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Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers a speech during the commemoration activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, in Beijing, capital of China, Sept. 3, 2015. (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)

BEIJING, Sept. 3 (Xinhua) -- Following is the full text of the speech given by Chinese President Xi Jinping at the Commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War.

All my countrymen and women,

Your Excellencies heads of state and government and representatives of the United Nations and other international organizations,

Distinguished guests,

All officers and soldiers participating in the parade,

Ladies and gentlemen,

Comrades and friends,

Today is a day that will forever be etched in the memory of people all over the world. Seventy years ago today, the Chinese people, having fought tenaciously for 14 years, won the great victory of their War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, marking the full victory of the World Anti-Fascist War. On that day, the world was once again blessed by the sunshine of peace.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress,
the State Council, the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the Central Military Commission, I pay high tribute to all the veterans, comrades, patriots and officers in China who took part in the War of Resistance and all the Chinese at home and abroad who contributed significantly to the victory of the War. I extend heartfelt gratitude to foreign governments and friends who supported and assisted the Chinese people in resisting aggression. I also warmly welcome all the foreign guests and representatives of the armed forces of foreign countries present today.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Comrades and friends,

The Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War were a decisive battle between justice and evil, between light and darkness, and between progress and reaction. In that devastating war, the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression started the earliest and lasted the longest. In defiance of aggression, the unyielding Chinese people fought gallantly and finally won total victory against the Japanese militarist aggressors, thus preserving China's 5,000-year-old civilization and upholding the cause of peace of mankind. This remarkable feat made by the Chinese nation was rare in the history of war.

The victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression is the first complete victory won by China in its resistance against foreign aggression in modern times. This great triumph crushed the plot of the Japanese militarists to colonize and enslave China and put an end to China's national humiliation of suffering successive defeats at the hands of foreign aggressors in modern times. This great triumph re-established China as a major country in the world and won the Chinese people respect of all peace-loving people around the world. This great triumph opened up bright prospects for the great renewal of the Chinese nation and set our ancient country on a new journey after gaining rebirth.

During the war, with huge national sacrifice, the Chinese people held ground in the main theater in the East of the World Anti-Fascist War, thus making major contribution to its victory. In their war against Japanese aggression, the Chinese people received extensive support from the international community. The Chinese people will always remember what the people of other countries did for the victory of their War of Resistance.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Comrades and friends,

The experience of war makes people value peace all the more. The aim of our commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War is to bear history in mind, honor all those who laid down their lives, cherish peace and open up the future.

Ravaging through Asia, Europe, Africa and Oceania, that war inflicted over 100 million military and civilian casualties. China suffered over 35 million casualties and the Soviet Union lost more than 27 million lives. The best way to honor the heroes who gave their lives to uphold freedom, justice and peace and mourn the loss of innocent lives brutally taken during the war is to make sure that this historical tragedy will never repeat itself.
Commemoration of 70th anniversary of war victory

War is like a mirror. Looking at it helps us better appreciate the value of peace. Today, peace and development have become the prevailing trend, but the world is far from tranquil. War is the sword of Damocles that still hangs over mankind. We must learn the lessons of history and dedicate ourselves to peace.

In the interest of peace, we need to foster a keen sense of a global community of shared future. Prejudice, discrimination, hatred and war can only cause disaster and suffering, while mutual respect, equality, peaceful development and common prosperity represent the right path to take. All countries should jointly uphold the international order and system underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, build a new type of international relations featuring win-win cooperation and advance the noble cause of global peace and development.

In the interest of peace, China will remain committed to peaceful development. We Chinese love peace. No matter how much stronger it may become, China will never seek hegemony or expansion. It will never inflict its past suffering on any other nation. The Chinese people are resolved to pursue friendly relations with all other countries, uphold the outcomes of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, and make greater contribution to mankind.

The People’s Liberation Army of China is the people’s army. All
its officers, men and women must bear in mind their responsibility of serving the people whole-heartedly, faithfully fulfill the sacred duty of protecting the nation’s security and people’s well-being, and carry out the noble mission of upholding world peace. Here, I announce that China will cut the number of its troops by 300,000.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Comrades and friends,

As an ancient Chinese saying goes, “After making a good start, we should ensure that the cause achieves fruition.” The great renewal of the Chinese nation requires the dedicated efforts of one generation after another. Having created a splendid civilization of over 5,000 years, the Chinese nation will certainly usher in an even brighter future.

Going forward, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, we, people of all ethnicities across the country, should take Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of Three Represents and the Scientific Outlook on Development as our guide to action. We should follow the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, pursue the four-pronged comprehensive strategy, promote patriotism and the great spirit of resisting aggression and forge ahead as one to reach our goals.

Let us bear in mind the great truth of history: Justice will prevail! Peace will prevail! The people will prevail!
BEIJING, Sept. 3 (Xinhua) -- A military parade held in Beijing on Thursday to commemorate the 70th anniversary of victory in the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the end of World War II.

It is the first military parade in China to mark an anniversary of the war and the first with foreign military participation.

Previously, the People’s Republic of China has held 14 military parades at Tian’anmen Square since its founding on Oct. 1, 1949, all of them on National Day.

In other nations, dozens of military parades have been held to mark the end of WWII.

Xinhua takes you back to review the major parades around the world.

**1945: MOSCOW**

On June 24, 1945 a military parade was staged at Red Square in Moscow. At the end of the parade, about 200 veterans walked past holding Nazi military flags upside-down and cast the banners into heaps at the foot of Lenin’s mausoleum. It has become one of the best-known moments of the Red Square parades.

After WWII ended, the Soviet Union announced May 9 a public holiday to mark the end of the Great Patriotic War. Since 1996, Russia has staged military parades...
every year on May 9 at Red Square.

**1945: BERLIN**

On Sept. 7, 1945, the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain and France held a joint military parade in Berlin, the capital of the defeated Nazi Germany.

A total of 5,000 Allied troops took part in the event, with more than 2,000 from the Soviet Union.

**1945: NAVAL PARADE ON THE HUDSON**

On Oct. 27, 1945, the United States staged a naval parade on the Hudson River in New York City. The event is regarded as one of the biggest naval parades in the history of the United States.

A victory parade was also held on Jan. 12, 1946 in New York City, with the participation of 13,000 officers and troops.

Events are held every year on Dec. 7 in Hawaii to remember the victims of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

**2014: D-DAY COMMEMORATION IN FRANCE**

On June 6, 2014, France held events, including a performance and a parade, to mark the 70th anniversary of the Allied landings in Normandy, also known as the D-Day landings.

World leaders taking part in the ceremony included U.S. President Barack Obama, Russian President Vladimir, Britian's Queen Elizabeth, French President Francois Hollande and Danish Queen Margrethe II.

On Aug. 15, 2014, another military parade was observed in the South of France to mark the 70th anniversary of the Allied landings in Provence, a lesser-known but equally important campaign during WWII.
2015: VICTORY DAY PARADE AT RED SQUARE

On May 9, 2015, Russia celebrated the 70th anniversary of the victory of the world anti-fascist war with a large-scale military parade at Red Square in Moscow.

The parade was the largest one since the fall of the former Soviet Union in 1991 and was attended by about 20 leaders of nations and international organizations with the participation of military units from 10 countries.
China sent its guard of honor of the three services of the People's Liberation Army to take part in the parade.
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ECHOES XI’S SPEECH AT V-DAY COMMEMORATION

Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers a speech during the commemoration activities to mark the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War, in Beijing, capital of China, Sept. 3, 2015. (Xinhua/Lan Hongguang)

BEIJING, Sept. 3 (Xinhua) -- The international community positively echoed a speech given by Chinese President Xi Jinping Thursday at the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War.

It was widely agreed that the event shows the Chinese people’s determination to remember the history and safeguard peace together with the people worldwide.

The international public opinion also pointed out that Xi’s announcements in the speech that “China will never seek hegemony or expansion” and “China will cut the number of its troops by 300,000” further demonstrate that China is an important force in maintaining world peace and development.

Ex-Mexican President Luis Echeverria said that Xi’s speech fully conveys the Chinese people’s love for world peace and their desire for maintaining world stability and prosperity.

Indian strategic analyst and former Navy Commodore C. Uday Bhaskar said Xi’s speech on Thursday during the spectacular parade in Beijing has sent an unambiguous message that China will not forget the brutalities by Japanese militarists during their aggression against China in the first half of last century.

Bhaskar said that Xi’s speech and the parade are a vehicle for China to demonstrate its military might and channel Chinese resolve to defend peace.

He pointed out that the parade also showed that China was not only a victorious party of the WWII, but also a modern military power on a global scale and a player in global geo-politics.

“A total of 17 nations participated in this hugely symbolic parade that showcased many military platforms and high-tech weaponry that are of Chinese origin,” he said.

Describing the parade as spectacular and unforgettable, Bhaskar said Xi’s speech is multi-
layered and aimed at many audiences including those at Tian’anmen Square and beyond.

Ramesh Chopra, a strategic analyst and former Indian Army Lieutenant general, said Xi’s announcement to reduce Chinese armed forces personnel by 300,000 is a major driving action for the modernization of the Chinese military, which is also good for peace and stability of the region and the world.

Ochieng Adala, acting executive director at the Africa Peace Forum (APFO) based in Kenya, said that China was the victim of aggression, therefore China had good reasons to celebrate the WWII victory.

Peter Kagwanja, political scientist and CEO of Africa Policy Institute in Kenya, said that the parade is a fitting commemoration of China’s victory against Fascist aggression during the WWII.

The war-time killings in China exposed the brutality of Japanese fascism and global fascism at large, said Kagwanja.

Levi Obonyo, director of the communication department of Daystar University in Kenya, said that China suffered immensely in the WWII and lost many citizens and its development was set back.

Obonyo noted that it was China that engaged the Japanese first, adding China refused to surrender and it was truly remarkable that China fought with such limited equipment and still held the Japanese back.

Metin Gurcan, a Turkish security analyst and scholar on changing character of warfare in Bilkent University in Ankara, said that, with this military parade, China gave a message that it did not forget the past.

Deniz Ulke Aribogan, member of the Faculty of Political Sciences of the Istanbul University, said that China’s WWII victory was not only an achievement over Japanese aggression, but also a victory of the whole world against fascism.

Bo Zhiyue, director of New Zealand Contemporary China Research Center of Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, said that the decision to reduce the troops not only manifests China’s determination to defend peace, but also offers a concrete measure to maintain regional and world peace.

The commemoration activities are very important because they will help people review the past, remember the lesson of the war, and safeguard peace, said Bo.

Qian Feng, vice president of Thailand’s newspaper Asian Daily, said that Xi reiterated in his speech that China will never seek hegemony or expansion, and this reflects a traditional view in the Chinese culture and its firm resolve and confidence that China will take the path of peaceful development.

Falk Hoehn, president of the University of Applied Sciences Stralsund, Germany, who was invited to witness the military parade on Thursday in Beijing, told Xinhua that he was impressed by the message of peace sent by Xi, especially his remarks “China will never seek hegemony or expansion. It will never inflict its past suffering on any other nation.”

“That is why I think the clear statement made by Xi that China poses no threat is very important,” Hoehn said.
The international community has praised China’s decision to cut its army by 300,000 troops, as announced by President Xi Jinping at Thursday’s military parade in Beijing.

Many overseas scholars and experts believe that such a decision sends a message about China’s commitment to promoting world peace, and working side-by-side with other countries to seek common development and prosperity.

“The implicit message of President Xi Jinping’s speech is that a strong China intends to be a peaceful power and can afford to do so without jeopardizing the security of the Chinese people,” said Ted Galen Carpenter, a senior fellow for defense and foreign policy studies at the Cato Institute in the United States.

“His speech occurred against the backdrop of a military parade that displayed a modern, extremely capable defense force,” Carpenter said.

“Most notably, he stressed that China, despite its growing strength, will never seek hegemony. And... he announced that China would cut the number of its troops by 300,000 -- a 13-percent reduction. Both the United States and China’s regional neighbors should welcome the tone and substance of the speech,” Carpenter said.

Phay Siphan, a spokesman for the Cambodian Council of Ministers, said Xi’s pledge to reduce China’s army by 300,000 troops reflected China’s commitment to peaceful development.

“The cut in troops clearly shows China’s wish to uphold peace and sends a key message to the world that China’s military strength will pose no threat to the rest of the world,” Lawmaker Sok Eysan, a spokesman for the ruling Cambodian People’s Party, told Xinhua.

Oh Ei Sun, a senior fellow with S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies of Singapore Nanyang Technological University, said that Xi’s announcement to cut troops proves the Asian giant’s sincerity over peace.

Professor Francis Chigunta, a senior lecturer in the Department of Development Studies at the University of Zambia (UNZA), said China’s decision to cut the number of its troops was a welcome decision and urged other world powers to emulate the move.

“It is a sign that China is trying to reduce tension in the world, especially with its neighbors. China is trying to send a message that even though it has risen as a superpower in the world, it is still committed to peace. This move is good especially for the Asian region,” he said.

The professor said the move also shows that China has modernized its military and was not interested in having many troops.

“It further shows that China has modernized its military; it has better equipment and it is trying to say that it is not the number that matters, but the quality of the military equipment. It is about quality and not quantity of the military prowess,” he said.

Marisela Connelly, expert in Chinese affairs at the College of Mexico’s Center for Asian and African Studies, expressed her belief that Xi was sending a message to the world.

“China is saying that it has all this weaponry but that it will cut its armed forces by 300,000 troops to show its commitment to the peaceful resolution of international conflicts,” she said.
CHINA VOICE: TROOP CUTS SIGNAL PATH OF PEACEFUL DEVELOPMENT

The announcement by President Xi Jinping to cut China’s troops by 300,000 ahead of an epic V-Day parade on Thursday proves the nation’s resolve to sticking to the path of peaceful development.

The timing of the announcement, which surprised many, demonstrates China’s sincerity as the much-anticipated parade was the nation’s first one to mark the 70th anniversary of the victory of Chinese People’s War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War.

The reduction is a consistent move for China, which has been an active force in arms control and disarmament in the global arena.

The cuts, which are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2017, will be China’s 11th military reduction since the founding of New China on October 1, 1949, and the fourth one since the 1980s.

In 1985, China downsized its army by more than 1 million, the largest cuts ever. After the recent move, China’s troop levels will stand at 2 million, compared with 6.27 million in October 1949.

Very few countries have made so many reductions on such large scales.

The scheduled cuts have proven arguments that China meant to showcase its military muscle with the massive parade groundless. Such voices are out of ill intent because they underline a so-called “China Threat” theory which is being hyped up by some western media outlets.

The reductions also show the Chinese government is not chancing empty slogans while saying Thursday’s commemoration activities are aimed partly at cherishing peace and opening up the future.

True, even after the reduction, China’s military forces will still be the world’s largest, but the size, which is kept for defensive purposes, meets the practical needs of the nation, which has a population of 1.3 billion.

Aside from safeguarding national unity and territorial integrity, China needs a military to undertake non-military tasks such as disaster relief, peacekeeping and international rescue.

Official statistics reveal that since a devastating earthquake in 2008, China’s armed forces have deployed more than 2.5 million military staff in non-military missions.

On a global stage, about 30,000 Chinese soldiers have so far served in UN’s peacekeeping missions, the most among all five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Additionally, China also needs its military to cope with the threat of terrorism, separatism and extremism.

Therefore, keeping an appropriate level of armed forces is necessary for China.

Compared to Japan, which has 250,000 troops for a population of less than 130 million, the 2 million troops remaining is not that large for China, whose population is ten times that of Japan.

Although China will maintain a moderate budget for national defense, the money will be mostly used to meet various needs including expenditure on new armaments, information technology and salaries.

An official budget report revealed in March that China’s military expenditure in 2014 accounted for less than 1.5 percent of GDP, well below the world’s average of 2.6 percent.

In a nutshell, actions speak louder than words when it comes to which nation is really moving on a peaceful track.
Chinese President Xi Jinping announced Thursday that the country will cut the number of its troops by 300,000, sending a message of peace. Following is a comparison of the troop numbers of major countries in proportion to their populations.

After a cut of 200,000 troops between 2003 and 2005, China’s military is 2.3-million-strong. The People’s Liberation Army accounts for 0.17 percent of China’s total population of 1.37 billion, with an average of about one soldier in every 588 people.

With 771,000 troops, Russia’s military personnel take up 0.53 percent of its population, which means one in every 189 people is in military uniform.

The United States has 1.43 million troops, accounting for 0.44 percent of its total population, 0.27 percentage points higher than China. Proportionally, one in every 227 U.S. citizens is in military service.

Germany and Britain have about 180,000 and 136,000 troops respectively, representing 0.22 percent and 0.21 percent of their respective total populations.

China, which won the war in the major oriental theater of the WWII, will stage Thursday an eye-catching military parade in the heart of its capital and in the presence of 30 heads of state and government leaders to mark the anniversary.

The scale of the grand ceremony, with a total of 12,000 troops and 500 pieces of military equipment to march through the Tian’anmen Square and nearly 200 aircraft to fly overhead in formations, has stirred up wild speculations, from a rising power wanting to flex its muscles to fortify its sphere of influence to Beijing fanning a smoldering antipathy toward Japan.

The speculations are half-baked and a slip back into the Cold War mentality, taken into considerations of when and how China has chosen to stage the parade.

China has never before held such an event since the end of the WWII in 1945, while similar commemorative events were seen across Europe, which bore the impact of invasions by Nazi Germany during the war.

China intended the grandness for the anniversary marking the end of the most widespread and deadliest war in history that lasted for almost a decade and caused
hundreds of millions of casualties, including 35 million Chinese.

“The parade is the 70th anniversary of the victory of allied forces against Japanese aggression, which was one of the most terrible and oppressive invasions and wars in human history,” said Robert Kuhn, chairman of the Kuhn Foundation dedicated to promoting China-U.S. relations.

The WWII in all aspects was very vicious, since it ended with nuclear weapons. It’s important for the world to reflect on that and to make sure it doesn’t happen again in any form, he told Xinhua in an exclusive interview with Xinhua before the parade.

While reflecting upon history, honoring sacrifice and paying tribute to heroism, the grand ceremony should sound alarm for those attempting to distort and manipulate the WWII history to serve their short-term political interests.

It is important that people keep memories of the terrible consequences of the war alive and see it as a moral and political commitment to work for peace and security worldwide, former German chancellor Gerhard Schroeder has said in a written interview with Xinhua.

Speaking of Germany’s efforts to atone for its wartime crimes, Schroeder, among foreign statesmen invited to witness the military parade, noted that it had taken decades for the German people to be able to cope with its past.

“I think it is important for every country to shed light on its history and question it in an open and critical manner. And it is important to stand ready for reconciliation and forgiveness,” he said.

Beijing has intended to make the celebrations an international event, instead of a ceremony marking its own victories and sufferings, by inviting 1,000 foreign troops from 17 countries to participate in its first non-National Day military parade.

The presence of troops and leaders from various countries and organizations including UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, in a festive atmosphere, highlighted the spirits of solidarity and cooperation, as well as a common aspiration for peace and development.

In the spirit of cooperation, the Allied nations defeated the
UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon speaks during an interview with Chinese media at the UN headquarters in New York, the United States, Aug. 28, 2015. UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said Friday that the international community recognizes China’s contribution and sacrifice in the Second World War, and it is very important now for the world to learn from the past lessons and look forward in order to build a better world. Ban made the remarks on the eve of his scheduled trip to China next week, his ninth China tour as the UN chief over the past nine years, to attend China’s V-Day celebrations on Sept. 3. (Xinhua/Li Muzi)

BEIJING, Aug. 29 (Xinhua) -- U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and experts from around the world have highly commented on China’s contribution to and sacrifice in World War II (WWII), shortly before China’s Sept. 3 parade to mark the 70th anniversary of its victory in the Anti-Japanese War.

“China’s contribution and sacrifice during the Second World War is very much recognized, (China is) appreciated for all such sufferings, and sympathized by the world’s people,” Ban told reporters at the U.N. headquarters.

Japan invaded northeast China in 1931 and had conducted a full-scale invasion since 1937. By the end of World War II, more than 35 million Chinese were killed or wounded during the Japanese aggression.

The remarks have gone too far and contradicted the very essence of China’s V-Day parade. Not to mention that in Europe, the style with which Germany reconciled with its victims should set an example for the reconciliation between Japan and its Asian neighbors.
anniversary on Sept. 3.

Asked about his response to the reported Japanese concern on his upcoming China visit, the secretary-general said it is very important for the world community to learn from the past and move forward.

The Chinese people's contribution to the victory in World War II has been significantly underestimated until recently, said Nikolay Samoylov, an East Asia expert at St. Petersburg State University.

The Chinese people deserve credit for having faced the threat single-handedly in the early years of the war following the beginning of overt Japanese aggression in 1931, Samoylov said on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II and the liberation of China from Japanese aggression.

Ukrainian historian Oleksiy Koval called China's resistance against Japanese invasion an example of the nation's struggle for freedom.

“China's resistance to Japanese aggression can be called one of the most heroic and tragic pages of World War II,” said the expert, who is also a member of the Ukrainian Sinologists Association.

During the conflict, Chinese people showed exceptional courage and made an enormous national sacrifice, he said.

Chinese people's role in defeating Fascism deserves greater recognition, said Kazakh President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

China made unmeasurable contributions to the Allied victory in WWII, Nazarbayev told Xinhua in an interview before departing for China to attend the Sept. 3 parade.

China's military parade symbolizes a sense of pride and is a celebration for heroism and the older generation's remarkable feats, he said.

Nazarbayev also expressed concern about some forces' attempt to distort the history of WWII, saying the deliberate manipulation of history has become a publicity means for some politicians.

The distortion of history aims to serve for short-term political interests, including stirring up social hatred, he said.
Remarks by H.E. Le Yucheng At the Seminar on China-India Cooperation During WWII

August 18, 2015

Rector
Sudha Pai,

Professor
Rekha V. Rajan Kamath,

Professor
Hemant Adlakha,

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Good morning! It gives me great pleasure to come to the renowned Jawaharlal Nehru University and meet so many friends. Thank you for co-hosting the event with the Embassy and generously providing the venue. My special thanks and warm welcome also go to friends from Dr. Kotnis Memorial Committee, India-China Friendship Association and Overseas Chinese Association in Kolkata. Thank you for traveling the distance to join us and for your efforts and contribution over the years in advancing China-India relations, especially people-to-people exchanges. You are old friends of the Chinese people, and I feel very much at home among you.

Seventy years ago, a horrible catastrophe engulfed the globe. In a vicious attempt to divide and rule the world, the Fascists launched a brutal war of aggression, which was later known to be the Second World War. The smoke and flames of the War dragged some 80 countries into the vortex of conflict. To defeat the Fascists became the most urgent task to salvage the human race, and all peace-loving countries and people from around the world rose to defense.

The war in China, which broke out the earliest and lasted longest, was an important part of the World Anti-Fascist War. And China made great sacrifice and huge contribution to the victory of the War. Chinese people of all parties, ethnic groups, beliefs and background joined hands in the life-and-death struggle for the survival of the nation.

But we did not fight alone. Selfless support from around the world poured in. Among all the
counties and peoples, the Chinese people will not forget the strong political support that India rendered China since the beginning of Japan’s aggression in the 1930s. We will not forget how Mahatma Gandhi gave his moral support as he said “my heart goes to the people of China in deep sympathy and in admiration for their heroic struggle and endless sacrifice in the cause of their country’s freedom and integrity against tremendous odds”, and how Rabindranath Tagore supported the Chinese people’s liberation cause with the power of his pen. It is worth recalling that when the war broke out in Europe in September 1939, Jawaharlal Nehru was in China, where he not only met the Chinese leadership but also experienced Japanese bombing raids.

The Chinese people will not forget that as military allies, Chinese and Indian armies fought shoulder to shoulder against the Fascists, notably in the theater in Myanmar and the Indian army was instrumental in inflicting the most serious land defeat suffered by Japan in the war.

We will not forget that India provided an important base for support materials to be sent into China at a time when many transport lines were cut off. Hundreds of thousands of Indian laborers were mobilized to construct these aerodromes and roads connecting India and China. Thanks to this route, much-needed medical equipment and other logistic materials were able to reach China and contributed to the final victory.

Nor will the Chinese people forget the Indian medical team who came to China in the most difficult days of the struggle to care for the wounded and save lives, among them Dr. Kotnis. As I watched the film “the eternal tale of Dr. Kotnis” the other day, I was deeply moved by the sense of justice and compassion of the young man, who came from an affluent family yet chose to give up the comfort of life for a just cause in a brotherly country. He took root in China and made the ultimate sacrifice. In return, he is respected by a grateful nation and loved by a grateful people.

History moves forward in an upward if tortuous journey, and progress is the course for human society. In that War, as in previous struggles, justice ultimately prevailed and peace won the day. The collective victory, though at great cost, marked a major turning point in the history of the world. Together, we not only defeated the Fascists, but also dealt a heavy blow to hegemony and broke the foundation of colonialism. Together, we brought about an awakening in the colonial and semi-colonial countries and ushered in a new wave of independence movement around the globe.

The great people of India, spurred on by the new wave and after strenuous struggle, finally broke the shackles of colonialism and joined the world family of independent nations in 1947. I’ve been reading the history of independence in India recently and visited Gandhi Museum. As I revisited this remarkable journey, I was deeply inspired and touched by the Indian people’s national spirit and great sacrifice. There was, as there is, much empathy between our two peoples.

The world will not forget how India and China sympathized with and supported each other’s liberation and independence efforts in a kinship spirit. India’s independence movement was widely reported in China and aroused strong support.

China openly appealed to the British ally to grant the Indian people their real political rights.

The world will not forget that India was among the first group of countries to recognize new China and to call for the restoration of China’s lawful seat in the United Nations.

Nor will the world forget Panchsheel, or Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, a brain child of China, India, and other countries and our joint contribution to the world.

Now 70 years after the end of the War, the world has seen more than its fair share of ups and downs and is still far from being peaceful and tranquil. Traditional and non-traditional security threats are intertwined, and solutions to many global challenges still elude us.

History can shed light on reality, and lessons learnt from yesterday are useful guidance for today. That’s why on September 3 this year China will join many other countries in commemorating the 70th anniversary of the end of the World Anti-Fascist War. We hope to draw lessons, pool wisdom and gain strength from the past, cherish peace, and work with India and all countries to usher in a better tomorrow.

We must stay ahead of the curve of times and work for a new world order that is more equitable and just.

We must build a community of common destiny with shared interests, as all countries are passengers on the same boat in this globalized era, and no one is immune to the challenges of the day.

We must commit ourselves to
common development, win-win cooperation and mutual respect, reject zero-sum mentality and oppose hegemony.

We must all keep to the path of peaceful development, encourage inclusive exchanges and achieve harmony among different nations, civilizations and faiths.

History has witnessed the friendly exchanges between China and India, two ancient civilizations living next door to each other, over the millennium. And history calls upon us to build on this friendship, boost the momentum of better-than-ever relations, and create a new splendor in the duet of the “dragon” and the “elephant”.

Mr. Deng Xiaoping once said, a true Asian century only comes when China and India are both developed. Mahatma Gandhi once observed that as a friend of China, I long for the day when a free India and a free China will cooperate together in friendship and brotherhood for their own good and for the good of Asia and the world. As major developing countries and emerging economies, we share the dream of national renewal and development. We can exchange ideas, align strategies and enhance connectivity to make our dream come true. As ancient civilizations, we can and should leverage our potential and contribute our wisdom to world peace and development. Together, we can leave a better and more secure world to our children and our children’s children.

Thank you!

Dear Tanushree:

I’m very happy to receive your letter and I appreciate your interest in China-India friendship. You are right in saying that “China and India should keep the past behind and move ahead”, as “we are living in a time of collaboration and not confrontation”.

Your letter reminds me of my own childhood. Compare with my generation, you are lucky to grow up in a much better time. In today’s India and China, many more boys AND girls can go to school and receive good education. And you, like many other kids, have loving and open-minded parents, who encourage you to think freely and embrace the world. I’m heartened by the developments as they reflect how
far our countries have traveled in the past decades.

You wrote in your letter that “there is still a lot to be done” to build closer friendly relations between our two countries. To tell you the truth, a question on my mind ever since reading your letter is: WHAT can we do to achieve that?

When I was your age, that was in 1974, a lot of things happened in the world. But probably one of the most important things for me is that a professor on architecture, Rubik Ernő, invented the Rubik’s Cube, or Magic Cube. It’s incredible how such a small cube inspired countless children, and adults, to open up their minds and unlock their imagination.

So, let’s unlock our imagination and think about the question: WHAT can we do to build closer friendly relations between our two countries?

We can better appreciate and understand each other, because as neighbors, we honestly know too little about each other, let alone learn from each other.

We can work together in a cooperative spirit, because as passengers on a same boat in this era of globalization, no one and no country can meet the challenges alone.

We can show more good-will and build trust, as that’s the foundation of the edifice of our relations, and on that basis, narrow differences and expand commonalities so as to remove stumbling blocks and add building blocks to make the edifice stronger.

We can join hands in the multilateral fora to serve the interests of the region and the world by drawing on the Oriental wisdom and contributing new ideas and solutions.

We can do more for our common planet and common humanity by pursuing sustainable development, so that you and the future generations can enjoy clean air, blue sky and bask in the sunshine of peace.

There is a lot we can do, and I think your imagination will definitely dwarf mine, because you grow up in this age of wonder. In this age, jetliners and high speed rails bring people closer and faster than ever before. In this age, smart phones, internet and wifi ensure better and easier communication between people. In this age, time and distance no longer stand in our way of exchanges. All we need to do is to open up our mind and unlock our imagination. And the sky is the limit.

I sincerely invite you and your parents to attend the National Day Reception held by the Chinese embassy in Delhi on September 24. Attached are three invitations.

I look forward to meeting you and your parents.

Yours sincerely

Le Yucheng
Chinese Ambassador to India
DALIAN, Sept. 11 (Xinhua) -- Chinese Premier Li Keqiang on Thursday delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions 2015, also known as the Summer Davos Forum.

The following is the full text of Li's speech:

A New Blueprint for Global Growth

Special Address by H.E. Li Keqiang

Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

At the Ninth Annual Meeting of the New Champions

Dalian, 10 September 2015

Professor Klaus Schwab,

Heads of State and Government,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to join you in the beautiful city of Dalian in this golden autumn season of September. On behalf of the Chinese government, let me extend warm congratulations on the opening of the Annual Meeting of the New Champions. I want to welcome all guests who have traveled from afar to Dalian and I also express my sincere thanks to friends from the media.

Yesterday, I visited a local makers' space in Dalian after I arrived. The company, which employs only ten people, has built an impressive business in just two years' time. It has attracted 280,000 registered users through the Internet, and developed nearly 100 maker products. One thing it does is to develop new models for the utilization of machine tools. It has collected data of some 30,000 machine tools in northeast China, and managed to link the production of machine tools with consumers on the demand side. Their service greatly improved the utilization rate of these machine tools. More importantly, building on the wisdom of its 280,000 registered users, it has offered smart solutions for upgrading machine tools. The company has an ambitious plan -- to not just upgrade the old machine tools, but also build new and smarter ones by pooling wisdom via a public platform. In fact, one could find tens of thousands of small companies like this in China, whose creativity is beyond our imagination. Whether they succeed in the end, they are all like the new champions. Through them, people see the future of our economy, and I believe they are all part of the new blueprint for growth in China and beyond.

At the moment, global economic recovery is still weak. Many international institutions have downgraded their global economic forecast. The more complex and intricate the situation, the more we need confidence and hope. In this context, the theme of the meeting - Charting a New Course for Growth - reflects our collective wisdom and consensus, and points the way for the future. It is therefore highly relevant.

I hope the story I shared with you could somehow help answer your question about the status and direction of the Chinese economy and the future of the world. My message is this: despite the moderation in speed, the performance of the Chinese economy is stable and moving in a positive direction. Although difficulties remain, there are more opportunities than challenges. People's creativity and entrepreneurial passion has given us confidence to overcome the challenges. We are capable of meeting the main goals and tasks set for economic and social development this year, and this will lay a solid foundation for sustainable growth in the years to come.

Given the slowdown in global growth, the 7% growth China achieved in the first half of the year is not at all easy. Because we are talking about a US$ 10 trillion economy, for which 7% growth actually generates more increase in volume than the double-digit growth in the past. And the 7% growth is in fact among the highest of the world's major economies. What is more encouraging is that China's economic structure is rapidly improving. Today, the services sector already accounts for half of China's GDP, and consumption contributes 60% to growth. Growth in high-tech industries is notably higher than the entire industrial sector. Consumer
demands for information, cultural, health and tourism products are booming. Energy conservation, environmental protection and the green economy are thriving. New economic growth areas are rapidly taking shape.

China’s steady economic development has benefited the people. For us to measure the state of the economy, it’s always important to know how the people are feeling. Since the beginning of this year, employment has steadily expanded. In the first six months, 7.18 million new urban jobs were created, meaning 72% of our annual target is already met. Surveyed unemployment rate in big cities was around 5.1%. In terms of household income, per capita disposal income grew faster than the economy, with the income of rural residents growing faster than that of urban residents. As a result, consumers now have more money in their pocket to spend. Price level has been kept basically stable. Total retail sales increased by more than 10%. I have said on many occasions that as long as there is sufficient employment, and if household income could increase in step with the economy and if the environment keeps improving, then a slight change in GDP growth is acceptable.

China’s steady economic development has benefited the world. China contributed about 30% to global growth in the first half of the year. With commodity prices dropping markedly on the global market, the growth of China’s foreign trade volume is slowing down. But even so, the actual amount of commodities China imported has continued to go up. China will adopt a more proactive import policy and place greater emphasis on the quality of imports and exports. And China will only buy more from the world to meet its growing domestic demands. China’s outward investment has maintained rapid growth. The number of outbound tourists has notably increased. Last year alone, Chinese tourists made over 100 million trips overseas. In the first half of this year, the number rose by another 10%. When Chinese tourists go abroad, they not just go sightseeing but also shopping. This shows that the Chinese people are bullish about the economic prospects. Given the celebrated tradition of frugality in China, people would hardly feel free to spend if they don’t have a stable source of income. Of course, one should not forget that more than
70 million people in China are still living in poverty. Yet, the sheer size of the middle-income population also means huge and fast-growing consumer demands. All these serve to prove that China is not a source of risks for the world economy but a real source of strength for world economic growth.

Despite the many difficulties and downward pressure, the Chinese economy is still within the reasonable range. The Chinese economy is deeply integrated into the global market. Given the weak growth of the global economy, China could not stand unaffected. Meanwhile, the deep-seated problems that have built up over the years are thrown into sharper relief. The Chinese economy is in the state of a new normal. It is going through a transition with traditional drivers being replaced by new ones. The extensive model of growth in the manufacturing sector is giving way to more intensive production. And over-reliance on investment is abandoned for greater balance between consumption and investment. This is a painful and challenging process. Ups and downs in growth are hardly avoidable, as they are natural in a period of adjustment and transition. To borrow a concept from traditional Chinese medicine, they are the “pulse” that shows the health of the economy. Over the last two months, we have seen a slip or fluctuation in certain indicators. Yet, the policies and measures adopted in the previous stage are starting to pay off, and positive factors are building up in the economy, hence the upward trend in certain indicators. The fundamentals underpinning a stable Chinese economy have not changed. The ups and downs in the economy may have formed the shape of a curving wave, but the underlying trend remains to be positive. We will not be swayed by short-term fluctuations in economic performance, nor will we take it lightly. We are taking necessary measures of targeted, discretionary and precision macro regulation, mainly to mitigate short-term volatility and prevent its spillover or magnifying effect. We will be fully capable to deal with the situation once signs indicate that the economy is sliding out of the reasonable range. I’m not making an empty promise when I say that the Chinese economy will not head for a “hard landing”. In fact, withstanding considerable downward pressure on the economy in recent years, China did not turn on the money-printing machine or resort to massive stimulus. Instead, we invigorated the economy mainly through deepening reform. This has ensured stability in economic performance and allowed room for future adjustment. The fiscal deficit ratio of the central government is relatively low compared with other major economies. There are still many tools at our disposal for innovative macro regulation. We need to take targeted measures to overcome downward economic pressure, so as to lay the foundation for sustainable and healthy growth in the future. It is like playing the Chinese chess game. We need to be careful with every move we make and also keep up the momentum for the long run.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We believe that the Chinese economy is on the right track and its future will be even brighter. This is not unrealistic optimism. Our confidence is based on the sound foundation, condition and momentum of economic growth.

The Chinese economy is resilient and full of potential. China is going through the process of a new type of industrialization, IT application, urbanization and agricultural modernization, which all serve to generate strong domestic demand. China has a vast territory and diverse industries. That means, the Chinese economy is supported not by a single pillar but multiple pillars. It is highly resilient and shock-resistant. The Chinese people are now working toward the goal of completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020. This will mobilize the whole society and generate a strong force driving development.

Meanwhile, the ongoing structural reform is constantly delivering benefits. China remains the biggest developing country in the world. Development is of overriding importance. It holds the key to resolving all issues in China. What we aim for is development that is scientific, quality-based, efficient and sustainable. To achieve such development, further reform and opening-up is required. We are comprehensively deepening reform, accelerating structural reform and pursuing an innovation-driven development strategy to fully unleash the potential of economic growth. We want to make sure that the economy maintains medium-high speed of growth and moves to medium-high level of development. Since the beginning of the year, we have deepened market reform in finance, taxation, investment, financing and prices. We adopted a host of measures to lift restrictions on market access and promote fair competition. We also strengthened reform on structural adjustment. Reform in the financial sector has been advanced in accordance with market principles and rule of law. An open and transparent capital market that enjoys long-term, steady and sound development is being fostered. Meanwhile, we are stepping up risk management to make sure that no regional or systemic financial
risk will occur. The high savings rate and large foreign exchange reserves means China has ample financial resources. There is plenty of water in the pool so to speak. What is important is to get the water flowing and channel financial resources into the real economy. We will continue with structural reform to tap the full potential of existing resources, and improve the allocation of resources and put them to more efficient use. Recently, we have taken a number of reform measures as we cut interest rate and required reserve ratio. Going forward, we will continue to ease restrictions on the access of private capital to the financial sector, and actively develop private banks, financing guarantee and financial leasing to better support the real economy. We have improved the quotation regime of the RMB central parity to make the exchange rate more market-based. We will continue to keep the RMB basically stable at an adaptive and equilibrium level, and gradually make the RMB convertible under the capital account. By the end of the year, the China International Payment System (CIPS) will be launched to support the further development of offshore RMB market and the “going global” strategy of Chinese equipments. Let me repeat, we will make sure that no regional or systemic financial risk will occur.

For China to advance structural reform, it is important to unleash the infinite creativity of the people. At last year’s Summer Davos, I raised the idea of mass entrepreneurship and innovation. This in fact makes a major part of China’s ongoing structural reform and adjustment. Measures have been taken to streamline administration, delegate government power, strengthen regulation and improve services. Steps have also been taken to cut taxes and fees for small and micro enterprises, establish investment funds to guide entrepreneurship, and promote the “Internet +” and “Made in China 2025” strategies. Consequently, the people’s creativity and entrepreneurial passion have been unlocked, and a massive wave of entrepreneurship and innovation is sweeping across the country. Those involved include both people at the grass-roots and high-calibre professionals, from college graduates, migrant workers and returned overseas students to researchers, technical experts and senior managers. There are various platforms for entrepreneurship and innovation, which attracts both small and micro companies as well as big corporations. Platforms such as crowd innovation, crowd sourcing, crowd support and crowd funding have been set up, changing the way of production and management. It allows employees within the company to get rewards in addition to their salary by sharing their creative ideas on-line. It also gives opportunity to makers outside the company to take part in innovation and share the benefits. As a result, a large group of micro businesses have been incubated, and collaborations among research institutions through the Internet have made their innovation more efficient.

Mass entrepreneurship and innovation is a strong power driving development. Creativity of the people is the greatest asset for development. China has a labor force of 900 million and over 7 million people graduate from college every year, with more and more of them joining the ranks of entrepreneurship and innovation. This has led to new supply and demand, and could well count as a major factor in keeping growth stable. Mass entrepreneurship and innovation means more employment. Though growth is moderating, more jobs are being created because new market entities keep emerging. Measures to streamline administration, delegate government power and reform the business system have enabled new businesses to get started. For the past one and a half year, over 10,000 new businesses have been registered on a daily basis in China, and the momentum is still growing, creating a lot of jobs in the process. Mass entrepreneurship and innovation gives impetus to developing a sharing economy. The sharing economy that is now thriving on a global scale opens a new way to driving economic growth. Entrepreneurship and innovation through sharing and collaboration lower the threshold and costs and increase the speed of doing business. This opens up space for developing the sharing economy in China and may get a lot of people involved. Mass entrepreneurship and innovation represents an innovative step in the income distribution model. With tens of thousands of people earning more through innovation and starting up businesses, primary distribution gets to play a bigger role. A distinct Chinese model of wealth creation through hard work and mass participation is now taking shape. And this will help put in place a more equitable distribution pattern. Mass entrepreneurship and innovation is effective in promoting social justice. As long as they are willing and capable, all people could establish themselves and lead a promising life through innovation and entrepreneurship. They could all have an equal chance for development and for moving up the social ladder, and could all enjoy a life of purpose and dignity.

Mass entrepreneurship and innovation requires comprehensive and accessible supply of public goods and services. This also
requires structural reform. Instead of acting on its own, the government encourages the participation of private capital and foreign investment. By promoting government procurement of social services, PPP, franchising and other market-oriented approaches, we encourage and guide the participation of private investment in the development, operation and management of public goods and services. In addition, we have relaxed market access for foreign investment. As a result, a new model of diverse supply of public goods and services has been forged. Going forward, we will continue to advance such reform, so as to facilitate entrepreneurship and innovation, promote better economic development and improve people’s living standards.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

China's reform is a process of continued opening-up and integration into the world. China will open still wider to the rest of the world. There will be no change in China’s overall policy on FDI. Specific steps will be taken to attract more foreign investment through greater openness. For example, this year, we further expanded the areas open to foreign investment and cut by half the number of items where restrictions were imposed on foreign investment access. To facilitate foreign investment, we have by and large replaced the past practice of review and approval with the practice of record keeping. We will continue such efforts to make China one of the most appealing destinations for investment.

The recent volatility in the international financial market has affected global economic recovery. It is imperative for countries to step up macro-economic policy coordination, maintain stability of the financial market through concerted efforts and bring the global economy back on track of healthy growth. What has happened since the international financial crisis shows that quantitative easing alone cannot address the structural hindrances to growth, and policies as such may not be without their negative impacts. What is important is to strengthen the real economy. This would require that countries advance structural reform at home and strengthen international cooperation. Along this line, China has come up with the initiatives to build the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, and to promote global cooperation on production capacity. We believe these initiatives could help further open up our country and forge a more balanced and inclusive global industrial chain. This in turn could pool the comparative strengths of all countries and foster a global community of common interests and development for win-win, inclusive and common progress.

Countries are at different stages of development. Global cooperation on production capacity will match supply with demand effectively, and generate more demands through innovation on the supply side. As developing countries accelerate industrialization and urbanization, they now have a strong demand for applicable technologies, equipment and infrastructure. Many middle-income countries and developed countries also need to upgrade their equipment and infrastructure. However, constrained by funding shortage, some demands have been repressed. Talking about comparative strengths, developed countries have advanced key technologies and equipment, but the demand for their products and equipment is limited due to high prices. Developing countries may enjoy rich natural resources and low labor costs, yet most of their industries and products are at the low end. And as far as China is concerned, it has manufacturing capacity for quality and affordable mid-end equipment, strong engineering and service capabilities, and large foreign exchange reserves. What China needs is to transform and upgrade its industries. Three-party cooperation could combine our comparative strengths, and provide quality equipment and products with relatively low prices to bring down construction costs and better meet the needs of different countries. It will also help countries overcome the difficulties in industrial development, upgrade their industries and integrate the high-, mid- and low-ends of the global industrial chain. This will help businesses increase their presence in both the international and Chinese markets. Like a convex lens that makes rays converge, such a cooperation model brings together the supplies and demands of various parties and converges their interests. It could be a new driver to sustain steady growth of the global economy.

More and more countries, developing and developed alike, have responded positively to such an approach of global cooperation, which will produce multiple benefits and win-win results among all three parties. China’s role could be a bridge that links the parties together. Global cooperation on production capacity presents enormous business opportunities for companies worldwide. I hope you could all seize the opportunity, explore cooperation possibilities and try new cooperation models. And I’m sure you could all be successful. In fact, such cooperation could be
as wide-ranging as to require the strong support from governments, international organizations and financial institutions. And it may be a good idea for parties concerned to strengthen coordination and jointly promote such cooperation by including it into the framework of bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms. China may tap into its advantage in foreign exchange reserve to provide financing support for Chinese and foreign companies involved in such cooperation. As long as we join efforts, we could make sure that global cooperation on production capacity will leave its mark in the world economic history and become part of the new blueprint for global growth.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We live in the same globalized world. Like passengers riding in the same boat, we all have a stake in each other’s future. To promote global economic recovery is our common task. The international community should work together and increase coordination in order to advance structural reform and push for an improved multilateral trading regime that is free, open and non-discriminatory. China is committed to peaceful development and a win-win strategy of opening-up. We will work with all countries to promote inclusive and balanced growth and green and sustainable development. Together, we could build a community of common interests and development and create an even better future for mankind.

I wish the annual meeting a full success. Thank you.

Related:

Chinese premier urges int’l cooperation in production capacity

DALIAN, Sept. 10 (Xinhua) -- Chinese Premier Li Keqiang called for stronger international cooperation in production capacity in order to solve structural problems in global growth on Thursday.

Citing a negative spillover effect of quantitative easing, Li said a better way to stimulate world economic growth is to strengthen the real economy, including pushing forward structural reforms at home and promote international cooperation. Full Story

China contributes 30 pct to global growth in H1, no hard landing: Premier

DALIAN, Sept. 10 (Xinhua) -- China contributed around 30 percent to world economic growth during the first half of this year, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang said on Thursday, adding that the world’s second largest economy will not take a “hard landing”.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the annual summer meeting of the World Economic Forum in northeastern Dalian city, Li said China’s 7 percent growth during the first half of this year was not an easy achievement amid a slowing world economy. Full Story
On September 9, 2015, when having a discussion with representatives of Chinese and foreign entrepreneurs attending the Summer Davos Forum in Dalian, Premier Li Keqiang said that China’s economic situation “has ups and downs, but the trend remains positive”.

When answering relevant questions from Pau Polman, CEO of Unilever of the UK, Li Keqiang said that it has been seven years since the international financial crisis broke out, yet the growth of the world economy still remains sluggish. Indeed, Chinese economy has come under downward pressure. You all follow the Chinese economic situation very closely. It can be said that China’s economic situation “has some ups and downs, but the trend remains positive” for the reason that in the first half of this year, China’s economy has increased by 7%, which ranks one of the highest among the world’s major economies.

He expressed that on some occasion he has said that as long as we have relatively sufficient employment, increased household income which is in step with GDP growth and a constantly improved environment, such a rate of development is acceptable. In the first half of this year, the surveyed urban unemployment rate was about 5.1%, and we have added over 7 million urban jobs, which show in turn that China’s economy has been running within a reasonable range.

Li Keqiang said that we are encouraging “mass entrepreneurship and innovation” as the new momentum of economic growth. He said that through mass entrepreneurship and innovation, on average over 10,000 new market entities have been registered each day since last year. There are also positive changes in China’s economic structure. For instance, consumption contributes to over 60% of the GDP, the service sector accounts for almost 50%, and the growth rate of high-tech industries is over 10% - all these new changes are what we have been promoting with efforts and are glad to see.
Li Keqiang said that there has been overall stability in China’s economic performance, despite certain moderation in speed. The overall trend is positive, yet there are also difficulties to overcome, because we are pressing hard ahead with structural reform to advance structural adjustment. During this process, owing to the replacement of development driving forces, it is only natural to see fluctuations in some of the economic indicators on a monthly or quarterly basis. This has happened this year, last year and the year before last as well, but the economy is still running within the proper range. Therefore, We will stick to the basic orientation of our policy, continue making efforts to advance reform and opening-up, and promote structural adjustment. Surely, we will also step up ranged-based, targeted and discretionary regulation to maintain steady economic performance within the proper range and create conditions for structural reform and adjustment.

He said that we will not be swayed by short-term fluctuations in certain economic indicators, nor take them lightly, but to undertake preemptive adjustment and fine-tuning timely and appropriately and step up targeted macro regulation. The Chinese people have the wisdom and the Chinese government has the capability to keep the economy growing at medium-high speed and towards medium-high level. We have confidence to achieve this.

External affairs

On September 9, 2015, when having a discussion with Chinese and foreign entrepreneur representatives attending the Summer Davos Forum in Dalian, Premier Li Keqiang expressed that the RMB exchange rate can keep basic stability at a reasonable and balanced level.

When answering relevant questions of President and CEO Rich Lesser of the Boston Consulting Group of the US, Li Keqiang expressed that since the new governmental leadership assumed office, the RMB real effective exchange rate has raised by 15%. Due to significant drop of currencies of many other countries against the US dollar, the international market trend propels China to adjust the middle rate quotation mechanism of the RMB exchange rate, but just to a minor degree. In terms of general ledger, the RMB real effective exchange rate of this governmental leadership against the US dollar has witnessed a relatively substantial growth.

Le Keqiang noted that the RMB exchange rate keeps basic stability at present after fine-tuning. Because the RMB does not have a basis of continuous depreciation, China has its economy run within the proper range with relatively sufficient foreign exchange reserve and still increasing surplus in trade of goods, all indicating that the RMB exchange rate can keep basic stability at a reasonable and balanced level. Sometimes it can be described by a Chinese buzzword “got shot even no move”. China does not expect to stimulate export by
the RMB depreciation, which is not in conformity with the direction of China’s structural adjustment. China is even less willing to see the “currency war” happen in the world, because China is a major economy highly integrated into the whole world, so if the “currency war” does happen, it will only bring more harm than benefit to China.

He said that after the fine-tuning of the RMB exchange rate, relevant sectors and enterprises specialized in export have been once surveyed and they expressed hope that the RMB exchange rate can keep basic stability at a reasonable and balanced level, because if the market is expected to have a continuous depreciation, they can not even receive standing orders, and how can this be beneficial to China’s export?

Li Keqiang expressed that the internationalization of the RMB will be chosen by the market but also should be in line with China’s economic development reality. It has a process, and we will promote step by step measures including convertibility of the RMB under capital accounts. Yet there is one point to be sure that the continuous depreciation of the RMB certainly goes against its internationalization, which is not the orientation of our policy. China is willing to join the Special Drawing Rights (SDR), not only for the gradual internationalization of the RMB, but also to share its due international responsibility as a major developing country. China is not the source of risk for the world economy, but the source of impetus for the world economic growth.

On September 8, 2015, State Councilor Yang Jiechi gave a joint interview to CCTV News and China Daily. The full transcript is as follows:

Yang: First of all, let me say that the China-US relationship has, on the whole, gained sound momentum of growth, and the two presidents have stayed in
frequent contact with each other, either through meetings or by correspondence. There has been a host of practical cooperation between the two sides on global issues, like climate change.

So against this background, President Xi Jinping will make his state visit to the United States later this month at the invitation of US President Barack Obama. I believe that this is a very important visit, because both countries are very important, China being the largest developing country and the United States being the largest developed one. Both are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

There are a host of areas where China and the United States can, and should, cooperate with each other to promote peace, stability and development in various regions and in the world.

How is the upcoming visit by President Xi different or special from the previous one in Sunnylands, California, in 2013?

Yang: This is a state visit, so by every sense it’s very important and comprehensive, covering all major aspects of the China-US relationship. Following up on their very substantive and productive discussions at Sunnylands, California, and in Yingtai, Beijing, the two presidents will have in-depth discussions this time.

First of all, I believe that they will further chart the course of the China-US relationship, particularly the new model of major country relationship. And then there will also be a lot of discussion on practical cooperation. I believe that substantive results will come out of that. The two countries will also do a lot for the Asia-Pacific region and for the world as a whole.

By the way, I believe the president will reach out to a cross-section of the American society to get in touch with people from various walks of life and build up more bonds, friendships and understanding between the two countries.

So the visit itself is important for both countries, but I think for the rest of the world as well.

Do you think China and the United States will be able to reach consensus on how the major power relationship will be advanced in the correct direction?

Yang: At Sunnylands, you know, the two presidents agreed to build a new model of major country relationship between the two countries. In China and the United States, this goal has been reaffirmed by the two presidents thereafter.

And if we look back on what has been achieved, we can call it “a real early harvest”. Our trade has been on the way up. In 2014, two-way trade was worth about $550 billion, and the cumulative investment both ways amounts to about $120 billion. There are many, many visits crossing the Pacific.

Internationally, from Afghanistan to the Korean Peninsula, the two countries have worked in coordination with other countries.
for peace, stability and development. Particularly, I would like to point out that last year there was the joint announcement by China and the United States on addressing climate change.

Military ties between the two countries have been further built. There is a new visa arrangement between the two countries that actually facilitates visits by businesspeople and students.

All this shows that a new model of major country relationship between our two countries will work in the best interest of China and the United States, and for the rest of the world. What is important is really to adhere to the principle of avoiding conflict and confrontation, respecting each other's core interests and major concerns, and pursuing win-win solutions.

This state visit is a good opportunity for the two countries to enhance their strategic trust, to deepen their cooperation and to properly manage the differences between them. And this will be in the best interest of the world as a whole.

2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II. China and the US were allies during the war against Japanese aggression. Also, President Xi Jinping will address the General Assembly to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the United Nations. Can you brief us on the highlights of his keynote speech?

Yang: First of all, I would like to say that you are absolutely right that China and the United States were allies during the Second World War against Japanese aggression, and we will never forget this friendship between the two countries. After the war, the United Nations was established. China, the United States and other countries have been working within the framework of the international system, and China itself has been contributing to the building of the international system. China is both a contributor and builder of this system.

We believe that the UN, being the most authoritative and representative intergovernmental organization, should play an even bigger role in maintaining world peace and promoting development. And that's exactly the expectation of people around the world.

This year happens to be the 70th anniversary of the founding of the UN, and I would like to tell you that the president himself will go to a series of UN summits after his visit to the United States. His presence there will be a concrete example to show our commitment and support for the UN system.

The president, of course, will
address the general debate of the United Nations and he will expound on China’s positions on the global political landscape and world order. And he will also attend the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Summit. China and other countries contributed to the drafting of the document. The president and other leaders will witness the adoption of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

China has also taken some initiatives on its own. The president and Ban Ki-moon, secretary-general of the United Nations, will co-host a summit on women’s empowerment and a round-table discussion for South-South cooperation. The president, of course, will make some very important speeches to show our further cooperation with the rest of the world on these two major issues, and will also propose some very important action on our part as well.

So this will be a very important visit and the first appearance of President Xi Jinping at UN headquarters as the president of the People’s Republic of China.

Both countries want to promote their business relationship. Can you brief us on progress between the two countries on economic cooperation and trade?

Yang: First of all, please allow me to say a few words about the international economic landscape and China’s economy. I believe that the reality is the lack of demand in the world, and the performance of major economies and their policies vary from country to country. The recovery of the global economy after the outbreak of the financial crisis several years ago has not been as robust as people had expected.

Nevertheless, China has been doing its best. Let me say that we will continue the structural reform of our economy so as to promote economic activities in China to raise people’s living standards and continue with urbanization. We also encourage innovation and entrepreneurship in China. Like any other country, China has its own share of challenges and problems on the economic front.

But I must say that the fundamentals of China’s economy are fine and any objective observer in the world will notice that. Many people have expressed their confidence in the Chinese economy.

Of course, this economy has many facets, and one of them is foreign trade and investment from overseas. I must say the China-US economic relationship has been the bedrock of the progress that we have made. I still believe that the business community in the United States is very much interested in the Chinese economy, and they see a growing and expanding Chinese economy and there will be more and more opportunities for them - not only on the eastern shore, but also in the hinterland of China as well.

Of course, for our part, we will do our best to improve the investment and trade environment in China to further our efforts in improving IPR protection. I think there is a good chance for people to make more progress in business ties with China. Why? Because this is an innovative society.

Apart from traditional trade, we are talking a lot about trade not only in goods but in services as well. And we have seen a rise in Chinese investment in the United States. Jobs are created in the United States as well. This kind of interaction between the two business communities will serve the best interests of our two peoples.

On the macro side, they are the two largest economies in the world. They should coordinate and consult more with each other.

President Xi Jinping and President Barack Obama reached an agreement on climate change on the sidelines of the APEC summit last year. How much of a priority is tackling climate change for both governments? In addition, the latest breakthrough in negotiations on Iran’s nuclear issue would not have been possible without effective cooperation between the US government and the Chinese authorities. Do you think this kind of positive cooperation could be expanded to other areas in exercising global governance?

Yang: You are quite right. The joint announcement to address climate change which happened last year was well received by the international community. I think that climate change issues will be part of the agenda for the president’s visit.

The important thing is for us to work together with the international community to make the Paris Conference later this year a success, and that is in the interests of the world. There is a lot that we can do together multilaterally or bilaterally. As a matter of fact, there has been a great deal of cooperation between the two countries in the clean energy field.

About the Iranian nuclear issue, I must say that the P5+1 discussion with Iran yielded good results. There is the joint comprehensive plan of actions with Iran, and of course
China worked very hard with the United States and with other partners. We do hope that this agreement will have more good implications for the region as a whole.

All in all, China-US cooperation on the regional and global stage can be further promoted so that we should actually take a closer look at any kind of possibility of cooperation between the two countries, to leverage our resources and to do the utmost, because if China and the United States work even closer together, there is better chance for addressing some of the urgent issues globally and regionally.

Some are saying that disputes between China and the United States, particularly those in the Asia-Pacific region, are forcing some regional countries to take sides. What's your take on the actual dynamics in this bilateral relationship between Washington and Beijing?

Yang: Actually, it is in the Asia-Pacific area where Chinese and American interests are most closely intertwined. And it is in this area where China and the United States interact the most.

The two sides have had cooperation in many fields, some of which I’ve already mentioned. I believe no country needs to take sides between China and the United States because President Xi said that we are working really for the “community of interests”. So if there are friends of China who would like to be friends of the United States or the other way around, both countries should welcome that, and we should have more mutual friends.

I see the China-ASEAN relationship on the way up, not only economically but politically as well.

China and the United States should work together in more areas. For instance, we are helping Afghanistan to train more diplomats, and we are also helping Timor-Leste with food security. So in various areas, we should really expand our vision and to see what can be further done not only on a bilateral basis but on a trilateral basis also.

The issue of South China Sea and the issue of cybersecurity will be high on the agenda. And whenever we discuss the bilateral relationship, human rights are always an issue. What do you think the two sides should do in the specific areas to guarantee that our relationship moves in the right direction?

Yang: As you know, China has a consistent policy and stance on the South China Sea, but it is also a fact that there are certain disputes regarding the sovereignty over certain islands in the South China Sea. We have adhered to the principles that these issues should be handled through friendly dialogue. As a matter of fact, China has pursued a dual-track approach, which has been supported by the overwhelming majority of ASEAN countries. That is, the parties directly concerned should handle their territorial disputes through friendly consultation and negotiation, and China and ASEAN countries together should uphold peace and stability in the region.

Let me say that the disputes are those between China and some countries in the South China Sea region. The United States is not part of these disputes, and we do hope that the United States does not get involved in these disputes as it has promised. It is important for both countries to stay in close touch even if they have different perceptions and views. China has made its views on these issues very clear. China wants to have the situation handled and ultimately resolved in a peaceful manner.

As for cybersecurity, it is important for all countries. Let me say that China itself is a victim of hacking. We are firmly against hacking, and we believe that if there is a suspected case, wherever it happens, it should be investigated and handled on a solid, factual basis. China and the United States actually can make cybersecurity a point of cooperation between our two countries. We hope China, the United States and other countries could work together to work out the rules for cybersecurity in the international arena in the spirit of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

In regard to human rights, let me say that a lot of progress has been made in China. Of course, no country is perfect in their human rights record. China is ready to have more human rights dialogue with other countries, including the United States, on the basis of mutual respect.

Do you think we have a mechanism to manage the dispute in the South China Sea?

Yang: Yes, I think that the dual-track approach is the right approach. Because at the beginning of the century, China and ASEAN countries signed a Declaration of Conduct, with all parties in the Southeast Asia, which stipulates that the parties directly concerned should handle their differences through dialogue and negotiation. So the DOC has been implemented now to benefit all sides, because it not only...
encompasses territorial disputes but also a lot of other things, such as maritime cooperation, search and rescue, so on and so forth.

On the other hand, China has been very active in conjunction with ASEAN countries to pursue, on the basis of consensus, a COC, Code of Conduct, and I believe that the dialogue will be able to reach that agreement.

Let me say a few words on the freedom of navigation and overflights. As a big trading nation, China pays a lot of attention to freedom of navigation and overflights, and there's no problems with regard to freedom of navigation and overflights.

Do you think the frequent military-to-military exchanges between the Chinese and American governments will send a positive message to the world about our bilateral relationship and are you confident that the two militaries can manage their risks in the Asia-Pacific region?

Yang: You have raised a very good point. I always believe that the military-to-military relationship constitutes a very important facet of the China-US relationship. The good thing is that recently we have seen continuous contacts and exchanges between the two militaries. They have had joint exercises and even in the nontraditional areas they are working together in disease control, anti-terrorism, anti-piracy and so on.

I do hope that there will be a continuous and increasing interflow of exchanges and dialogue on activities between the two militaries. Because only by doing that can we deepen mutual trust and help to push forward our constructive role in the relationship.

Each day, people in the thousands are crossing the Pacific Ocean and promoting mutual understanding. As a big trading nation, China pays a lot of attention to freedom of navigation and overflights, and there is no problem with freedom of navigation and overflights.

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Each day, people in the thousands are crossing the Pacific Ocean and promoting mutual understanding. Do you think that as both sides are talking increasingly about “trust deficits”, people-to-people exchanges could help compensate for this deficit? Are you confident that this will be a hallmark of the relationship?

Yang: I do believe so and “seeing is believing”. When you go to the United States, you go to New York, Washington or LA. It would be very meaningful to experience the hustle and bustle of the cities. When you experience city life in the United States, you see how people get on energetically with their life.

This by the way is not just along the US east and west coasts. I would encourage people to visit the states in between as well.

The same can be said about American visitors coming to China. They can see and feel the vibrancy of our cities. The good thing is now there are more and more grassroots contacts between our two peoples. For instance, there are about 200,000 Chinese students studying in the US. There are about 5,000 Americans on Chinese campuses, and they invariably not only have contacts with their classmates, but with their classmates’ brothers and sisters and parents and so on and so forth, through which they can gain a better and real understanding of the other country. I think it is important for a student to learn a foreign language to know a certain country better and to have at least a friend from that country.

WANG YI HOLDS TALKS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER LAURENT FABIUS OF FRANCE

On September 3, 2015, Foreign Minister Wang Yi held talks in Beijing with Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Development Laurent Fabius of France, who was in China to attend the commemorations marking the 70th anniversary of the victory of the Chinese People’s War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression and the World Anti-Fascist War.

Wang Yi welcomed Laurent Fabius to attend the commemorations in China on behalf of France. He said this shows France’s tradition of independent diplomacy, reflects the mutual understanding and mutual support between China and France on major issues, and further embodies the respect shown by France as a major country in the world for the historic contribution made by the Chinese people in the Asian battlefield during the World War II.

Wang Yi emphasized that China holds the commemorations to engrave the history on people’s mind, cherish the memory of the martyrs, treasure peace and open up the future. China will persistently take the path of peaceful
development and join efforts with all countries including France to build a new type of international relations with mutual benefits and win-win cooperation as its core.

Wang Yi said that China is willing to make joint efforts with France to earnestly implement the important consensus between leaders of both countries and results of bilateral high-level visits, actively conduct international cooperation in production capacity in the third-party market, and strengthen cooperation in traditional and emerging sectors at the same time. China appreciates France’s efforts in promoting international cooperation in climate change and supports France in holding the Conference on Climate Change in Paris.

Laurent Fabius said that France fully recognizes and understands the aim and significance of China’s holding of the commemorations marking the 70th anniversary of the victory of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, deeply cherishes the victims in the WWII, and is willing to join efforts with China to achieve ever-lasting peace in the world. France is a friend of China and is willing to maintain close exchanges with China to further enhance cooperation in all fields and jointly ensure the success of the Conference on Climate Change in Paris.

Both sides also exchanged opinions on international and regional issues of common concern.
China's C919 large passenger aircraft will roll off assembly lines this year, the manufacturer announced on Monday.

The Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China has completed basic assembly of the aircraft, the company said.

Earlier this month, the C919’s vertical fin and the back end of the rear fuselage were delivered to the state-owned aircraft maker from domestic manufacturers.

The company has secured orders for 450 C919 planes from 18 customers.

With 168-seat and 156-seat layouts, the C919 will compete with Boeing and Airbus in the medium-range aircraft sector.

The C919’s first test flight is planned for this year.

China will become the world’s largest domestic aviation market in the next decade, an Airbus forecast said.

The country will need more than 5,300 new passenger aircraft and freighters between 2014 and 2033, with a total market value of 820 billion U.S. dollars or 17 percent of total global demand, in the next 20 years, the forecast said.

The Comac C919 is a planned family of 158-174 seat narrow-body twin-engine jet airliners to be built by the Commercial Aircraft Corporation of China (Comac). It will be the largest commercial airliner designed and built in China. Its first flight is expected to take place in 2015, with first deliveries scheduled for late 2018.

The C919 forms part of China’s long-term goal to break Airbus and Boeing’s duopoly, and is intended to compete against Airbus A320, Boeing 737 and Irktu MC-21. As a long term plan the twin-engine, twin aisle C929 and C939 are proposed, offering 300 and 400 seats, respectively.
# SPECIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>C919-Mixed</th>
<th>C919-All ECO</th>
<th>C919-High Density</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flight crew</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Seating capacity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>156 (2-class)</td>
<td>168 (1-class)</td>
<td>174 (1-class)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Seat pitch base line</strong></td>
<td>12 pax (97 cm (38 in)) + 144 pax (81 cm (32 in))</td>
<td>168 pax (81 cm (32 in))</td>
<td>174 pax (76 cm (30 in))</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Length</strong></td>
<td>38.9 metres (127 ft 7 in)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wingspan</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>35.8 metres (117 ft 5 in)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wing area</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>129.15 square metres (1,390 square feet)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wing Sweepback</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Height</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>11.95 metres (39 ft 2 in)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cabin width</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.9 metres (12 ft 10 in)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cabin height</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.25 metres (7 ft 5 in)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aisle width</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Seat width</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Typical empty weight</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Maximum take-off weight</strong></td>
<td>77,300 kilograms (170,400 lb) extended range</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Range fully loaded</strong></td>
<td>4,075 km (2,200 nmi)</td>
<td>5,555 km (2,999 nmi)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Max. operating speed</strong></td>
<td>Mach 0.785 900 kilometres (560 mi) (extended range)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Normal cruise speed</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>834 kilometres (518 mi)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Take off run at MTOW</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Service Ceiling</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>12,100 metres (39,700 ft)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Powerplants (2x)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>CFM International LEAP 1C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Engine thrust</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>110,000–130,000 N (25,000–30,000 lbf)</td>
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China State Shipbuilding Corporation (CSSC), established on the 1st of July, 1999, is an extra-large conglomerate and state-authorized investment institution directly administered by the central government of China. It boasts its being the mainstay of the shipbuilding industry in China. Under its wing, there are totally 60 sole proprietorship enterprises and shareholding institutions, including a batch of most powerful and some renowned shipbuilding and shiprepairing yards, research and design institutes, marine-related equipment manufacturers and trading firms in China.

CSSC’s main business is shipbuilding, covering both the naval and civil products. As for the naval ships, CSSC is capable of building almost various kinds of warship and auxiliary vessels as well as the related equipment for the Chinese Navy, thus earning the position as the backbone forces backing-up the Chinese Navy in terms of its construction. In the field of civil ships, CSSC is adept in building any kinds of modern ships fully complying with the rules and regulations of any classification societies in the world and meeting the requirements of any international general standards and safety conventions and being able to travel through any sort of waterways. CSSC boasts its wide spectrum of products, ranging from the conventional oil tankers and bulk carriers to the sophisticated and state-of-the-art vessels, such as LNG carriers, VLCCs, chemical carriers, ro/ro passenger freight ships, large containerships, large LPG carriers, large self-un loading ships, high speed ships and various civil ships and offshore engineering facilities. So far, CSSC has already exported a large number of ships to more than 50 countries and regions all around the world.

Since entering the new century, CSSC has put forward a strategic objective called “5-3-1 goal”, with which CSSC shall put itself in the rank of the top 5 and the top 3 shipbuilding groups in the world respectively in 2005 and 2010. Furthermore, CSSC, with its endeavors and efforts for another five years, shall achieve its objective of being the world’s number one shipbuilding group in the year 2015, thus bolstering China to be the number one shipbuilding country in the world. In order to achieve its
target as set above, CSSC shall lay emphasis on the construction of two shipbuilding bases, namely, Changxing Island shipbuilding base in Shanghai and Longxue shipbuilding base in Guangzhou. As a result, CSSC shall have upgraded its shipbuilding capability from the 4 million dwt by now to 14 million dwt by 2015, with a wider range of products of high-tech ships or vessels such as the LNG carriers and luxury cruise ships and so on.

While making its main line of business, viz. shipbuilding industry, become bigger in scale and stronger in strength, CSSC shall strive to expand its non-ship businesses and operations such as shiprepairs, marine-related equipment manufacture and steel structure fabrication. At present, CSSC has already notched up in such 20-plus fields and sectors as shipping, aerospace, construction, power generation, petrochemicals, hydraulic engineering, environmental protection, metallurgy, railway and light industry and so on. Besides, CSSC has virtually secured a market niche for a number of its key products, such as containers, large-scale steel structures, metallurgical equipment, land-based power generating sets, pressure vessels and B-scanners and so on. In another words, CSSC has already diversified its lines of business, covering trade, shipping, finance, real estate and bridge construction etc. In short, CSSC has undoubtedly earned a leading position peerless in the shipbuilding circles in China and has already proved itself worthy of the title of the large-scale enterprise group with fast growth rate in many fields.

**BUILDING FOR FUTURE**

China’s leaders are confident that the country can overtake Asian shipbuilding rivals Korea and Japan by 2015. Indicating the explosive growth of Chinese shipbuilding, its overall share in the world shipbuilding market has jumped almost three-fold at 16.5 per cent compared to just 5.2 per cent in 2003. Chinese-built vessels are today sold to 40 countries on all five continents, and include some of the world's most prestigious shipping companies.

Already impressive, such growth may be dwarfed in coming years as China has declared its goal of becoming lead shipbuilding nation by 2015. China's two main shipyard groups (CSSC and CSIC) have adopted different growth strategies in their efforts to add large containerships, VLCCs, ro-ro vessels, FPSOs and more recently, LNGs to their bulker/tanker portfolios.

The southerly CSSC’s ambitious plan has been to expand its current 4m dwt capacity to over 14m dwt by 2015. It’s most modern and advanced yard, the Shanghai Waigaoqiao Shipbuilding (SWS) finished its first ship in summer 2003, delivered just over 1.2m dwt in 2004, growing to an annual output of 2.2m dwt by 2006 and 2.6m dwt by 2008.

“We are currently concentrating on three vessel types: capesize bulkers, 105,000dwt aframax tankers and FPSOs of 105,000dwt to 300,000dwt,” says Qi Ya Xian, deputy director of SWS’ sales and marketing department. “The next step will be to build VLCCs and containerships.”
Hareon Solar, headquartered in Jiangyin, Jiangsu Province, was established in 2004. The company bases itself on high efficiency crystallized silicon PV solar cells and high efficiency solar modules production and has achieved growth in intentional PV power plants development, construction and operation. Hareon is one of China's largest crystallized silicon solar cell producers and dedicates to become the world's leading energy development investors and PV energy supplier. Currently, the registered capital of the company reached 1.575 billion RMB, with assets exceeding 18 billion RMB. In 2014, the company has realized a sales revenue of 8 billion RMB. Hareon has successfully listed on Shanghai Stock Exchange since 2012 (code 600401) with total market capitalization of 13 billion RMB. In September, 2014, the company has successfully completed 3.8 billion RMB capital increase, which opens a new chapter for the company.

Product Manufacturing

Hareon currently owns five production bases in Anhui and Jiangsu provinces, with total employees exceeding 7,000. The
The company has production capacity of 600MV for mono-crystallized rod, multi-crystallized ingot and silicon chips. The solar cell production capacity is 1.6GW and PV module production capacity is 1.2GW. All eight production plants under Hareon are elected in the PV Manufacturing Industry Standards issued by National Industry and Information Department. The crystallization and silicon production capacity ranks as nr. 7 in the world and nr. 3 in China. At the meantime, Hareon has set up subsidiaries in Germany, Hong Kong, US, Italy, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, South Africa etc., and has controlling power in more than 70 companies across the globe. Hareon has build a sales network covering the international market, and its products are known across the oceans.

**POWER PLANTS BUSINESS**

Hareon started sizable PV power plant investment business in 2011 and has invested in power plant projects with total capacity exceeding 1GW in 6 countries including China through the forms of EPC, BT and self-ownership. The total investment exceeds 13 billion RMB, which makes Hareon one of the first companies in the field to have achieved strategic restructuring and breakthrough in power plant investment business. After nearly four years of team building and experience accumulating, Hareon has formed a team that specializes in project development who has the capability to developed GW level. PV power plants each year. Hareon's current international project lineup exceeds 5GW. To lead and focus on PV power plant development business is the most important part of the company development strategy.

**TECHNOLOGY R&D**

The R&D center of Hareon received the title of ‘engineering research center’ from National Development and Reform Committee in 2011. At the moment, the efficiency of the cells produced through high efficiency multi-crystallization technology is 0.3% higher than the cells produced through conventional multi-crystallization technology, and the technology has been successfully scaled to mass production. Hareon is the first company in China to have completed PERC cell and module development, with cell conversion rate exceeding 20%. The reliability of the technology is certified and is ready for mass production. Hareon has also completed double-sided cell and module development, with front and back side efficiency rate achieving 19.5% and 18.4% respectively. In 2013, Hareon started
R&D on the second generation inkjet printing technology that does not require galvanization after care, and has obtained financial support from national ‘863 project’. Based on PID mechanic research, Hareon has developed the SiNx coated technology against PID and is the first company to have passed TOV double PID test, and has achieved mass production of PID-resistant cells and modules. Till the end of 2014, Hareon has applied 399 patents out of which 227 are awarded. The patent awards consistently increased for the past five years.

Exhibitions
- SPI
  09/14 - 09/17 Anaheim, U.S.A
- Renewable Energy India Expo
  09/23 - 09/25 New Delhi, India
Chinese athletes have cast off the shadow of star hurdler Liu Xiang’s retirement to restate the country’s challenge to world powers in track and field.

China saw breakthrough performances at the World Athletics Championships, which ended in Beijing on Sunday evening.

The sad memory of Liu withdrawing from the 110-meter hurdles final at the Beijing Olympics in 2008 was erased in the Bird’s Nest stadium on Saturday when China took the silver medal in the men’s 4x100m relay.

“We are excited to see more-balanced progress achieved by China at the World Championships, showcased by podium finishes in all four disciplines of walking, running and jumping as well as throwing, for the first time in the history of Chinese athletics,” said Du Zhaocai.
The International Association of Athletics Federations council member and director of the Chinese Athletics Association made the comments at a news conference on Sunday.

Motivated by boisterous home crowds, Chinese athletes ended the championships with one gold medal, seven silver and one bronze to finish 11th in the medal table.

Just before the championships ended on Sunday evening, Chinese high jumper Zhang Guowei won a silver by clearing 2.33 meters, while female javelin thrower Lyu Huihui won a silver with 66.13 meters.

Led by 26-year-old Su Bingtian, the men’s team initially finished third in the 4x100m relay final but was upgraded to second place after the United States was disqualified for a false exchange.

Javelin thrower Lyu Huihui is on her way to a silver medal, which she won with a throw of 66.13 meters. WEI XIAOHAO/CHINA DAILY

The home quartet delighted a rapturous crowd to clinch Asia’s first silver in the sprint relay at the “worlds”.

Su also became the first Asian athlete to reach the 100-meter final after equaling his national record of 9.99 seconds in the semifinals.

Long jumper Wang Jianan, 19, leapt more than 8.18 meters to clinch Asia’s first bronze medal in the event.

The progress achieved by a new wave of Chinese athletes in Western-dominated events has made up for Liu’s retirement. The hurdler became a national hero after winning the 110-meter gold at the 2004 Athens Olympics.

Liu, who worked as a guest TV commentator during the championships, was emotional as the men’s relay team waved the national flag, an honor that was supposed to be his seven years ago.

“I am truly overwhelmed by this history-making moment, and I can’t express how happy I am for them,” the 32-year-old said.
China’s solid improvement in athletics also attracted the attention of Sebastian Coe, the new president of the IAAF.

“It’s very obvious that China will play a huge part in the development of our sport going forward,” the Briton said on Sunday. Coe said he could see there was a desire for Chinese athletes not to sit back on Liu’s past success.

“They were very keen to establish some expertise in many other disciplines in track and field. The relay silver is pretty indicative of the progress that Chinese athletes have made,” he said.
China’s coach Lang Ping (C, front) celebrates with players during the awarding ceremony of 2015 Women’s Volleyball World Cup in Nagoya, Japan, Sept. 6, 2015. China beat Japan in the final by 3-1 and claimed the title of the event. (Xinhua/Ma Ping)

NAGOYA, Sept. 6 (Xinhua) -- Jenny Lang Ping led China secure their fourth World Cup title and a berth in the Rio Olympic Games here on Sunday with a hard-earned 3-1 victory over arch-rivals Japan in their last match and a 10-1 win-loss record at the 2015 FIVB Women’s Volleyball World Cup.

Having landed World Cup gold medals in 1981 and 1985 as a player, Jenny became the first female head coach to win a World Cup title in history. After finishing runner-up as head coach of China and USA at the Atlanta Games, Beijing Games in 1996, 2008 and the World Championship in 1998 and 2014, Jenny finally got the touch of gold for the first time in her coaching career.

“I care about winning, but not that much, I was just trying to do my job every day,” said Jenny. “Maybe god finally has pity on me and let me win this time.”

It was also the first World Cup for the Chinese women in 12 years. Their most recent success came in 2003 when Chen Zhonghe took China to the victory.

“Jenny made really good use of her players, every member of this team was very important to China’s victory,” said FIVB Life Honorary President Wei Jizhong. “She has built a united team with great fighting spirits.”

Nevertheless, Wei believed the Chinese team would meet bigger challenge at the Rio Olympic Games next year.

“Strong teams like Brazil, Italy
are not playing in this World Cup and we can see the improvement of Serbia and Russia from this tournament, for sure the Olympic Games in Rio will be more difficult.”

Zhu Ting received the Most Valuable Player award after having 23 kills and four blocks to lead the Chinese team to the 25-17, 22-25, 25-21 and 25-22 victory in the last match of the tournament. Zhang Changning and Yan Ni added 13 and 10 points respectively.

Having lost two important players that helped China claim the silver medal in last year’s World Championship, namely former captain Hui Ruoci and Yang Fangxu, in less than two months before the start of the tournament, the Chinese women adapted quick enough to capture the World Cup with sound and solid performance, losing only to world champions the United States in the third round.

Chinese sports fans could be comforted by the victory following their national women’s basketball team’s disappointing 85-50 loss to Japan on Saturday.

“The victory is even more precious after the defeat of the women’s basketball team,” Wei added.

After holding off Russia 3-1 in Saturday’s high-profile clash between two former World Cup winners, China set off to a flying start in the match against Japan, taking the first set easily. The Japanese women fought back in the second as they staged a 6-0 run on back of quality services from Yurie Nabeya to overtake the lead at 22-18. China managed to pull within 24-22, but a net violation costed them the set.

In the third set, Japan fought to a 20-all tie, only to find China run off five of the next six points to make it two sets to one. It was tied at 19-all in the fourth set before China made a 4-1 run for a 23-20 cushion and Zhu Ting notched the match winner for China with a smash.

Sarina Koga was Japan’s top scorer with 20 points and Miyu Nagaoka added 19. China outblocked Japan 11-3.

Serbia also clinched a ticket to the Rio Games after holding off a strong late surge from Argentina to finish second in the 12-team round robin tournament with a 10-1 record.
Editor’s note: 2015 marks Tibet’s 50th anniversary of peaceful liberation. Located on the world’s highest plateau, Tibet used to be known for its underdeveloped transportation system. Over the last half century, the Chinese government has been dedicated to modernizing the connections on the roads, on the rails, and in the air. Here are eight public transportation icons in Tibet.
Timeline of Tibet autonomous region

50 YEARS OF CONNECTING TIBET

Liuwu Bridge, Tibet’s very first modern overpass. [Photo Taken on Aug. 25, 2014/ Xinhua]
The first Shigatse-bound train enters the final station on the Lhasa–Shigatse Railway (Photo Taken on Aug. 16, 2014).

Scene of the Sichuan-Tibet Highway in Chamdo (Photo Taken on Aug. 4, 2015).
The 72 Curves of Nujiang River on the Sichuan-Tibet Highway
(Photo Taken on Aug. 4, 2015).

A train runs on Qinghai-Tibet Railway
(Photo Taken on March 18, 2013).
A major street in Lhasa
(Photo Taken on May 9, 2014).
Tangmai Bridge is under construction
(Photo Taken on Aug. 5, 2015)
BOOK REVIEW

Dear Readers,

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

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

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

You can come to get the book for FREE, or ask for a VPP service as you need. Please email us first to reserve the book providing the serial No. Hope to hear from you in the coming future. Your comments and suggestions on NFC are also greatly welcome.

Editor
News From China
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Tel: 0091-11-26116683
# Flights Between China and India

## Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROUTING</th>
<th>FLIGHT NO.</th>
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<th>ARRIVAL TIME</th>
<th>FLIGHT DATES</th>
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<tr>
<td>New Delhi-Guangzhou</td>
<td>CZ3028</td>
<td>12:45</td>
<td>19:50</td>
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## Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights (Summer Season)

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<td>New Delhi-Guangzhou</td>
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<tr>
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## China Eastern Time Table

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<td>1APR,2015-31OCT, 2015</td>
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<td>1100</td>
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Schedule of Air China Flights Between India and China

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ROUTING</th>
<th>FLIGHT NO.</th>
<th>DEPARTURE TIME</th>
<th>ARRIVAL TIME</th>
<th>FLIGHT DATES (JUL-AUG)</th>
<th>FLIGHT DATES (SEP-DEC)</th>
<th>FLIGHT DATES (JAN-MAR)</th>
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<tr>
<td>DEL-PEK</td>
<td>CA948</td>
<td>0310</td>
<td>1140</td>
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<td>CA430</td>
<td>0150</td>
<td>1325</td>
<td>MON/TUE/THUR/SAT</td>
<td>MON/TUE/THUR/SAT(DEC)</td>
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<td>SHA-BOM</td>
<td>CA429</td>
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<td>0050+1</td>
<td>MON/WED/FRI/SUN</td>
<td>MON/WED/FRI/SUN(DEC)</td>
<td>WED/FRI/SUN</td>
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Address and Contact Numbers of Chinese Airlines

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airlines</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air China</td>
<td>Ground Floor, E-9 Connaught House, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001</td>
<td>Tel: 011-43508888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 011-43508899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit No. 9/2, Queen’s Road, Bangalore 560001</td>
<td>Tel: 080-43587900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 080-43587999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ground Floor, C&amp;B Square, 127 Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (east), Mumbai 400069</td>
<td>Tel: 022-61175555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 022-61175566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Eastern Airlines</td>
<td>Thapar House, 124, Janpath, New Delhi 110001</td>
<td>Tel: 011-43513166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 011-43513155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>228A, Land Mark Building, A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata 700020</td>
<td>Tel: 033-40448887/88</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 033-22875173</td>
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<tr>
<td>China Southern Airlines</td>
<td>118, New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001</td>
<td>Tel: 011-43596075/77/78</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 011-23737453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathy Pacific</td>
<td>G123, Tolstoy House, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi</td>
<td>Tel: 011-23321286/3332</td>
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Showcasing China Tourism at PTM 2015

On 7th and 8th September, PATA Travel Mart (PTM) 2015 was held in Bengaluru, India. China National Tourist Office (CNTO), New Delhi and over ten tourism companies (Sellers) from different regions of Beijing, Shanghai, Liaoning, Guangdong, Yunnan, Guangxi, Henan, etc. jointly promoted “Beautiful China, 2015 Year of Silk Road Tourism” and their respective destinations. On the sidelines of PTM 2015, Henan delegates also hosted a seminar and presented their tourism products to local travel fraternity in Bengaluru along with the support of CNTO and Air China Mumbai Office. The tourism link and cooperation between China and India are further improved.

During this professionally organized Travel Mart, some top Chinese tour operators were also invited by the PTM Organizing Committee as Buyers and concluded fruitful business talks with sellers from across the world.

It was said the total number of delegates for PTM 2015 were 456 Sellers from 266 organizations and 28 destinations, along with 242 buyers from 233 organizations and 50 source markets. Founded in 1951, the Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) is a not for profit association that is internationally acclaimed for acting as a catalyst for the responsible development of travel and tourism to, from and within the Asia Pacific region.
China's Hangzhou bids to host 2022 Asian Games