wish of all countries to strengthen the "16+1
"cooperation", which is becoming more and more important. They are willing to give play to the promotion role of this platform to implement the consensus on cooperation, explore new potentials and strengthen practical cooperation in such fields as connectivity, finance, e-commerce, agriculture, logistics, small and medium-sized enterprises, tourism and people-to-people and cultural engagement, so as to push forward the development of their relations with China, CEEC-China relations and Europe-China relations and to achieve mutual benefit and win-win results.

After the summit, China and the 16 CEEC jointly issued the Budapest Guidelines for Cooperation between China and Central and Eastern European Countries. All leaders jointly witnessed the signing of multiple cooperation documents covering the Belt and Road Initiative, connectivity, production capacity cooperation, infrastructure construction, finance, quality inspection and people-to-people and cultural engagement.

Li Keqiang also met the press together with Prime Minister Orbán Viktor of Hungary, the host country of the Sixth China-CEEC Summit, and Prime Minister Boyko Borisov of Bulgaria, the host country of the next Summit.

On the afternoon of December 1, 2017 local time, Premier Li Keqiang attended the 16th meeting of the Council of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Heads of Government (Prime Ministers) at the Radisson Blu Resort and Congress Centre in Sochi. Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev of Russia, Prime...
Li Keqiang said in his speech that since the foundation of the SCO 16 years ago, all member states have been committed to the "Shanghai Spirit" of mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality, consultation, respect for diverse civilization and the pursuit of common development. We have promoted cooperation in such areas as security, economy and people-to-people and cultural exchanges, established a new model of international relations based on mutual respect, fairness and justice and win-win cooperation. At the SCO Astana Summit this June, President Xi Jinping reached important consensus with all parties on consolidating solidarity and mutual trust, strengthening security cooperation, docking development strategies, deepening people-to-people and cultural exchanges and other aspects. China took over the SCO rotating presidency after the summit, and has been committed to the steady development of cooperation in all fields with the support of all parties.

In order to make joint efforts with all member states to strengthen solidarity and mutual trust, deepen practical cooperation and build a regional community with a shared future hand in hand, Li Keqiang has put forward the following proposals:

First, we should build a safe and stable regional environment. We should carry out security cooperation based on a concept of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. All member states should ratify and enforce the SCO Anti-Extremism Convention as soon as possible, strengthen the mechanism construction of law enforcement and security cooperation, and enhance cooperation in combating drugs and cross-border crimes.

Second, we should accelerate cooperation in the docking of development strategies. At present, cooperation between China and the SCO member states in the docking of development strategies has entered a new phase that is transformed from initiative to action and from planning to implementation. Development is an effective way to deal with regional conflicts and geopolitical instability factors. We do not want to see any regional cooperation framework become a geopolitical tool, but we are ready to work together to meet challenges and promote regional stability and prosperity while sharing development opportunities.

Third, we should improve the level of trade liberalization and facilitation. We should grasp the opportunities brought by the sound development of world economy and the recovery of global trade to build a regional big market and steadily promote trade liberalization and facilitation. We should accelerate the negotiation on the SCO Trade Facilitation Agreement, conduct a feasibility study on the SCO Free Trade Zone, support the development of cross-border e-commerce and strengthen service and trade cooperation among all member states.

Fourth, we should build a convenient connectivity pattern. We should promote the docking of transport planning and technical standard systems to improve the transport efficiency of regional logistics. We should promote the construction of regional networks of transportation, energy, information and communication. China encourages financial institutions such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the Silk Road Fund and the SCO Interbank Consortium to provide more financing support for connectivity projects.

Fifth, we should push cooperation in production capacity and innovation for in-depth development. We should improve the level of investment facilitation, push forward the construction of economic and trade cooperation parks and demonstration bases for production capacity cooperation, and speed up the launching of a batch of key projects. We should strengthen multilateral cooperation in geoscience, space and other fields, encourage innovation and entrepreneurship, and strengthen cooperation in clean energy development and green economy. We should also stimulate cooperation among small-and-medium enterprises.

Sixth, we should tighten the bond for people-to-people and cultural exchanges and cooperation. We should build the SCO "family consciousness" and continue strengthening exchanges and cooperation in such areas as education, science and technology, culture, health care, environmental protection, sports, tourism, youth and locality.

Li Keqiang stressed that since the beginning of this year, the foundation of "stability" of China's economic has been cemented; the pattern of "progress" has become more obvious; and the "good" momentum has been strengthened. The Chinese economy has entered a stage of high quality development, which will provide cooperation between China
and SCO countries with new opportunities and add new impetus to the common development. The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China convened not long ago has formulated a grand blueprint and a guideline for China's development in the new era. China will align its own development with that of regional countries, and integrate its security with that of regional countries to jointly build a neighboring community of shared future with the SCO countries. The path of good-neighborly and friendly relations as well as the common development we opened together will be definitely broader.

The participating leaders expressed that safeguarding regional stability and boosting economic development are in the common interests of all SCO member states. The SCO enjoys a good cooperation momentum and shares huge potential. We should remain committed to the "Shanghai Spirit", strengthen the docking of development strategies, advance connectivity and the construction of regional trade integration, deepen cooperation in such areas as energy, agriculture, finance, investment, scientific and technological innovation, digital economy and locality. We should encourage enterprises of all countries to engage in regional economic cooperation and further improve SCO's influence, so as to boost regional peace and stability and seek sustainable development and prosperity together.

Li Keqiang and leaders of SCO member states present signed and issued a joint communiqué and approved several SCO agreements and resolutions concerning cooperation in economy and trade, public finance and security.

LI KEQIANG AND PRIME MINISTER JUSTIN TRUDEAU OF CANADA HOLD 2ND CHINA-CANADA PRIME MINISTERS’ ANNUAL DIALOGUE —CHINESE PREMIER AND CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER JOINTLY MEET THE PRESS

On the afternoon of December 4, 2017, Premier Li Keqiang and Prime Minister Justin Trudeau of Canada held the 2nd China-Canada Prime Ministers’ Annual Dialogue at the Great Hall of the People.

Li Keqiang welcomed Justin Trudeau to visit China again. Speaking positively of the development of China-Canada relations over the past year, Li Keqiang fully affirmed the positive roles played by such mechanisms as the annual dialogue between the two prime ministers, the annual meeting of the two foreign ministers, bilateral economic and financial strategic dialogue, and bilateral high-level national security and rule of law dialogue. The two sides agreed to issue China-Canada Joint Statement on Climate Change and Clean Growth, and establish two ministerial-level dialogues between respective departments of environment and clean energy.

Li Keqiang expressed that at present, the economic globalization continues moving forward. In order to ensure sustained, sound and stable development of China-Canada relations, both sides must conform to the trend of the times, stick to mutual respect, equal treatment, mutual benefit and win-win results, and constantly expand common interests. The Chinese side is willing to, together with the Canadian side, enhance contacts, pool consensus, focus on cooperation, and properly handle differences, so as to push forward China-Canada strategic partnership for constant and new achievements.

Li Keqiang pointed out that China-Canada practical cooperation enjoys complementary advantages, foundation for mutual benefit and prospects for win-win results. China stands ready to, together with Canada, expand cooperation in two-way trade and investment, and
encourage enterprises of the two countries to, on the basis of respective advantages, invest in each other and jointly explore third-party markets with cooperation. Both sides should tap cooperation potential in innovation, expand cooperation in emerging fields including clean technology, aviation and aerospace, civilian nuclear energy and agricultural science, intensify people-to-people and cultural exchanges, and well hold China-Canada Year of Tourism in 2018. Both sides should also strengthen communication and coordination in international and regional affairs, and jointly tackle climate change and other global challenges.

Li Keqiang stressed that both as important countries in the Asia-Pacific region and major trading countries in the world, China and Canada should send out positive signals on promoting trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, which conforms to the common interests of both sides. The Chinese side is willing to make joint efforts with various countries including Canada to jointly create development opportunities and share development outcomes. China will open its door even wider to the outside world. China's business environment will get better and better, and China will continue to be a hot destination for international investments.

Justin Trudeau expressed that China's economic development achievements are admirable, and China has played an important role in international affairs. As Canada and China enjoy great potentials for exchanges and cooperation, the Canadian side stands ready to, together with China, maintain high-level exchanges, enhance economic and trade cooperation, and expand non-governmental exchanges in the spirit of mutual benefit, so as to continue bilateral friendship and achieve mutual benefit and win-win results. Canada supports free trade and actively participates in the globalization process. The country stands ready to work with China to intensify communication and coordination, and jointly advance globalization and free trade, in a bid to make contributions to global sustainable development.

Both sides also exchanged views on international and regional issues of common concern.
After their talks, Chinese Premier and Canadian Prime Minister jointly witnessed the signing of bilateral cooperation documents covering education, food safety, energy and other fields.

Afterwards, Li Keqiang and Justin Trudeau jointly met the press.

Li Keqiang introduced outcomes of the dialogue, and expressed that both China and Canada agreed to advance globalization process, safeguard trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, and jointly discuss the feasibility of a China-Canada free trade agreement with a pragmatic and open attitude. Both sides will strengthen cooperation in tourism, aviation and other fields, and intensify bilateral people-to-people and cultural exchanges.

Li Keqiang pointed out that China-Canada cooperation enjoys strong complementarities, great potentials and broad prospects. It is hoped that both sides could widen ways of thinking, enhance cooperation, focus on actions, share opportunities and jointly embrace challenges, so as to push China-Canada relations for constant and shiny lights in the golden era.

Justin Trudeau expressed that the Canadian side stands ready to, together with China, make good use of relevant regular mechanism dialogues, continue the exploratory discussion on bilateral comprehensive economic and trade cooperation as well as bilateral practical cooperation in various fields, and conduct closer cooperation in tackling climate change and other global challenges. Both sides should promote cooperation in tourism, education and culture, expand non-governmental exchanges, and dedicate to facilitating common development and prosperity, in a bid to foster long-term, stable and vigorous Canada-China relations.

Before the talks, Li Keqiang held a welcome ceremony for Justin Trudeau at the North Hall of the Great Hall of the People. Vice Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference Liu Xiaofeng and others were present.

YANG JIECHI MEETS WITH MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS DAMDIN TSOGTBAA TAR OF MONGOLIA
On December 4, 2017, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and State Councilor Yang Jiechi met in Beijing with Minister of Foreign Affairs Damdin Tsogtbaatar of Mongolia.

Yang Jiechi introduced the great significance and outcomes of the 19th CPC National Congress, and expressed that both China and Mongolia should respect each other's core interests and major concerns, continuously enhance political mutual trust, and take the joint construction of the "Belt and Road" as an opportunity to strengthen practical cooperation, expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges and seek common development, in a bid to promote China-Mongolia relations both in substance and depth and deliver more benefits to the two countries and the two peoples.

Damdin Tsogtbaatar congratulated on the successful convening of the 19th CPC National Congress, and said that Mongolia will continue firmly adhering to the one-China policy, and enhance mutual trust and cooperation with China, so as to boost bilateral comprehensive strategic partnership.

WANG YI ATTENDS SYMPOSIUM ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS AND CHINA’S DIPLOMACY

Wang Yi expressed that under the strong leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), China’s diplomacy has further forged ahead and drawn up the blueprint for jointly undertaking the Belt and Road Initiative. China has been a strong advocate of economic globalization and an anchor for stable relations among major countries. China has also worked to maintain stability in the neighborhood and the sound momentum of regional cooperation and ushered in the second “Golden Decade” of BRICS cooperation.

Wang Yi pointed out that the year 2018 will go down as the year for the beginning of the implementation of the decisions taken at the 19th CPC National Congress. China’s foreign policy will gain a new outlook, make new accomplishments and take new responsibilities under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core. China’s network of global partnerships will be expanded and a new form of international relations will be promoted. China will start from the neighborhood and other developing countries in building a community with a shared future for mankind. The Belt and Road Initiative will be comprehensively advanced to benefit all other participating countries through win-win cooperation. China will actively explore a way of resolving hotspot issues with Chinese characteristics and play a bigger and more constructive role in upholding world stability. China will step up efforts to serve domestic development and overseas interests in line with our national conditions and the needs of our people and continuously break new ground in diplomacy with Chinese characteristics.

WANG YI MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER SERGEY LAVROV OF RUSSIA
On December 11, 2017 local time, Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov of Russia on the sidelines of his attendance at the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of China, Russia, and India in New Delhi.

Wang Yi expressed that under personal guidance and promotion of the two heads of state, China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination has continuously been running at a high level over the past year. Both sides have firmly supported each other on issues concerning respective core interests, maintained close and effective cooperation in international affairs, and made positive contributions to promoting the building of a new type of international relations. The docking of the "Belt and Road" construction with the Eurasian Economic Union has achieved early harvest, and bilateral practical cooperation has scored positive progress. China is willing to, together with Russia, well implement the consensus of the two heads of state, and well plan and arrange bilateral exchanges for the next year, so as to push China-Russia relations for more results at a high level.

Wang Yi expressed that as the presidency, China will host the Summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in China next year. China is ready to, together with Russia, enhance communication and coordination, jointly well make preparations to push the Summit for fruitful outcomes, and especially make use of the SCO platform to boost the in-depth alignment of the "Belt and Road" and other cooperative initiatives with development strategies of other countries, so as to inject new impetus to common development of countries in the region. China, Russia and India, as important emerging market economies, should strengthen coordination and cooperation, strive to form strategic consensus and contribute to safeguarding regional stability and advancing common development, as well as facilitating democratization of international relations.

Sergey Lavrov agreed with Wang Yi's comments on bilateral relations, and expressed that the two heads of state had 5 meetings within this year, and Chinese Premier and Russian Prime Minister met with each other 3 times in a month. Both sides have enjoyed frequent and close exchanges at all levels, and increasingly deepened cooperation in various fields. Russia is ready to further enhance coordination and cooperation under bilateral and multilateral frameworks with China, and promote respective development to safeguard the common interests. Russia supports China to hold the post of SCO presidency, and stands ready to well cooperate in various preparation works, in a bid to boost the docking of development strategies of all countries and promote regional cooperation. Russia always holds a positive attitude toward China-Russia-India cooperation mechanism, and hopes to enhance strategic communication and coordination among the three countries with this platform, and to actively exert influence on the settlement of relevant hotspot issues and global affairs.

The two Foreign Ministers also exchanged views on the current Korean Peninsula situation, the Syrian issue, and important issues of common concern.

Beijing, Dec. 5 (Xinhua) -- The fourth World Internet Conference concluded Tuesday in the east China town of Wuzhen after three days of discussions and exhibitions of cutting-edge internet products.

During the conference, government representatives, heads of international organizations, experts, scholars, and entrepreneurs attended 20 forums, displaying their achievements in innovation and discussing means of cooperation.

At a forum on the internet and finance, Liu Zhengrong, vice president of Xinhua News Agency, said regulating the release of financial information on the internet is indispensable to ensuring financial security.

"The internet does not change the rules of financial regulation, just attaches to it new connotations and requirements," Liu said.

Well-known tech companies from around the world, including
Apple, Alibaba, and Huawei, released their latest products at the conference.

Two reports were also issued at the conference on Monday, covering the development of the internet around the world and in China respectively.

According to the reports, China's digital economy reached 22.58 trillion yuan (about 3.4 trillion U.S. dollars) in 2016, ranking second globally and accounting for 30.3 percent of the national GDP.

As of June 2017, there were 3.89 billion internet users around the world, of which 751 million were in China, the most of any country worldwide, said the reports.
Wuzhen, Zhejiang, Dec. 3 (Xinhua) -- Chinese President Xi Jinping said China hopes to encourage countries around the world to take a ride on the express train of internet and digital economic development.

Xi, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, made the remarks in a congratulatory letter to the Fourth World Internet Conference, which opened Sunday in the east China town of Wuzhen.

The conference, which runs from Sunday to Tuesday, has the theme "Developing digital economy for openness and shared benefits -- building a community of common future in cyberspace."

In his letter, Xi expressed a sincere welcome to government representatives, heads of international organizations, experts, scholars, and entrepreneurs who are attending the conference.

He expressed hopes that the delegates will draw on collective wisdom and enhance mutual understanding so as to deepen exchanges and cooperation on the internet and digital economy, and make the development of the internet better serve the well-being of all people worldwide.

"Building a community of common future in cyberspace has increasingly become the widespread common understanding of international society," he said.

Xi said China hopes to work with the international community to respect cyberspace sovereignty and carry forward the spirit of partnership to commonly advance development, safeguard security, participate in governance, and share the benefits.

"China's door to the world will never close, but will only open wider," he said.

Wang Huning, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, delivered a keynote speech at the opening ceremony.

Wang said China is willing to conform to the historic opportunities brought by the development of the internet and use the digital economy as an important driving force to promote the openness, cooperation, exchange, and sharing in cyberspace and build a community of common future in cyberspace.

"We should promote security, construct a fine order, and build a secure, stable and prosperous cyberspace," Wang said.

He also met with guests at the conference and visited an internet expo.

Over 1,500 guests from more than 80 countries and regions, including government representatives, heads of international organizations, leading figures of internet companies, online celebrities, experts and scholars, attended the conference.
WANG HUNING DELIVERS KEYNOTE SPEECH AT OPENING CEREMONY OF 4TH WIC IN WUZHEN

Wang Huning, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, delivers a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Fourth World Internet Conference in Wuzhen, east China’s Zhejiang Province, Dec. 3, 2017. (Xinhua/Pang Xinglei)

Wang Huning, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat, meets with guests of the Fourth World Internet Conference in Wuzhen, east China’s Zhejiang Province, Dec. 3, 2017. (Xinhua/Pang Xinglei)
Hangzhou, Dec. 4 (Xinhua) -- China's digital economy reached 22.58 trillion yuan (about 3.4 trillion U.S. dollars) in 2016, ranking second globally and accounting for 30.3 percent of the national GDP, according to reports issued Monday at the ongoing fourth World Internet Conference (WIC) in the east China town of Wuzhen.

The two reports, which cover the development of the internet around the world and in China respectively, said 22 percent of the world’s current GDP is closely related to digital economy that includes techniques and capital.

As of June 2017, there were 3.89 billion internet users around the world, of which 751 million were in China, the most of any country worldwide, said the reports.

Compiled by a group of parties led by the Chinese Academy of Cyberspace Studies (CACS), the reports cover major areas of internet development, including information infrastructure in China and abroad, online information technology, online security, digital economy, amongst others.

Indexes were also issued at the conference to assess and compare the development of the internet in 38 major countries and emerging economies in the world.

In the future, the reports will be issued annually at the WIC, according to Yang Shuzhen, president of the CACS.

The fourth WIC, which runs from Sunday to Tuesday, has the theme "Developing digital economy for openness and shared benefits -- building a community of common future in cyberspace."
4th World Internet Conference
Hangzhou, Dec. 1 (Xinhua) -- After checking in to a hotel in Wuzhen in east China's Zhejiang Province, Fu Ruyi ordered a set meal by scanning the QR code on his bedside table. It was very late on Thursday night, but the food was delivered to his room within 30 minutes.

On Friday morning, Fu entered one of Wuzhen's scenic spots by "swiping his face" via a facial recognition system, which streamlines the ticket-checking process to last no more than three seconds.

At the pier, Fu, the president of an information technology company, scanned a QR code and all the sculling boats on the river appeared on his phone screen. He hailed one and left the boatman a message.

Sitting as comfortably as he could on the boat, he tapped open the "Wuzhen Summit" app, which he used to browse the latest news and the schedule of the World Internet Conference, scheduled from Sunday to Tuesday in the picturesque river town.

The introduction page for a session on Monday caught his attention. He was invited to attend the session. He made a digital note of the venue, timetable and event participants.

App users who were not invited to the conference or could not visit Wuzhen are able to browse the exhibition halls and interact with exhibitors via the app.

"There have always been new things to amaze me every time I have..."
visited Wuzhen for the past four years," Fu said as he stepped ashore from the boat. He went directly to a special conference "volunteer."

"How do I go to the Waterside Resort?" he asked.

"Please walk along the road and turn left at the first intersection. The hotel is on your right about 100 meters down the road," a robot answered in a pleasant voice.

Based on facial and phonetic recognition, the robot helpers are able to answer questions about conference schedules, locations of venues, weather and even the nearest toilets.

There are several dozen robots on duty at hotels, exhibition halls, venues and streets.

Fu continued exploring. At the street corner, he came across another helper -- a sturdy garbage collection robot. He said "Hey" to it and the robot moved in his direction.

On its way to Fu, the robot opened its lid, saying, "Please give me your garbage. Thank you!"

Fu threw the empty coffee cup into the robot.

Fu arrived at his destination, the Waterside Resort, where he had a business meeting with a manager of a virtual reality (VR) rehabilitation training company.

Fu said VR has proven beneficial in training patients who have had a stroke or spinal injuries by making the dull process more interesting, like playing video games at home.

On his way back to the hotel, Fu passed a cashier-free mini-market, where he bought drinks, snacks and a magazine using mobile payment.

His smart phone was running out of battery, and he needed to recharge it before he was cut off from all the services and information -- almost the whole world, it seemed.

As he picked up the pace, he noticed a box full of shared power banks at the reception desk of a restaurant. He suddenly relaxed and walked in.
PEOPLE ENJOY THEIR LIVES IN CHINA

Photo taken on Nov. 6, 2017 shows Mengkbaryal, a herdsman, singing songs to guests at his guest camp in Angsu Township of Otog Front Banner in Erdos of north China’s Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. (Xinhua/Wang Jingqiang)

Photo taken on Nov. 8, 2017 shows local residents learning Tai Chi at their neighborhood in Nanhu Community, southwest China’s Chongqing Municipality. (Xinhua/Wang Jingqiang)
CHINA'S GRAIN OUTPUT CLIMBS IN 2017

A harvester cuts rice in the fields at Mingzuling Township of Huai'an City, east China's Jiangsu Province, Oct. 24, 2017. China's grain output stood at about 617.9 million tonnes in 2017, up by 1.66 million tonnes, or 0.3 percent, compared with last year, according to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). This was the second highest output in history. (Xinhua/Zhou Haijun)

Children play with corns at Gaodong Village of Tancheng County, east China's Shandong Province, Oct. 14, 2017. China's grain output stood at about 617.9 million tonnes in 2017, up by 1.66 million tonnes, or 0.3 percent, compared with last year, according to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). This was the second highest output in history. (Xinhua/Zhang Chunlei)
ART EXHIBITION HELD IN BEIJING TO MARK NANJING MASSACRE ANNIVERSARY

Students of Beijing No. 35 High School visit an art exhibition marking the 80th anniversary of the Nanjing Massacre at the Museum of the War of Chinese People’s Resistance against Japanese Aggression in Beijing, capital of China, Dec. 13, 2017. (Xinhua/Luo Xiaoguang)

People visit an art exhibition marking the 80th anniversary of the Nanjing Massacre at the Museum of the War of Chinese People’s Resistance against Japanese Aggression in Beijing, capital of China, Dec. 13, 2017. (Xinhua/Luo Xiaoguang)
GINNED COTTON TRANSPORTATION STARTS IN NW CHINA’S XINJIANG

Aerial photo taken on Nov. 30, 2017 shows ginned cotton piled up in a field in Tiemenguan, northwest China’s Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. About 106 thousand tons of ginned cotton would be transported to other province from here. (Xinhua/Du Bingxun)

Workers load ginned cotton into a truck in Tiemenguan, northwest China’s Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Nov. 30, 2017. About 106 thousand tons of ginned cotton would be transported to other province from here. (Xinhua/Du Bingxun)
XI’AN-CHENGDU HIGH-SPEED TRAIN SERVICE OFFERS NEW CHOICE FOR TOURISTS

Students from Tsinghua University take part in a snack contest in Xi’an, northwest China’s Shaanxi Province, Nov. 7, 2014. The ancient wall has a history of more than 600 years. High-speed trains linking Xi’an, capital of Shaanxi Province, and Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, will begin operation on Dec. 6, authorities said Sunday. With a new train diagram to be put into operation at the end of this year, travel time between the two cities will be slashed by about 7 hours to just 3 hours and 27 minutes. The train service will provide a new choice for tourists to the two provinces. (Xinhua/Li Yibo)

Foreign tourists experience noodle cooking at a restaurant in Huanglongxi Township of Chengdu, southwest China’s Sichuan Province, June 27, 2017. High-speed trains linking Xi’an, capital of Shaanxi Province, and Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, will begin operation on Dec. 6, authorities said Sunday. With a new train diagram to be put into operation at the end of this year, travel time between the two cities will be slashed by about 7 hours to just 3 hours and 27 minutes. The train service will provide a new choice for tourists to the two provinces. (Xinhua/Qiu Haiying)
TIBET PROVIDES FREE TREATMENT FOR PATIENTS OF HYDATID DISEASE

The Tibet Autonomous Region in southwest China recently screened more than 2.9 million people in 74 districts and counties for hydatid disease, with a screening rate of 99 percent.

Of those screened, 16,000 people require surgical treatment.

Before the year 2020, Tibet will provide free surgery and medical treatment to those cases suffering from hydatid disease.

Hydatid disease is a zoonotic parasitic disease, which is highly endemic on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Once a person contracts hydatid disease, they will gradually become disabled and lose their ability to work, which means their family may become impoverished.

Garyun, a person from Baixiong Township in Nagchu who has undergone surgery for the disease five times, is unable to bear the trauma from the surgeries and therefore relies only on drug treatment.

"Previously, I couldn't get reimbursed for some medicine, and I had to pay 1,600 yuan (242 US dollars) for them per month. I was in such financial difficulty that I could barely buy a new washing machine after the one broke down."

Unlike before, this recent screening included something new: screenings and treatment were carried out at the same time, with patients receiving free treatment as soon as they were screened.

Garyun said, "Last time when I went to collect my hydatid medicine, the doctor told me from now on I don't need to pay for it."
After spending hundreds of thousands of yuan for medical fees over the last 12 years of being infected, Garyun no longer has to worry about this expense.

Basang Drolma, chairman of the Baixiong Township People's Congress, said, "These days, the people in the township have been asking when they can go see a doctor and when they can have surgery."

People's awareness of the treatment for hydatid disease has been significantly enhanced during this screening, and more and more people want to see a doctor.

Tibet currently has 13 designated treatment hospitals for hydatid disease. Patient treatment and normalization of precaution is now the priority of the hydatid disease prevention and control work.

RESIDENTS MOBILIZED TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT IN TIBET

Residents of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region have been mobilized for government-paid patrolling jobs to protect the ecosystem on the "roof of the world."

The regional environmental department said on Monday that the government has created 620,000 jobs for forest wardens, patrollers in water source conservation areas and wildlife preservation workers.

The department's figures suggested that since 2004, the regional government has spent 19.2 billion yuan (2.9 billion U.S. dollars) to subsidize environmental jobs.

All 3 million Tibetan residents can volunteer to choose these jobs, and most of them opt to do the work part time, according to the department.
Purbu, 51, of Gyibo Village in Xigaze City is a forest patroller responsible for reporting fire hazards.

The cargo truck driver just spent 1 million yuan to build a new house. He said the annual pay of 6,000 yuan for patrolling does not matter much to him, but he is willing to patrol in the winter, when the fire risk is high.

“We have depended on the forest to live for generations. The government pays to have it protected. How could we not do something?” he said.

The city’s virgin forest, located 4,600 meters above sea level, yields abundant resources for farmers like Purbu.

Qiao Liwen, a 12-year-old primary school student in Lhasa, the regional capital, is among the youngest patrollers.

She and other students at Nanmuxiang Primary School pick up garbage on the street and throw it into a garbage classification and recycling station at the school, which they call the “Green Bank.”

HIGHLAND BARLEY FROM TIBET EXPORTED TO AMERICA FOR THE FIRST TIME

Recently, five tons of highland barley from southwest China’s Tibet were exported to America, marking the first time this crop was exported overseas, and the first time Tibet exported products to America.

Highland barley is a main food source for residents of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

The region’s low temperature and lack of oxygen are able to cultivate the unique qualities of highland barley.

Research has shown that the crop is great for lowering blood fats, lowering cholesterol, as well as for preventing cardiovascular disease and diabetes, etc.

Tsewang Nyima, a Tibetan who
came back from living abroad, is hoping to explore the American market with this crop.

Three years ago, he had the idea of exporting highland barley, and began looking for ways to get organic certification for the crop.

During this time, he researched in all the major growth sites for highland barley in Tibet.

Tsewang Nyima said, "When we exported the highland barley, for the first time ever, we used a third-party agency recognized by the Certification and Accreditation Administration of China. We tested the highland barley's level of heavy metals, leftover pesticides, nutritional content and more, all 400 of which met China's national export standards for agricultural products."

Tsewang Nyima hopes that the processing of highland barley in Tibet will eventually have mechanization from planting, harvesting, to threshing, which will also help expedite exporting.

He believes that the pure and unpolluted highland barley of Tibet will be recognized by the overseas market.

WINTER SCENERY IN CHINA’S TIBET

Photo taken on Dec. 10, 2017 shows one part of Karuola Glacier in southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region. (Xinhua/Liu Dongjun)
China and India are two of the most ancient civilizations of Asia. The traditional friendship between the two peoples has a history of over 2,000 years. In modern times, the two peoples showed sympathy for and supported each other in opposing imperialism and colonialism and struggling for national independence. In the mid-20th century, the two countries jointly initiated the world-famous Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. Thus, the two countries ushered in a golden age of friendship and cooperation. For reasons known to all, the Sino-Indian relations saw setbacks in the late 1950s. Not until the end of 1980s were bilateral relations basically normalized. With the advent of the new century, Sino-India relations have developed rapidly and comprehensively. Leaders of the two countries spoke highly of the current state of bilateral relations. President Xi Jinping said, “If China and India speak with one voice, the world will listen; if China and India work together, the world will pay close attention,” Prime Minister Modi compared China and India to “two bodies with the same spirit.”

We hope you will find this book useful.

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