

NEWS FROM CHINA

CHINA-INDIA REVIEW

SHAPING GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

G20 OSAKA SUMMIT
2019

G20
2019
JAPAN



OLD TIES, NEW JOURNEY

China's Ambassador
H.E. Sun Weidong
upbeat about China-India ties



China's Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong was warmly welcomed at the New Delhi airport on July 21 as he began a new journey to scale up China-India relations to new heights. In a tweet after arriving, he said: "Sincere greetings to the Indian people. Look forward to working with Indian government and friends from all sectors for building better China-India relations."

He served as the Director-General in China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Policy Planning Department before being appointed to the current post. He had also served as China's Ambassador to Pakistan.



China's Ambassador H.E. Sun Weidong hands over the working copy of the Letter of Credence to Mr Nagesh Singh, Chief of Protocol, Ministry of External Affairs, on July 23, 2019.



Raising the Bar for China-India Relations

It's been barely a few days since I arrived in India, but I already feel at home. This is no poetic fancy as I still have vivid memories of my first posting in India over a decade ago as the Counsellor at the Chinese embassy. This time around, I have weightier responsibilities as I return as the Chinese Ambassador to India at a time of transformative changes in this country as well as in China-India relations.

Indeed, it's a moment of great possibilities for China-India relations. Both China and India, ancient civilizations and emerging economies, have set ambitious goals for their respective national development, thereby opening new doors for mutually beneficial cooperation. Diplomatically, the outlook could not have been better. The first informal summit between President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Modi in Wuhan in April last year has raised the bar for scaling up China-India partnership. And now we are preparing for the second informal summit for which President Xi will be travelling to India later this year. In 2018, our leaders met four times; this year, they have already met twice. This intensification of summit-level meetings between our leaders is truly unprecedented, paving the way for win-win outcomes in diverse areas.

As I begin my new journey as the Ambassador of PRC to India, let me share some thoughts for taking the China-India partnership to new heights. First, we should follow the important consensus reached by the leaders of the two countries and ensure that this consensus is passed on to all levels and translated into tangible results. Second, we should shed hesitations and expand the canvas of cooperation, narrow down differences, and pledge not to let "temporary incidents" interfere with the development of bilateral relations. Third, the two countries should strengthen

synergy of our development strategies, expand economic, trade and investment cooperation and widen convergence of interests. Fourth, China and India need to strengthen communication and coordination on international and regional affairs. This is absolutely imperative as the WTO-centred international trading order and multilateralism are being undermined by unilateral actions and trade protectionism.

Fifth, we should ensure that people remain at the heart of this burgeoning partnership. We will expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges, enhance mutual understanding and encourage more people to devote themselves to the great cause of China-India friendship so that the two ancient civilizations will glow more brightly in the new era. In this context, I am happy to share with you that the foreign ministers of China and India will be meeting in Beijing soon to co-chair the second meeting of the High-Level People-to-People and Cultural Exchanges Mechanism.

This year, we are celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. We in China are on course to achieve a moderately prosperous society on the first centenary of the Communist Party of China in 2021. In India, PM Modi has unveiled his dream to create a New India by 2022.

Our dreams can intertwine and create unmatched opportunities for over 2.7 billion people of China and India. As China's new Ambassador to India, it's my mission and duty to promote bilateral relations. Let's all make our contribution to jointly shape a brighter future for China-India relations.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the Chinese characters '孙卫东' (Sun Weidong).

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Published and Printed by

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Embassy of the People's Republic of China
in India

50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri

New Delhi- 110021

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Printed at M/s Advantage Offset

B-256, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I,

Delhi-110028

Consultant

TGII Media Private Limited

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RNI No.: 47440/88

Postal Regd. No DL-SW-16/4034/18-20

E-book & PDF version

(<http://in.china-embassy.org>)

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TRANSFORMING XINJIANG

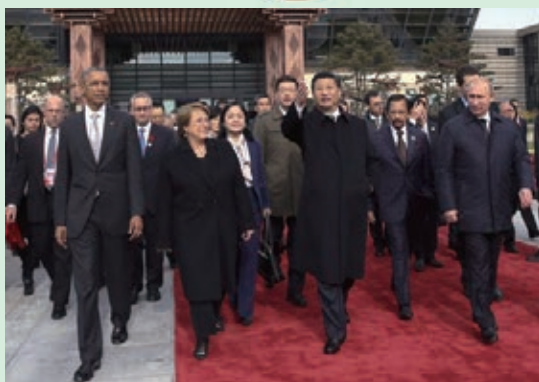
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XI LEADS THE CHORUS FOR MULTILATERALISM

China's President Xi Jinping exhorted the G20 economies in Osaka to join hands in strengthening the multilateral trading system and fast-tracking reform of the World Trade Organization.

China's President Xi Jinping led a chorus for safeguarding multilateralism and charting the course for the world economy and global governance at the Group of 20 summit of major economies in Osaka, Japan (June 28-29).

In a much-anticipated speech, Mr Xi said that the G20 members should embrace development opportunities with greater openness, and seek

win-win results with better cooperation if they want to lead economic globalization in the right direction.

4-point Proposal

Unveiling a four-point proposal for shoring up global growth, the Chinese leader called upon G20 countries to explore the driving forces for

G20 OSAKA
2019



growth, improve global governance, remove development bottlenecks, and properly address differences.

Firstly, he encouraged the G20 to stick to reform and innovation and explore the driving force for growth. We need to forcefully advance structural reform and strive to achieve high-quality growth through the development of digital economy, promoting connectivity, improving social security and other measures, he said.

Meanwhile, the group of members need to create a favourable market environment, respect, protect and encourage innovation, and advocate international cooperation in innovation, Mr Xi added.

Secondly, President Xi proposed that the G20 keep pace with the times and improve global governance. "We should strengthen the multilateral trade system and conduct necessary reforms of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to make it more effective in implementing its principles of opening markets and promoting development," Mr Xi said. He stressed the need to ensure that the financial safety net has enough resources, and that the global financial architecture has fairer representation.

He also urged the G20 to implement the Paris Agreement on climate change, and to improve energy, environmental and digital governance.

Thirdly, the Chinese President encouraged the G20 to actively tackle challenges and remove development bottlenecks. China's proposal for jointly building the Belt and Road aims to mobilize more resources, strengthen connectivity, unleash driving force for growth, realize market alignment and incorporate more countries and regions into economic globalization, said Xi.

The G20 should continue to prioritize development in macroeconomic policy coordination and increase development input, he said.

Fourthly, Mr Xi urged the G20 members to uphold the spirit of partnership and properly address differences. The G20 members are at different stages of development, so it's normal for them to have different interests and disagreements, he said, stressing that the key is consultation on the basis of equality, seeking common ground while reserving differences, managing divergences and expanding consensus with an attitude of mutual respect and mutual trust.

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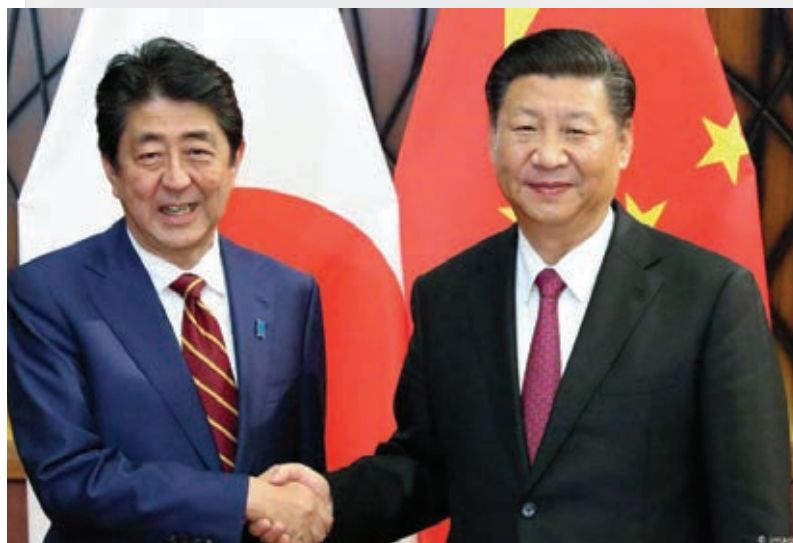


Multilateralism was one of the keywords in Mr Xi's speech at the Osaka summit, and in his meetings with other G20 leaders on the sidelines of the summit. The President noted that the world economy is once again at a crossroads 10 years after the global financial crisis.

G20 Consensus

Multilateralism was one of the keywords in Mr Xi's speech at the Osaka summit, and in his meetings with other G20 leaders on the sidelines of the summit. The President noted that the world economy is once again at a crossroads 10 years after the global financial crisis.

We should strengthen the multilateral trading system and conduct necessary reforms of the World Trade Organization to make it more effective, Mr Xi said.



Echoing Mr Xi's remarks, other G20 leaders also sent a clear and strong message to the world on upholding multilateralism and an open world economy to renew global confidence in trade liberalization and economic globalization.

"A free and open economy is the foundation of global peace and prosperity...While anxiety and discontent with abrupt changes due to

globalization can at times generate the temptation for protectionism, bringing about sharp confrontation between states," said Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, the host of the G20 summit. "Now is the time we send out a strong message on the maintenance and strengthening of free, fair and non-discriminatory trading system".

In his speech, European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker noted that issues like climate change, sustainable development, terrorism, trade and global economic growth cut across boundaries, societies and economies, and require a concerted, comprehensive response within the framework of a multilateral rules-based system.

Thumbs-up for Xi's Speech

Reacting to Mr Xi's speech in Osaka, Hidetoshi Tashiro, chief economist at Japan's Sigma Capital Ltd, said: "China's top leader has pledged leadership in safeguarding and developing an open world economic order underpinned by the multilateral trading system."

Liu Di, a professor at Kyorin University in Tokyo, said Mr Xi's proposal was "powerful and effective" in countering unilateralism and protectionism. "The Chinese leader highlights the spirit of partnership, calls for joint efforts, and advocates innovation for high-quality development, which will surely help the international community build up the determination to overcome protectionism," said the professor.

"A free and open economy is the foundation of global peace and prosperity...While anxiety and discontent with abrupt changes due to globalization can at times generate the temptation for protectionism, bringing about sharp confrontation between states," said Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, the host of the G20 summit.

“We can see China has taken the initiative to maintain and strengthen the multilateral trading system that the US government is trying to undermine,” said Mr Tashiro.

Humayun Iqbal Shami, chairman of Islamabad-based think tank Pakistan Economic Forum, lauded China’s offer to open up when the world economy is facing growing uncertainties. “It is a great gesture to the world, especially to the developing countries,” he said. “It is an attitude of a country which considers itself responsible to sort out the international problems.”

“The Chinese leader highlights the spirit of partnership, calls for joint efforts, and advocates innovation for high-quality development, which will surely help the international community build up the determination to overcome protectionism,” Liu Di, a professor at Kyorin University in Tokyo, said.



(From left to right) Japan’s Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, China’s President Xi Jinping and Russian President Vladimir Putin at a special session on digital economy at the G20 summit in Osaka.

Mr Xi’s vision of world economy is prudent and reflects the common aspiration of developing countries, said Joseph Matthews, a senior professor at the Beltei International University in Phnom Penh. “The world economy cannot afford

a continued trade war on tariffs and politically motivated economic sanctions on other sovereign countries. I personally believe united we stand, divided we falter,” he said.



Unveiling new economic reforms

Participating in the G20 summit in Osaka, the Chinese leader pledged that China, as a leading global economy, would undertake further opening-up measures, which will include the following: Releasing the 2019 edition of the negative list on foreign investment, lowering of China's tariff level, and introducing a punitive compensation mechanism for intellectual property infringement cases. He underlined that China will further open up its market, proactively expand imports, continuously improve its business environment for foreign enterprises, and press ahead with various trade agreement negotiations.

The Chinese economy is registering a stable performance with good momentum for growth, Mr Xi said while underscoring his commitment to further opening up and to move ahead with high-quality development.

Firstly, more will be done to open up the Chinese market wider, Mr Xi said. China will soon release the 2019 edition of the negative list on foreign investment, with the focus on greater openness in agriculture, mining, manufacturing and services, he said.

China will set up six new pilot free trade zones, open a new section of the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone, and speed up exploration of building a free trade port in southern Hainan Province, he said.

Secondly, greater initiative will be demonstrated in expanding imports, he said. China will further bring down its overall tariff level, strive to remove non-tariff trade barriers, and slash institutional costs in imports, he said,

China will set up six new pilot free trade zones, open a new section of the Shanghai Pilot Free Trade Zone, and speed up exploration of building a free trade port in southern Hainan Province, President Xi said.

adding that China will make the second China International Import Expo a success.

Thirdly, more steps will be taken to improve the business environment, Mr Xi said. In the new legal framework for foreign investment that is to take effect on January 1 2020, China will introduce a punitive compensation mechanism for intellectual property (IP) infringement cases and make the relevant civil and criminal laws more stringent to deliver better IP protection, Mr Xi said.

Fourthly, equal treatment will be extended to all foreign investment, he said. China will lift all foreign investment restrictions beyond the negative list, and provide equal treatment for all types of businesses registered in China

He underlined that China will further open up its market, proactively expand imports, continuously improve its business environment for foreign enterprises, and press ahead with various trade agreement negotiations.

in the post-establishment phase, Mr Xi said. A complaint mechanism will be set up for foreign companies to air their grievances, he said.

Fifthly, greater efforts will be made to advance trade talks, Mr Xi said. China will push for an early conclusion of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and accelerate the negotiations on a China-European Union investment agreement and the China-Japan-South Korea Free Trade Agreement, Mr Xi said.

China will lift all foreign investment restrictions beyond the negative list, and provide equal treatment for all types of businesses registered in China in the post-establishment phase, President Xi said.

Call for improving data governance



China's President Xi Jinping attended a special event on digital economy and, at the invitation of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, was the first to address the event.

Digital economy develops rapidly and is profoundly reshaping the world economy and human society, said M Xi. "We should nurture a fair, just and non-discriminatory market environment, rather than developing behind closed doors and artificially interfering in the market," said Mr. Xi.

"We should work together to improve data governance rules and make sure of safe and orderly use of data", he said.

We need to facilitate the integrated development of digital economy and real economy, strengthen digital infrastructure

construction and promote connectivity, he said, adding that the inclusiveness of digital economy should be expanded to bridge the digital gap.

As a country strong in digital economy, China is willing to actively participate in international cooperation and maintain an open market to achieve win-win outcomes, said the Chinese leader.

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XI CALLS FOR ENHANCING BRICS COOPERATION TO IMPROVE GLOBAL GOVERNANCE



The leaders of China, Russia, Brazil, India and South Africa at an informal BRICS meeting on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Osaka.

Ahead of the 11th BRICS summit in Brasilia later this year, the leaders of the five emerging economies held an informal meeting on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Osaka on June 28. The discussions between China's President Xi Jinping, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Brazil's President Jair Bolsonaro, Russia's President Vladimir Putin and South Africa's President Cyril Ramaphosa culminated in a broad consensus on bolstering the BRICS partnership and jointly working to improve global governance and to enhance cooperation in science, technology and innovation.

In his remarks, the Chinese president called for strengthening the BRICS strategic partnership and jointly working to protect multilateralism and promoting inclusive development.

In his remarks, the Chinese president called for strengthening the BRICS strategic partnership and jointly working to protect multilateralism and promoting inclusive development. He said that the international situation is now in a complex

and severe period, with the world economy maintaining growth on the whole but pointed out that uncertainty and instability were increasing significantly. The BRICS countries should do their own work in a down-to-earth manner and enhance their development resilience and ability to withstand external risks. At the same time, we need to strengthen unity and cooperation, build a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice and win-win cooperation, and foster a sound international environment, he said.

At the end of the meeting, the BRICS leaders said that the international community today is faced with the rise of unilateralism and protectionism, the weakening and destruction of international trade rules and the World Trade Organization (WTO), and underlined that there an urgent need to strengthen inclusive development.

“We are committed to transparent, non-discriminatory, open, free and inclusive international trade. Protectionism and unilateralism run counter to the spirit and rules of the WTO,” said the joint statement issued after the informal meeting of the BRICS leaders. “We reaffirm our commitment to multilateralism and international law, and our full support to the rules-based multilateral trading system with the WTO at its center,” said the statement.

Roadmap for BRICS

Speaking at the BRICS meeting, Mr Jinping suggested a roadmap for strengthening BRICS solidarity amid global uncertainty. Here are excerpts from President Xi Jinping’s remarks at the informal meeting on the margins of the G20 summit in Osaka.

Strengthen BRICS strategic partnership: In the second decade of the BRICS mechanism, leaders of the five countries should play a strategic leading role, steer BRICS cooperation in the right direction and promote BRICS cooperation for continuous, steady and long-term development. We need to strengthen policy coordination within multilateral frameworks such as the United Nations (UN), the G20 and the WTO. We need to advance BRICS-plus cooperation, and work with other emerging market economies and developing countries for development and revitalization.

The BRICS countries should firmly support multilateralism, uphold the international order based on the international law and the international system with the UN at its core, advocate extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, and oppose illegal unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction.

Improve Global Governance

The BRICS countries should firmly support multilateralism, uphold the international order based on the international law and the international system with the UN at its core, advocate extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, and oppose illegal unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction. We should take a clear-cut stand against protectionism, uphold the core values and basic principles of the WTO, promote the international community’s implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on climate change, and promote the main theme of international cooperation.

Deepen practical cooperation in various fields: The BRICS countries need to promote economic cooperation, political security and people-to-people and cultural exchanges in a balanced manner, accelerate the building of practical cooperation projects such as the BRICS Partnership on New Industrial Revolution, the Innovative BRICS network and the institute for future network, and enhance the competitiveness of the BRICS countries.

Global innovation cooperation: We need an in-depth participation in global innovation cooperation, jointly advocate mutual benefit and win-win outcomes, foster an open, fair and non-discriminatory environment, and allow all countries, including emerging markets and developing countries and their enterprises, to participate in and benefit from scientific and technological innovation.

Protectionism slowing down global growth, says Xi

The growing synergies and shared interests between the three leading economies of the region were once again in focus at the trilateral summit meeting of the leaders of Russia, India and China (RIC) on the margins of the G20 summit in Osaka. On June 28, China's President Xi Jinping held in-depth discussions with India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Russia's President Vladimir Putin on a host of international and regional issues. The leaders also exchanged views on enhancing trilateral cooperation and agreed to leverage and develop the China-Russia-India cooperation mechanism for promoting peace, stability and prosperity in the region and the world at large.

Perils of Protectionism

In his remarks, President Xi Jinping pointed out that the rise of protectionism and unilateralism has seriously affected the stability of the global landscape, dragged down world economic growth, and exerted a negative impact that cannot be ignored on the international order on which emerging market economies and developing countries depend. China, Russia and India should show their due international responsibilities, and safeguard the fundamental and long-term interests of the three countries and the international community.

Multi-polar World

President Xi stressed that China, Russia and India need to promote a multi-polar world and make international relations more democratic. He called



(From left to right) Russian President Vladimir Putin, India's Prime Minister Meeting in Osaka.

on all parties to abide by the Charter of the United Nations (UN), practice multilateralism, adhere to the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, uphold the international order based on the international law, and safeguard world fairness and justice. He also called on the three countries to build an open world economy that facilitates better development of emerging market economies and developing countries. With the emergence of new technologies and

In his remarks, President Xi Jinping pointed out that the rise of protectionism and unilateralism has seriously affected the stability of the global landscape, dragged down world economic growth, and exerted a negative impact that cannot be ignored on the international order.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Xi Jinping at the RIC Trilateral

President Xi stressed that China, Russia and India need to promote a multi-polar world and make international relations more democratic.

their transformative potential as a backdrop, the Chinese leader called for expanding trilateral cooperation in developing the 5G network. He also called for enhancing cooperation in high technology, connectivity, energy and other areas, such as trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. Trilateral cooperation in spurring reforms of the World Trade Organization by consensus also featured in President Xi's remarks at the RIC meeting.

Taking a long-range view, President Xi underlined the imperative need for China, Russia and India to safeguard global and regional

Taking a long-range view, President Xi underlined the imperative need for China, Russia and India to safeguard global and regional peace and stability.

peace and stability. The three countries should advocate a common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security concept, resolve hotspot issues through political dialogue, jointly combat terrorism in all forms, and work together to address global challenges such as climate change and cyber security, he said.

Focus on Climate Change, Terrorism

Prime Minister Modi, on his part, stressed that it is in the common interests of India, China and Russia to uphold multilateralism and international law and rules. The three countries should strengthen communication and coordination in such areas as global governance reform, regional security and counter-terrorism, he said. "The RIC meeting was an excellent forum to discuss ways to enhance multilateral cooperation between our nations and work to mitigate challenges being faced by our planet, most notably terrorism and climate change," said Mr Modi.

President Putin remarked that under the current circumstances, Russia, China and India should be firmly committed to upholding the international system with the UN at its core. He also stressed on enhancing trilateral cooperation in safeguarding the international order based on the international law, defending the basic principles of international relations such as respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and opposing unilateralism, protectionism and unilateral sanctions.

"The RIC meeting was an excellent forum to discuss ways to enhance multilateral cooperation between our nations and work to mitigate challenges being faced by our planet, most notably terrorism and climate change," said Mr Modi.

At G20, Xi and Trump call for trade truce



US President Donald Trump (left) with Chinese President Xi Jinping on the sidelines of the G20 summit in Osaka.

The two leaders held wide-ranging talks in Osaka on trade tariffs, the Korean Peninsula and Taiwan

The just concluded (June 28-29) G20 summit in Osaka, Japan, saw a series of bilateral meetings between different Heads of State, but probably the most closely watched was the one between China's President Xi Jinping and United States President Donald Trump. The leaders of the two major economies met on June 29 and exchanged views on the current economic and trade frictions between them, and international and regional issues that are of concern to both governments.

Much to the relief of the world, the two leaders agreed to restart economic and trade consultation on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and the US side said it will not add any new tariffs on Chinese products.

'Avoid Conflict and Confrontation'

President Xi pointed out that China-US relations are one of the most important bilateral relations in the world. Looking back at the 40 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two nations, he said great changes have taken place in the international situation and bilateral relations, but the basic fact — China and the

Much to the relief of the world, the two leaders agreed to restart economic and trade consultation on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and the US side said it will not add any new tariffs on Chinese products.

US both benefit from cooperation and lose from confrontation — has remained unchanged. At present, China-US relations have encountered some difficulties, he added, which are not in the interests of both sides. Although there are some differences between China and the US, both sides have highly integrated interests and extensive cooperation areas, Mr Xi said.

Adding that China and the US should not fall into a so-called trap of conflict and confrontation, but should promote each other and develop together, Mr Xi expressed optimism about improving China-US relations.

Adding that China and the US should not fall into a so-called trap of conflict and confrontation, but should promote each other and develop together, Mr Xi expressed optimism about improving China-US relations. He added that the two sides should maintain exchanges and strengthen cooperation in all areas in accordance with the principles and direction set by Mr Trump and himself, and work together to advance the China-US relations based on coordination, cooperation and stability.

On economic and trade issues, Mr Xi stressed that fundamentally, the essence of China-US economic and trade cooperation is mutually beneficial and win-win for both. This is because both countries have overlapping interests and should be good partners for cooperation. This, he added, is in the interests of not just the two countries but the world.

He also said that China is ready to continue negotiations with the US, but talks should be based on equality and mutual respect, and address each other's legitimate concerns. On issues concerning China's sovereignty and dignity, Beijing will safeguard its core interests. As the world's two largest economies, China and the US will eventually have to find a mutually acceptable solution to their differences through dialogue and consultation, President Xi explained.

Mr Xi Jinping stressed that China hopes that the US will treat Chinese enterprises and Chinese students fairly and ensure normal cooperation

in economic, trade and investment between enterprises of China and the US and normal exchanges between the two peoples.

'No Hostility Towards China'

In his response, President Trump said that he does not harbor any hostility towards China and hoped that bilateral relations will improve in the coming days, and that he believed the meeting between the two Heads of State will give a strong boost to the development of US-China relations. He added that the US hopes to resolve the trade imbalance between China and the US through negotiation and provide fair treatment for Chinese enterprises. Mr Trump added that Chinese students are always welcome to study in the US.

Along with trade, Mr Xi also elaborated the Chinese government's principled stand on the Taiwan question. Responding to the statement, Mr Trump said that he attaches importance to the Chinese side's concerns on the Taiwan question and the US side will continue to adhere to the one-China policy.

Korean Peninsula Issue

Mr Xi reiterated China's principled position on the Korean Peninsula issue and underlined that his country supports the leaders of the US and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in maintaining dialogue and contact. Saying that China is willing to continue to play a constructive role in the issue, Mr Xi added that both sides should show flexibility, resume dialogue and find a solution to address their mutual concerns. Responding to Mr Xi's views on the Korean Peninsula issue, Mr Trump said that the US side attaches importance to China's role and is willing to maintain communication and coordination with the Chinese side.

Mr Xi Jinping stressed that China hopes that the US will treat Chinese enterprises and Chinese students fairly and ensure normal cooperation in economic, trade and investment between enterprises of China and the US.

Premier Li unveils reforms 2.0, focuses on people-centric growth

With the world closely tracking China's economic growth, Premier Li Keqiang underscored China's unswerving commitment to "all-round opening-up and building an open economy of a higher standard." In a defining speech at the 13th Annual Meeting of the New Champions, better known as "Summer Davos," in Dalian on July 2, Premier Li told the international business elite that China will "continue to deepen reforms to foster a world-class, market-oriented business environment governed by law and further invigorate all market entities." "Improving the business environment is a crucial step in unlocking and strengthening productive forces and enhancing global competitiveness," he said.

More than 1,800 delegates from over 100 countries, representing government, business, civil society, academia and the arts, participated in the 13th Summer Davos, which was themed: "Leadership 4.0: Succeeding

in a New Era of Globalization." The overarching message that emanated from Premier Li's keynote address was a reassurance to the world about China's unflinching commitment to intensifying reforms and opening-up while maintaining "a stable financial sector, stable foreign trade, stable foreign investment, stable domestic investment, and stable expectations." Taking a big-picture view of China's priorities, Premier Li underlined people-first philosophy of development. "The purpose of China's development is to improve the lives of our people. Their aspiration for a better life motivates all our endeavours. We will work to foster a healthy cycle of economic growth and higher living standards for the people, and continue to unleash domestic demand," he said. **(Excerpts from Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's address at the 13th Annual Meeting of the New Champions, World Economic Forum, in Dalian, China)**



In the current international context, the focus of the 13th Annual Meeting of the New Champions on globalization issues is highly relevant.

Benefits of Globalisation

There has been much discussion on economic globalization in the international arena in recent times. First and foremost, we need to recognize that economic globalization, which is a natural requirement and outcome of social productivity growth and scientific and technological progress, has broadened the markets for producers, offered more choices to consumers, and brought about more efficient allocation of resources and factors of production. It has enabled better international division of labour and more effective leveraging of countries' comparative strengths, thus bolstering the sustained growth of the world economy for the past few decades. Overall this process has delivered benefits to all countries across the world.

The latest round of industrial revolution, born in the age of economic globalization, has closely knitted together global industrial, innovation and value chains thanks to the ubiquitous, networked platforms. This has not only injected fresh impetus into world economic development, but also lowered the threshold for access, presenting unprecedented opportunities for equal and convenient participation and vigorously enhancing inclusive growth.

We now live in a world of profound economic interdependence. Countries rely on each other's markets. No country can single-handedly provide all the resources and factors of innovation for producers, or offer all the needed goods and services to consumers. Nor can any country sustain its development in isolation from the global system of division of labour.

Inclusive Development

Having said that, we need to acknowledge the lack of inclusiveness that has arisen in the course of economic globalization, such as inequality in opportunity, uneven benefit distribution, and shocks to traditional industries and employment. For these issues, we need to make comprehensive and in-depth analyses to find out the root causes and address them with targeted solutions. A problematic tendency we see right now is to simplistically make a scapegoat of economic

We now live in a world of profound economic interdependence. Countries rely on each other's markets. Countries rely on each other's markets. No country can single-handedly provide all the resources and factors of innovation for producers, or offer all the needed goods and services to consumers.



We need to acknowledge the lack of inclusiveness that has arisen in the course of economic globalization, such as inequality in opportunity, uneven benefit distribution, and shocks to traditional industries and employment.

globalization, which instead of helping matters in any way, will only undercut the foundation of world economic and trade growth.

It is crucial that countries remain committed to the general direction of economic globalization, and advance trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. At the same time, we need to improve institutional arrangements to promote equal rights, equal opportunities, and fair rules for all, so as to better adapt to and guide economic globalization in the direction of mutually beneficial, balanced and inclusive development.

At the national level, countries need to pursue inclusive growth by improving the income distribution system, and deliver the benefits of growth more widely in their societies. The international community needs to increase assistance to the less developed countries, and support their deeper integration into the global industrial, innovation and value chains, so that they can grow their economy, create more jobs, and improve their people's well-being.

Rising Risks

Risks facing the world economy have increased to a certain extent, from a slow-down in international trade and investment, intensified negative impact

of protectionism, to greater uncertainties and destabilizing factors.

In response, various countries have taken proactive measures, such as cutting interest rates or signalling more accommodative policies. Human society makes progress by drawing on past experience and lessons. Years ago, we jointly tackled the international financial crisis by coordinating our policies and achieved notable results. We should earnestly learn from and carry on this experience.

At the same time, the medium and long-term effects of the quantitative easing and excessive money supply adopted in the wake of the crisis should be evaluated, and the pros and cons of such policies should be weighed carefully.

In the face of the downward trends in the world economy, countries need to renew the spirit of partnership as we are all passengers in the same boat. We need to maintain equal consultations, seek common ground, while shelving or managing our differences, and forge synergies.

The rules-based, WTO-centred multilateral trading system is the bedrock of economic globalization and free trade, and an important underpinning for steady global growth. Its authority and efficacy should be respected and safeguarded.

China supports necessary reforms of the WTO. Nevertheless, its fundamental principles such as free trade should be upheld, and the WTO should not waver in fulfilling its mission of opening markets and promoting development and in moving in the important direction of narrowing the development gap and the North-South divide.



The Belt and Road Initiative proposed by China aims to promote inclusive development by encouraging the integration of more countries and regions into economic globalization. It has created new opportunities for countries and

The Belt and Road Initiative proposed by China aims to promote inclusive development by encouraging the integration of more countries and regions into economic globalization. It has created new opportunities for countries and businesses around the world.

businesses around the world. We welcome the active participation of all parties in order to achieve interconnected and win-win development through mutually beneficial cooperation.

Opening-up@40

In the past 40-plus years of reform and opening-up, China has shared opportunities and benefits with other countries through opening-up and actively integrated itself into the international division of labour and the global industrial, innovation and value chains.

In this process, we endured huge pressure, paid high prices, and experienced a lot of pain. But we saw economic globalization as an irreversible trend and never lost sight of the general direction of integrating into the world economy. We stood firm in the face of all difficulties and our efforts finally paid off: China has not only achieved its own development, but also brought benefits to the whole world.

The past four decades and more saw China open itself ever wider to the world and fully honour its commitments. China fulfilled all its WTO accession commitments regarding tariff reduction as early as in 2010, lowering its overall tariff level from 15.3% before accession to 9.8%. On top of that, China's repeated voluntary moves to cut tariffs in recent years have brought its overall tariff level further down to the current 7.5%.

According to WTO figures, China's trade-weighted average tariffs stand at 5.2%, lower than most other developing countries and higher than the average level of developed countries by less than 3 percentage points.

We have opened up our markets further by rolling out nationwide the management system of pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list. China's manufacturing sector has been basically opened up; restrictions on access to the modern services sector are being reduced; the opening of the financial sector has notably accelerated, leading to a visibly higher level of openness.

China is also working to improve its laws to better protect intellectual property rights and step up law enforcement in this area. In 2018, China paid more than \$30 billion in royalties for foreign patents and technologies, a nearly fourfold increase compared with 10 years ago. The amount of paid-in foreign investment in China continued to grow last year, bucking the trend of shrinking FDI worldwide.

Going forward, no matter how the international situation may evolve, China will remain firmly committed to all-round opening-up and building an open economy of a higher standard.

We will advance the opening-up of the manufacturing sector by following through on the commitment to ease foreign equity restrictions such as in the auto industry, encouraging foreign investment in high-quality manufacturing, and supporting foreign businesses in investing in advanced manufacturing such as electronics and information technology, equipment manufacturing, pharmaceuticals and new materials and in central and western China. Foreign businesses making such investments will be eligible for preferential treatment in terms of import of self-use equipment, corporate income tax and land use.

Going forward, no matter how the international situation may evolve, China will remain firmly committed to all-round opening-up and building an open economy of a higher standard.

The financial and other modern services sectors will also be further opened up. We will move up the lifting of foreign ownership caps in securities, futures and life insurance from 2021 to 2020. Restrictions on foreign investment in value-added telecommunication services and transportation will be reduced, and foreign-funded institutions will receive national treatment in credit investigation, credit rating and payment. Two-way opening of the bond market will be expanded.

Reform is the fundamental driving force for development. We will continue to deepen reforms to foster a world-class, market-oriented business environment governed by law and further invigorate all market entities.

The reform of the exchange rate mechanism and the convertibility of the RMB under the capital account will be taken forward in a steady manner. The RMB exchange rate will remain generally stable at an adaptive and equilibrium level. China will not engage in competitive devaluation. We will continue to lower overall tariffs voluntarily, remove non-tariff barriers, actively increase the import of goods and services, and enhance import facilitation.

We will further improve laws and regulations concerning opening-up and expedite the drafting of supporting rules and regulations for the Foreign Investment Law, which is expected to be finished by the end of this year and enter into force along with the Foreign Investment Law on 1 January 2020.

In the meantime, we will move faster to overhaul laws, regulations and normative documents that are incompatible with the Foreign Investment Law, and will eliminate all remaining restrictions outside the negative lists for the access of foreign investment by the end of this year.

We will strengthen Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection and introduce a punitive compensation mechanism to crack down hard

on all kinds of infringements and counterfeiting. Efforts in all the above areas will make China even more open, transparent and predictable for foreign investment and improve the overall investment environment in this country. The world economy stands to benefit from a more open China.



China's Premier Li Keqiang with Klaus Schwab, founder and executive chairman of the World Economic Forum, during the New Champions in Dalian.

China's Economic Outlook

As we head into the second half of this year, the performance of the Chinese economy may be a topic of great interest to many of you. On the whole, the Chinese economy has registered steady growth and has been operating within a proper range. The economic fundamentals remained stable with a positive momentum.

Major economic indicators match our expectations. More jobs have been created, as can

China now has 76 million plus self-employed traders, creating about 200 million jobs, and over 36 million companies, 90% of which are medium, small and micro businesses.

be seen from the relatively low surveyed urban unemployment rate in May, which was around 5%. The economic structure has continued to improve. The services sector has been steadily expanding; profit growth of industrial enterprises has re-entered positive territory; the growth of high-tech manufacturing and strategic emerging industries has notably outstripped that of the

coming and have been making full preparations by acting proactively to tackle head-on the complex and difficult situation both at home and externally. Such efforts, especially larger-scale tax and fee cuts, have produced initial results. With its huge market, ample human resources, full-fledged industrial system and dynamic new growth drivers, the Chinese economy enjoys solid overall strength and resilience, potential and flexibility, sufficient to sustain its sound development in the long term.

In the coming months and years, we will unswervingly focus on development as China's top priority. We will continue to follow the guiding principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, step up efforts in reform and opening-up, deepen the supply-side structural reform, and work holistically to pursue stable growth, continued reforms, structural adjustments, and higher living standards, and guard against risks while ensuring stability.

We will work to ensure stable employment, a stable financial sector, stable foreign trade, stable foreign investment, stable domestic investment, and stable expectations. We will maintain economic performance within the proper range, pursue high-quality economic development, and make sure this year's main economic and social development goals will be achieved.

Ease of Doing Business

To this end, we must implement well the macro policy measures we have introduced, continue to improve macro regulation in innovative ways, and do a good job in anticipatory adjustment and fine-tuning in order to create conditions for the steady operation of the economy.

This does not mean that we will resort to massive stimulus measures, or return to the old approach of expansion in scale and inefficient growth. Maintaining stable growth, first and foremost, is to ensure stable employment, which is a key parameter defining the proper range of economic performance. We cannot allow missteps when it comes to employment. We must fully implement the employment-first policy, encourage job creation through business start-ups, strengthen support for flexible and new forms of employment, and keep employment stable and expanding through various means.

overall industrial sector; and a bumper harvest for summer grains is on the horizon.

Consumer prices increased mildly. And foreign exchange reserves have remained stable and saw a moderate increase. In the first five months of this year, the average number of newly-registered businesses has risen substantially to 18,900 every day, reflecting vibrant start-up and innovation activities and confidence among market entities across the country.

That said, the Chinese economy does face some new downward pressure. The increase in uncertainties and destabilizing factors externally is affecting some businesses and weighing on export and market expectations. Slowing growth in effective domestic investment has added to the difficulty in maintaining stable economic performance. Yet, we have long seen challenges



ve chairman of the World Economic Forum at the 13th Annual Meeting of

Reform is the fundamental driving force for development. We will continue to deepen reforms to foster a world-class, market-oriented business environment governed by law and further invigorate all market entities. Improving the business environment is a crucial step in unlocking and strengthening productive forces and enhancing global competitiveness.

China will slash taxes and fees to reduce the burden and pressure on market entities. At the same time, we will streamline administration, delegate power, improve compliance oversight and provide better services to give a boost to all market players. These two major initiatives are mutually reinforcing and will foster strong synergy in energizing the market and improving the business environment.

Larger-scale tax and fee cuts are being implemented as scheduled. Timely measures will be taken to address problems down the road to ensure their full implementation. We will continue to deepen the above-mentioned reform of government functions to further ease market access, substantially reduce the number of items requiring administrative permits, and rescind any management measures that may involve approvals in disguised forms.

Bottlenecks hindering businesses' ability to start operations and obtain construction permits will be eliminated. We will promote fair and impartial regulation, improve government services, strengthen protection of property rights in accordance with the law, and create a market environment where companies under all types of ownership and from both home and abroad are treated as equals and compete on a level playing field.

To ease the difficulties faced by enterprises in accessing affordable financing, we have taken a combination of measures from cutting the required reserve ratio and real interest rates to expanding direct financing and supporting accelerated development of market-based venture capital. These measures have significantly improved access to financing and lowered the overall costs.

China now has 76 million plus self-employed traders, creating about 200 million jobs, and over 36 million companies, 90% of which are medium, small and micro businesses. Given their sheer

numbers and the wide range of sectors they cover, these businesses play an important role in generating jobs, facilitating people's daily lives and stimulating consumption. They deserve every support from the government.

We will enhance inclusive financial services and encourage financial institutions to provide more loans to small and micro businesses through

The Chinese government will continue to put people first in pursuing development, explore innovative means to enhance people's well-being, and provide more quality public goods and services to better share the fruits of reform and development among our people.

targeted cuts in the required reserve ratio, targeted Medium-term Lending Facility and higher tolerance for nonperforming loan ratio. We will support big enterprises in working with medium, small and micro companies in an integrated way to better leverage their comparative strengths and form more competitive industrial chains.

We will foster a more enabling environment for the development of private businesses. We will fully implement fiscal support policies such as general-benefit tax and fee cuts, increase policy loan guarantee, make good use of the instruments for supporting bond financing for private businesses, and remove all implicit barriers to private investment. When we can secure a sound business environment where hundreds of millions of market entities are invigorated and motivated, we will have a solid foundation for the steady growth of the Chinese economy.

Spotlight on Innovation

Innovation is a key engine of development. We will fully implement the strategy of innovation-driven development and cultivate and strengthen new drivers of growth. We will better harness scientific and technological progress to support development. Measures such as allowing additional tax deductions for R&D spending will be implemented and improved to encourage greater R&D input from the business

sector, and innovation results will be applied and commercialized at a faster pace. We will support the upgrading of Internet Plus and expand Intelligent Plus to empower the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries.

A prudent yet accommodating regulatory approach will remain in place to sustain the healthy growth of emerging industries. We will promote faster development of modern vocational education, and train high-caliber skilled workers in all professions. The nationwide business start-up and innovation initiative will be taken forward. We will further improve policies supporting innovation-driven development, enhance public services across the board, build open and sharing platforms, and make our economy more innovative and competitive.

People First

The purpose of China's development is to improve the lives of our people. Their aspiration for a better life motivates all our endeavours. We will work to foster a healthy cycle of economic growth and higher living standards for the people, and continue to unleash domestic demand. China has nearly 1.4 billion people and boasts a middle-income population of over 400 million. The upgrading of consumption that comes with better lives for the people entails huge market demand. So, our efforts to meet people's needs for a better life will create boundless opportunities for fostering a robust market and stronger growth drivers.

We will encourage a greater role of the private sector in developing social services to increase the supply of medical, cultural, tourism and sports services, and target the most acute bottlenecks affecting the daily lives of our people, by accelerating the development of community-based elderly care and childcare services. We will adopt pro-consumption policies to unlock the potential of consumption and make people's lives better.

Effective investment will be scaled up as needed to promote the construction of public utilities, roads and new-generation information infrastructures. Sprucing up aging residential areas in cities is not only the call of our people, but also a means to stimulate effective investment

and consumption. This year, pilot programs in this endeavour will be intensified with funding support from the central government and the participation of the private sector through market-based modalities.

Delivering a better life to our people is a never-ending process. The Chinese government will continue to put people first in pursuing development, explore innovative means to enhance people's well-being, and provide more quality public goods and services to better share the fruits of reform and development among our people. The Annual Meeting of the New Champions has been held in China for 13 years. When it was launched 13 years ago, the new round of industrial revolution was just on the horizon, globalization was picking up pace, and new forms of business, new technologies and new business models were burgeoning. The focus on "New Champions" for the Summer Davos back then still remains meaningful today.

Many growth enterprises, which were mere seedlings a dozen or so years ago, have grown into "towering trees". We would like to see that all types of market players, large companies and growth enterprises alike, compete on a level playing field and achieve common development. We hope that companies with famous brands and long traditions will continue their record of excellence, and more small and medium-sized firms will stand out and become "New Champions".

Openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation are the sure way to lasting prosperity of the world economy. China is prepared to join hands with all other countries to make economic globalization more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all, and together create a brighter future for humankind!

The Chinese government will continue to put people first in pursuing development, explore innovative means to enhance people's well-being, and provide more quality public goods and services to better share the fruits of reform and development among our people.

Summer Davos reaffirms China's major role in boosting Globalization 4.0

by Rabi Sankar Bosu



This year's Summer Davos will stand out for its emphasis on the power of technology to transform the world we live in. The high-profile event, which was fully covered by the 5G network technology, focused on the new era of globalization and explored how to set up a technology-oriented, sustainable and inclusive cooperative system to put the world economy back on the right track.

Since the World Economic Forum set up the Annual Meeting of the New Champions in 2007, this annual event is held alternatively in the Chinese cities of Tianjin and Dalian. Summer Davos, under the aegis of China, has been providing a bridge to prosperity for all countries, big or small, rich or poor, to share the benefits of global partnerships and multilateralism.

Trade Wars

Amid increasing uncertainties across the globe, the three-day conclave attracted a record number of over 1,900 prominent representatives from over 100 countries and regions. Around 300

delegates came from the US, making the biggest American representation in Summer Davos. This means that American companies and associations essentially support China's effort to defeat the growing wave of anti-globalization sentiment.

There is no doubt that despite WEF's efforts to champion a new era of globalization, the Chinese economy in particular and the world economy in general are facing many pressures and uncertainties, many of which are interrelated and could trace their roots to the unprecedented trade war launched by the US under President Donald Trump. The US-initiated trade wars against China, India and many other countries are creating major disruptions in global economic growth prospects worldwide.

Pluralistic World Economy

China, however, remains unfazed and is confident that globalization and free trade are the right things for China and the rest of the world. China, under the leadership of Chinese President Xi Jinping, has been trying to create an open and

pluralistic world economy, a happy society that is inclusive and benefits everyone. There's no doubt that China is playing a growing leadership role in a range of global, regional, economic, and political institutions. China's leadership in multilateral institutions, including BRICS, the Belt and Road Initiative, APEC and SCO, underlines the country's support for globalization.

As such, the business elites and promoters of global trade the world over have started to view China as a bastion of globalization and the Summer Davos in Dalian is an ideal platform for strengthening and enhancing trade. This explains why the keynote address of Chinese Premier Li Keqiang on July 2, 2019 focused a lot on "globalization, multilateralism, cooperation with WEF."

On the first day of the Summer Davos, during his meeting with Premier Li, WEF Founder and Executive Chairman Klaus Schwab said, "This year's forum will explore ways of collaboration to tackle challenges as the world enters a new era of globalization." In response, Premier Li said that China is willing to deepen its partnership with the WEF to uphold multilateralism and free trade, and develop an open and inclusive world economic system.

Inaugurating the event on July 2, Premier Li told the audience that China will deepen the opening up of its finance industry and remove the restrictions on foreign ownership of securities, futures, and life insurance firms in the year 2020, a year earlier than originally planned. The country will also reduce the restrictions on foreign investment in the value-added telecommunications and transportation sectors, and expand the opening up of the country's bond market.

The forum witnessed around 200 panel sessions on key issues including Going Beyond a Trade War, Rethinking Capitalism, Empowering AI Leadership, The Plastic Revolution, Geopolitical Shifts and Climate Change. The leaders and delegates also underscored the need for an enhanced level of international cooperation in mitigating adverse impacts of climate change.

Against this backdrop, it's encouraging to see China's vision of globalization getting greater global support. It is undeniable that the

adversarial "zero-sum" doctrine of "one winner, one loser" has dampened the very spirit of the globalization process, creating havoc to the global economy and risking world security.

Working Together

Clearly, the future of globalization 4.0 requires countries to work together. As Chinese President Xi Jinping said at the WEF in Davos two years ago: "In the face of both opportunities and challenges of economic globalization, the right thing to do is to seize every opportunity, jointly meet challenges and chart the right course for economic globalization."

China is still one of the fastest growing economies in the world. In his address, Premier Li also reminded foreign investors of China's vast consumption market, adding that foreign companies can equally enjoy China's tax cuts for small enterprises. The International Monetary Fund's growth projection for China at 6.2 percent this year raises tremendous confidence in China's leadership role despite the recent tariff hikes by the US.

Undoubtedly, in recent years, China has emerged as the most important economic driver in the world. While addressing the just-concluded G20 summit in Japan, President Xi led a chorus for safeguarding multilateralism and free trade. According to China's Ministry of Commerce, as of the end of 2018, China's overseas economic and trade cooperation zones built along the BRI countries have paid local taxes of \$2.4 billion and created 270,000 jobs. Surely, this data suggests that China is playing a leading role in advocating the necessity of multilateralism and international cooperation.

By organizing mega events such as the Boao Forum for Asia, the Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations, the 2019 Summer Davos, China has shouldered its global responsibility for the greater good of the humanity. However, while globalization is bringing benefits to all countries, at the same time it presents risks of growing inequality. As such, only by working together the world leaders can cope with the challenges and overcome difficulties arising from the process. It is hoped that all countries must seek convergent interests and complement each other's advantages to achieve win-win results.

CHINA WANTS TO BUILD A COMMUNITY WITH A SHARED FUTURE FOR MANKIND



China cannot develop by shutting itself from the world, nor can the world develop by shutting out China, said Vice-President Wang Qishan at the Eighth World Peace Forum held in Beijing. In his spirited opening speech on July 8, the Vice-President underlined that the world must learn from the past to move forward. This is important because new technologies and new thinking are changing the way the people work and live. He added that China believes in peaceful development, which means pursuing growth mainly through reform and innovation while staying committed to opening up to learn from others. In an indirect reference to the US, the V-P clarified that China is open to working with the rest of the international community for an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity. (Excerpts from Vice-President Wang Qishan's speech)

We meet at a time of major development, transformation and adjustment in the world. While the international environment remains generally stable, profound shifts are taking place in the relations between major countries. The continued advancement of economic globalization is accompanied by mounting protectionism and populist ideologies. The accelerated movement toward a multipolar world goes hand in hand with intensifying geopolitical rivalry and regional turbulence. The emergence of new technologies and new thinkings

is profoundly changing the way people live and work. A review of the past century has led some to express fears that the post-war international order is teetering on the edge and that humanity has once again come to a crossroads.

Learn from the Past

Under such circumstances, one must look further back into history to gain a longer-term perspective for the future. The history of mankind is all about war and peace, survival and development. For

China cannot develop by shutting itself from the world, nor can the world develop by shutting out China. Without a peaceful and stable international environment, there will be no development to speak of. China will continue to run its own affairs well and maintain strategic focus and confidence in response to external uncertainties.

several thousand years, countries and nations developed largely in mutual isolation. They rose and fell through repeated conquest and resistance in their own time and space. More than 500 years ago, the Age of Discovery brought about the first round of globalization in human history and the colonial expansion of the western Mediterranean civilization.

The international order established after the end of Second World War contributed to peace and stability in the following decades, but the world remained largely divided into opposing camps and blocs. The end of the Cold War and the emergence of new technologies created conditions for a new round of economic globalization where multinationals allocated resources globally to maximize profits. While this process generated enormous benefits for the developed countries, it also led to the collective rise of the developing countries and emerging economies, and linked the interests of all countries ever closer, making the world a truly global village.

The Greatest Fear is Fear Itself

We live in an age where people cherish peace and yearn for development, and economic globalization represents the trend of our times. There will always be twists and turns on the road ahead, but the greatest fear is fear itself in the face of challenges. We must stay committed to peaceful development, unswervingly advance economic globalization and jointly build an international order that is more fair, equitable, stable and effective.

More than 5,000 years of uninterrupted Chinese civilization saw great sufferings as well as glories of the Chinese nation. The Chinese people believe that one should help others to succeed while seeking one's own success. They honour harmony, cooperation and inclusiveness and aspire to build a peaceful world for all. After 1840, the Chinese nation had been mired in a century of humiliation. Since then, numerous patriots had risen up and fought valiantly for national independence and liberation. With the founding of New China, the Chinese people, through their extraordinary efforts, established from scratch an independent and relatively complete industrial system and national economic system, and embarked on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics as they explored ways to promote development, reform and opening up. Today, the Chinese people have achieved the historic progress from struggling for subsistence to a moderately prosperous society in all respects, heralding bright prospects for the great renewal of the Chinese nation.

While the international environment remains generally stable, profound shifts are taking place in the relations between major countries. Continued advancement of economic globalization is accompanied by mounting protectionism and populist ideologies.

To Develop, We Need Peace

People's aspirations for a better life are what drive us forward. China cannot develop by shutting itself from the world, nor can the world develop by shutting out China. Without a peaceful and stable international environment, there will be no development to speak of. China will continue to run its own affairs well and maintain strategic focus and confidence in response to external uncertainties. Committed to the path of peaceful development, China will never seek hegemony, expansion or sphere of influence no matter how the international situation changes or how developed it may become.

Let me try to put it this way: China's path of peaceful development is about developing China through promoting world peace while upholding world peace through China's development. It is about pursuing development mainly through reform and innovation while staying committed to opening up to learn from others. It is about following the trend of economic globalization and promoting development for all through mutually beneficial cooperation. It is about working with the rest of the international community for an open, inclusive, clean, and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity.

To achieve further development, we must build on past achievements. It is the consensus of the overwhelming majority of countries that while the existing international system is less than perfect and needs to be reformed, it would be ill-advised to cast it aside and start all over again. With the common interests of all humanity in mind, China has come up with the proposition to build a new type of international relations and a community with a shared future for mankind.

Development is the Master Key

We must consolidate multilateralism as a cornerstone. We must uphold multilateralism with the United Nations at its core, abide by international law and basic norms governing international relations, and respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. While the internal affairs of a country should be determined by its own people, global affairs need to be handled by all countries through consultations on an equal footing, so that all countries and peoples can enjoy dignity and security. In this regard, major countries need to set an example by demonstrating their sense of responsibility and contributing more to world peace and stability.

We must explore more avenues to achieve development for all. Development is the master key to address all problems. We must strike a good balance between development and security in the process of advancing political, economic, social, cultural and ecological progress. We need to follow the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits in

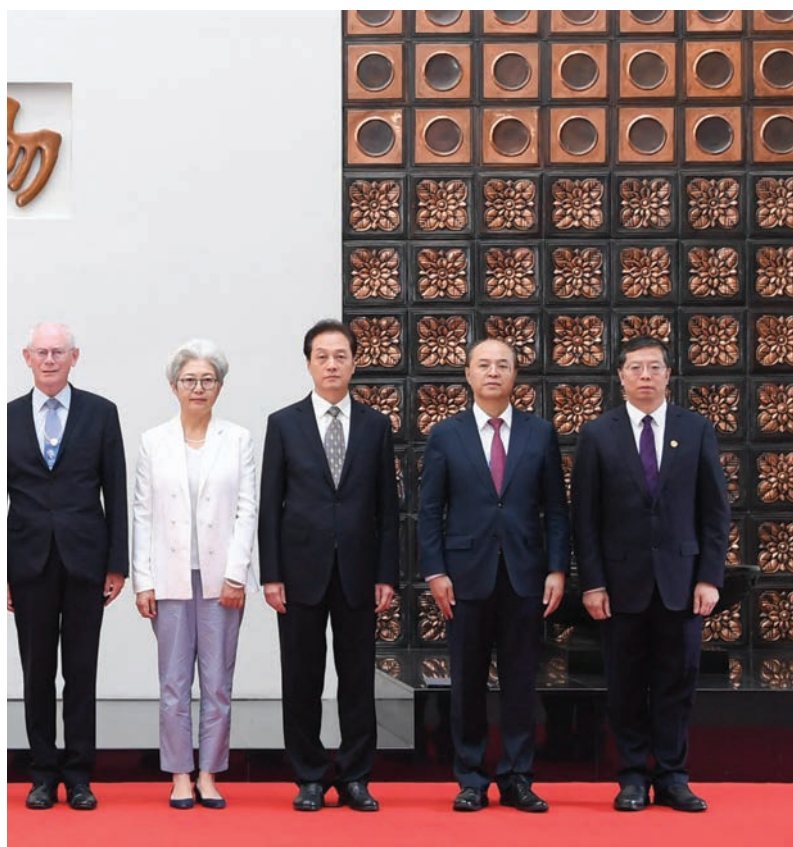


strengthening dialogue and cooperation in economy, finance, science and technology, energy and other areas in a bid to build an open world economy of higher standards. This way, we will be better able to promote common security through greater convergence of interests while rejecting protectionism practiced in the name of national security.

We must promote mutual learning among civilizations. Diversity of civilizations and of development paths is both a natural result and a driving force of human progress. People from different political systems and with different historical, cultural and religious backgrounds need to reject estrangement, exclusion, suspicion and hostility, and promote greater mutual knowledge, mutual understanding, mutual trust and inclusiveness. This approach will be conducive to fundamentally forestalling the breeding and spreading of extremist ideologies.

We must jointly respond to new challenges facing humanity. We must seek the largest possible common ground as we set out to improve the international legal system and global governance mechanisms, and extend

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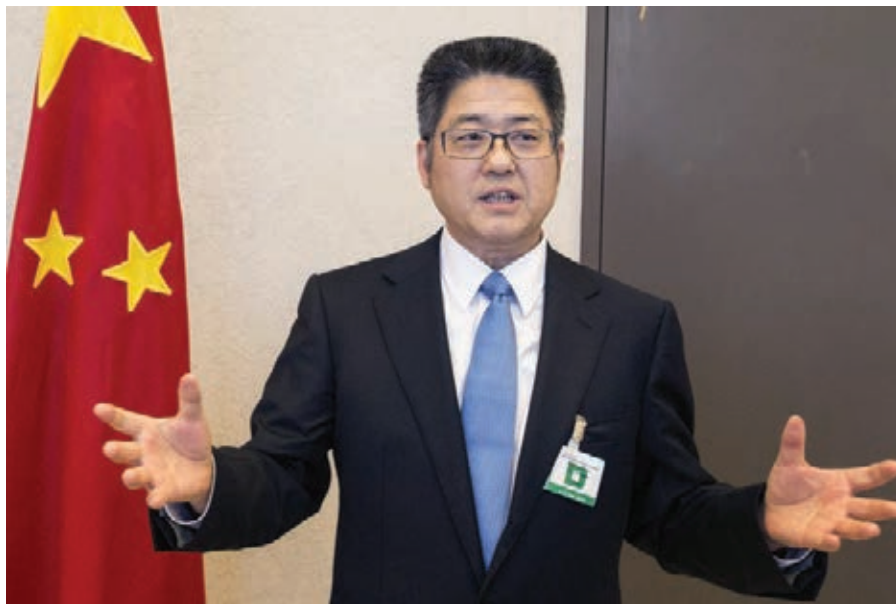


international cooperation to new areas such as the Internet, artificial intelligence, outer space, deep sea and polar affairs. We must stand up to our shared responsibilities to implement the international consensus on climate change, strengthen international cooperation in poverty reduction, disaster relief and public health, and combat transnational crime and terrorism in all its forms.

In its eight-year history, the World Peace Forum has gained growing influence. At this year's Forum, experts from all over the world will have in-depth discussions on stabilizing the international order. I hope you will provide each other much food for thought, build consensus, and contribute your wisdom to world peace and development.

(This is the text of the speech by H.E. Wang Qishan, Vice President of the People's Republic of China, at the opening ceremony of the Eighth World Peace Forum held in Beijing on July 8, 2019)

China's Foreign Policy in a Fast-Changing World: Mission and Responsibility



Amid rising tides of protectionism and unilateralism, Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng outlined China's unswerving commitment to multilateralism in a defining speech on China's foreign policy at the Eighth World Peace Forum, organised by Tsinghua University, in Beijing on July 8, 2019. The speech provided a broad overview of China's foreign policy priorities and its relentless efforts in promoting a global consensus on multilateralism, free trade and a culture of joint consultation. In this speech, Vice Foreign Minister Le underlined China's success in improving relations with all major power centres in the world, including the US, Russia, Europe, ASEAN, Japan and India. Underscoring the need for enhanced international cooperation in addressing a host of global crises and challenges, Mr Le said: "No country can go it alone, however mighty it may be. We must work together like rowers in the same boat in order to brave the waves and reach the shores of success."

(Selected excerpts from the speech by China's Vice Foreign Minister Le Yucheng at the lunch meeting of the Eighth World Peace Forum held in Beijing on July 8, 2019. The full text of the speech is available on the website of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.)

Today, our world is once again confronted with crises and challenges brought by disorder and change. How should we respond? The failure of the Versailles System is not far behind us. We cannot let history repeat itself or witness a replay of the old script of unilateralism and protectionism, particularly when we now live in a globalized world where countries are increasingly interdependent and the entire humanity is one community with a shared future. If countries allow the networks and the collaborative industrial chain that have been formed over the years to be turned into weapons against each other, or if more tariff wars, trade wars, or even financial and technology wars were to break out, our world would regress to the bad old ways with extremely dangerous consequences. We should never be blinded by myopia and make irreversible mistakes leading to catastrophes.

Consensus on Multilateralism

Fortunately, in the face of unprecedented challenges, there is a growing consensus among the international community for upholding multilateralism. The just concluded G20 Osaka Summit, for example, sent a resounding message of supporting multilateralism. How, then, should we effectively put multilateralism to action? I think first and foremost, there needs to be a sound institutional basis, without which order would be elusive. We need to uphold the international system with the United Nations at the core and governed by international law, and uphold the rules-based multilateral trading system with the WTO at its center.

Secondly, we need a spirit of cooperation. Global issues require global responses. No country can go it alone, however mighty it may be. We must work together like rowers in the same boat in order to brave the waves and reach the shores of success. Thirdly, we need to follow a win-win approach. The international community needs to shoulder shared responsibilities and seek mutual benefits as members of a big family would do. Zero-sum games and the winner-take-all approach would lead nowhere. Trying to maximize one's own interests and put them above those of others would only lead to conflict and war.

Shared Future

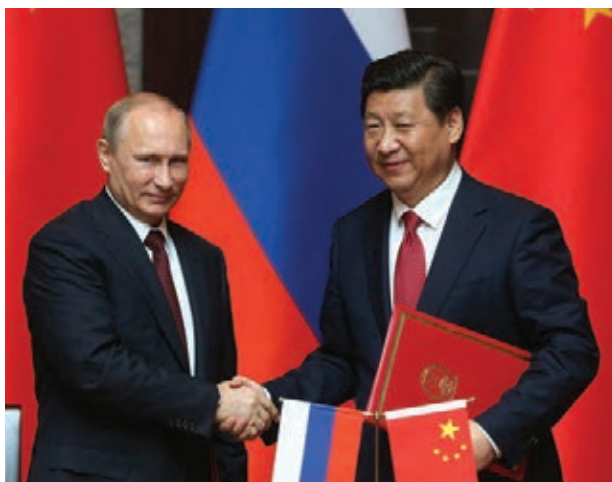
There exists extensive commonality between the principles of multilateralism and President Xi Jinping's call for building a community with

If countries allow the networks and the collaborative industrial chain that have been formed over the years to be turned into weapons against each other, or if more tariff wars, trade wars, or even financial and technology wars were to break out, our world would regress to the bad old ways with extremely dangerous consequences.

a shared future for mankind. The values of multilateralism further accord well with the concept of global governance based on extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits and are instrumental to shaping a new type of international relations, featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice and win-win cooperation.



China is a country that always matches its commitments with actions. We have firmly upheld multilateralism and free trade. Facing the growing backlash against globalization and the serious challenge of rising protectionism



Russian President Vladimir Putin (left) with Chinese President Xi Jinping.

We must consolidate multilateralism as a cornerstone. We must uphold multilateralism with the United Nations at its core, abide by international law and basic norms governing international relations, and respect each other's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

and unilateralism, President Xi Jinping sent out a clear and consistent message at the G20 Summit, the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, the first China International Import Expo and on other occasions of China's firm commitment to safeguard multilateralism and free trade and steer the reform of the global governance system in a proactive manner.

We have advanced high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. Adhering to the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, we have engaged in open, green and clean Belt and Road cooperation to deliver high-standard and sustainable outcomes beneficial to people's livelihood. According to the recent World Bank report on Belt and Road economics, once the transport corridors are fully completed, travel time along the corridors will shrink by 12%, trade will be up by 2.8 to 9.7%, people's real income will increase by 1.2 to 3.4%

and 7.6 million people will be lifted out of extreme poverty in participating countries. This shows that Belt and Road cooperation is an effective contributor to the economic growth, higher living standards and infrastructure connectivity of countries and regions involved. It is changing the lives of many local people.

Friends & Partners

We have ushered in a new era for China-Russia relations. This year being the 70th anniversary of China-Russia diplomatic ties, President Xi Jinping visited Russia in early June and met President Putin for nearly the 30th time in six years. President Xi's visit set a new characterization of China-Russia relations, achieved new progress and set new targets for bilateral cooperation. China and Russia vowed to develop a comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for a new era, advance cooperation on major strategic projects, expand and deepen cooperation on technological innovation, and work to increase two-way trade to \$200 billion. The China-Russia relationship is at its best in history, with political mutual trust and strategic coordination reaching a new high.

We have worked with Europe to address global challenges. President Xi Jinping chose Europe as the destination of his first overseas trip this year. He met leaders from France, Germany and the EU, where they reached extensive consensus on global governance, multilateralism and free trade.

We have stepped up efforts to build a community with a shared future with neighbouring countries. China has improved relations with both Japan and India. President Xi Jinping met Prime Minister Shinzo Abe on the sidelines of the G20 Osaka Summit and reached a 10-point common understanding on further

Global issues require global responses. No country can go it alone, however mighty it may be. We must work together like rowers in the same boat in order to brave the waves and reach the shores of success.



President Xi and Prime Minister Modi will have an informal summit this year to chart the future course of China-India relations.

Chinese President Xi Jinping and India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi at their first informal summit in Wuhan in April 2018.

We have advanced high-quality Belt and Road cooperation. Adhering to the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, we have engaged in open, green and clean Belt and Road cooperation to deliver high-standard and sustainable outcomes beneficial to people's livelihood.

advancing bilateral relations. Prime Minister Abe invited President Xi to pay a state visit to Japan in spring next year. President Xi and Prime Minister Modi will have an informal summit this year to chart the future course of China-India relations.

The China-ASEAN strategic partnership is entering a mature phase. Negotiations on the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

are being brought forward and those on a China-Japan-ROK free trade agreement are picking up pace. The Shanghai Cooperation Organization is expanding its influence and becoming a good example of regional cooperation featuring unity, mutual trust, shared security, mutual benefit and inclusiveness.

We have elevated South-South cooperation to a new height. In September last year, over 50 leaders from China and Africa gathered at the FOCAC Beijing Summit to discuss China-Africa cooperation and jointly celebrated "a golden week of China-Africa friendship".

Over the past year, China has stayed firmly committed to the common good of the world and working with other countries together to face up to changes and turbulence and strengthen the force for peace and growth. In June, President Xi Jinping made unprecedented four overseas trips and attended more than 100 bilateral and multilateral events, making selfless efforts for

the cause of world peace and global governance. With concrete actions, President Xi has stayed true to the original aspiration and goals of China's diplomacy and demonstrated China's sense of responsibility and mission as a major country.

As President Xi Jinping pointed out, there are 1,000 reasons to make the China-US relations work, but not a single reason to derail them. Taking this opportunity, I would like to share a few observations.

China-US Relations

This year marks the 40th anniversary of China-US diplomatic relation. For us, the biggest revelation from this 40-year journey is this: China and the US both stand to gain from cooperation and lose from confrontation; and cooperation and dialogue is always better than friction and confrontation. China-US relations are now going through the most complex and sensitive period since diplomatic relations were formalized four decades ago. How things play out will

significantly impact the future of both countries and that of the world. As President Xi Jinping pointed out, there are 1,000 reasons to make the China-US relations work, but not a single reason to derail them. Taking this opportunity, I would like to share a few observations.

First, the challenges currently facing the US cannot be blamed on China. After 9/11, the US waged wars against Afghanistan and Iraq. Those two wars have left the US deeply mired in the turmoil of the Middle East, cost it trillions of dollars, and sapped its strategic strength. The 2008 global financial crisis exposed the deep-seated imbalances in the US economy and society. Problems such as economic disparity, widening wealth gap and aging infrastructure all have their own reasons, but none were caused by China. China should not be made a scapegoat for them.

Second, threat of tariffs and decoupling is not the solution. China has been engaging in the trade negotiations with the US in good faith to manage our differences. However, the negotiations should be on an equal footing, and their outcomes should be balanced, mutually beneficial, and demonstrate mutual respect and accommodation of each other's legitimate concerns. When its sovereignty and dignity are at stake, China must



safeguard its core interests. There is no way that China will accept a humiliating agreement that will hold back its development and national rejuvenation. The Chinese side is determined to safeguard its legitimate rights and interests. Nothing, be it maximum pressure or threat of another Cold War, will intimidate us.

Third, taking China as an enemy is not a rational approach. Viewing China as an enemy cannot be more unwise and would only lead to disastrous consequences. “Making America great again” and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation are two historic processes that may well go hand in hand. It is entirely possible for China and the US to help each other succeed and achieve “greatness” together.

When its sovereignty and dignity are at stake, China must safeguard its core interests. There is no way that China will accept a humiliating agreement that will hold back its development and national rejuvenation.

Recently, President Xi and President Trump had a successful meeting in Osaka, during which they exchanged views on the fundamental issues bearing on China-US relations and set out the future course for this relationship. The two sides agreed to continue pursuing a China-US relationship based on coordination, cooperation and stability and announced the resumption of trade consultations. These important understandings sent a positive message and are welcomed and supported by the international community. Now the task for both sides is to follow through on the principled consensus reached by the two presidents and keep to the right direction of China-US relations.

China@70: The Road Ahead

This year, we celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China. It has been seven decades of relentless progress despite trials and tribulations. Led by the Communist Party of China, we the Chinese people have made great achievements through self-reliance

and hard work, making China the second largest economy in the world, cultivating a middle-income population of over 400 million, and lifting some 800 million people out of poverty. By the end of 2020, we will have taken all rural residents living below the current poverty line out of poverty, putting an end to absolute poverty in our country and creating a miracle in the history of development and poverty reduction. We are also on course to attain the first centenary goal by 2020, i.e. completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects. The Chinese people are getting closer and closer to realizing their aspirations for a better life.

China’s development means opportunities and contributions to the world, rather than a challenge or threat. As President Xi Jinping has reaffirmed on many occasions, China’s door will not be closed, but will only open wider to the world. At the G20 Osaka Summit, President Xi Jinping announced further steps of opening up. I am confident that the world will come to see that China, instead of building walls or decoupling with other countries, will continue to bring down its tariff rates, shorten the negative lists, expand market access and make market rules more transparent. A more open China that actively interacts with the rest of the world will bring more opportunities, and make greater contributions to the world.

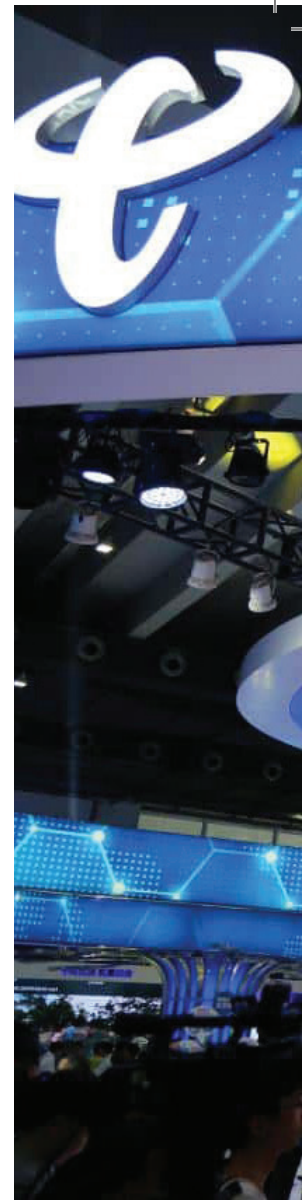
A more open China that actively interacts with the rest of the world will bring more opportunities, and make greater contributions to the world.

As a Chinese poem goes, “As we stand high and look far, the unstoppable tide of history, like in a mighty river, surges ever forward.” As we are about to enter the third decade of the 21st century, the journey ahead might be beset with dangerous rapids and storms, but China will stay its course and move forward by riding the waves and braving the storms. We will serve as an even stronger stabilizing force in this fast-changing world, injecting greater positive energy for the evolution of the international order and a more powerful impetus for global development.

THINKING SMART

China approves commercial use of 5G technology

Along with enhancing the experience for personal use, 5G will help governments and firms expedite the development and application of the technology. China has officially approved 5G commercial services, marking the start of a smart new era as the application of the superfast wireless technology helps connect more things, services and market players.



The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) granted commercial-use 5G licenses to the China Broadcasting Network and the country's top three telecom operators -- China Telecom, China Mobile and China Unicom.

The Future is Smart

The 5G technology can be about 100 times faster than the current 4G technology. "It's like rocket

speed," said Lin Jun, an insurance salesman who experienced the technology in the country's first 5G telecom service hall in downtown Beijing by downloading a 1.5-hour high-definition movie in just four seconds. "Playing mobile games is also so smooth," Mr Lin added.

Along with enhancing the experience for personal use, 5G will help local governments and firms expedite the development and application of the technology in education, medical services



The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) granted commercial-use 5G licenses to the China Broadcasting Network and the country's top three telecom operators - China Telecom, China Mobile and China Unicom.

and other fields, and in the industrial sector. Some metro lines in places such as Beijing and Zhengzhou are now covered with the 5G network, while doctors in Shanghai and Guangdong are

using 5G to help carry out diagnosis of patients and even operations.

China Mobile said it plans to offer 5G services in over 40 cities by the end of September. The technology's commercialization might generate direct economic output worth over 10.6 trillion yuan (\$1.53 trillion) and over three million jobs from 2020 to 2025, according to a report by the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT).

China has an Edge

A latecomer in most of the previous mobile communications technologies, China has seen

Along with enhancing the experience for personal use, 5G will help local governments and firms expedite the development and application of the technology in education, medical services and other fields, and in the industrial sector.

leapfrogging development in 5G technology. China has been a pioneer in conducting 5G technology research and development (R&D) and has been accelerating the R&D and industrialization of 5G equipment in recent years. The country ranks among the top countries worldwide in 5G medium frequency band equipment, terminal chips and smartphones, according to Gong Daning, a senior engineer with the CAICT. Chinese companies had topped the global rank in terms of the number of 5G standard essential patent applications till May, accounting for over 30% of the world's total.

Analysts attribute China's fast progress in 5G technology to Chinese firms' heavy spending on R&D, the country's increasingly sound mobile communications industrial chain and an expanding market. China's 5G industry has built a competitive edge by combining independent innovation and open cooperation, the MIIT said.



A Shared Market

Foreign enterprises including Nokia, Ericsson, Qualcomm and Intel have been deeply involved in the experiment of the technologies, and China's 5G is ready for commercial use thanks to the joint efforts from various parties, according to the MIIT. China launched a 5G promotion team in 2013, which included many foreign enterprises to conduct joint research and tests, according to Mr Gong.

China welcomes enterprises at home and abroad to actively participate in the building, application and promotion of its 5G network and share the sector's development dividends, said Miao Wei, head of the MIIT.

"The success of 5G comes from close coordination within the industrial chain, and we are prepared to offer full support to the commercialization of 5G technologies in China," Qualcomm China Chairman Meng Pu said in a statement.

The company will further integrate with China's related industries, and expand partnership ecosystem to share opportunities and empower each other for a connected smart future, Mr Meng said.

The green light is good news for the Chinese and global related markets, as China's huge market scale will benefit the development of global 5G and mobile communications ecosystem, according to Zhao Juntao, president of Ericsson China.

"We have been looking forward to this day, as it will offer fresh opportunities for us all," Mr Zhao said.

Analysts attribute China's fast progress in 5G technology to Chinese firms' heavy spending on R&D, the country's increasingly sound mobile communications industrial chain and an expanding market.

HUAWEI 5G UNLOCKS POTENTIAL OF VR IN CHINA



The International Horticultural Exhibition 2019, currently underway in Beijing, is covered by 5G network provided by Huawei. With data transferred in real time via 5G technology, visitors can wear VR glasses to see a bird's-eye view of the 503-hectare park, sent by camera-fitted drones. VR projects are mushrooming across the country. Huawei believes that 5G technology will provide its customers unprecedented experience. Among the 10 5G applications the Chinese tech giant released earlier in a report --- 5G unlocks a world of opportunities, VR tops the chart as a “killer” technology.

5G, a Game Changer

VR is not a new concept for the Chinese. VR arcades and kiosks have been springing up in cities all over the country. In Beijing, one can

spend 100 yuan (\$14.8) to play the latest VR game ‘Beat Saber’ for three rounds at VR kiosks in many departmental stores. However, latency, a delay in the network, is by far the major obstacle for stable VR experience. Rendering, the process in which a computer processes data to produce and display an image, is another vexing bottleneck in VR projects.

Last year, all China’s three major mobile carriers – China Mobile, China Unicom and China Telecom – said VR is expected to be among the first 5G services, hoping to incorporate VR into many aspects of daily life like health care, schools, public services, entertainment and more

In Sichuan Province, some hospitals plan to have VR broadcast in the newborn intensive care unit, allowing anxious parents to “stand by” their babies anytime they want.

Under 5G, the overall latency is 5 to 8 milliseconds, much shorter than the 20 milliseconds benchmark for rendering a nausea-free VR experience, said Jin Yuzhi, president of Huawei Transmission Network Product Line.

Meanwhile, a VR system renders the scene on a remote server and streams it to the headset, eliminating the need for a powerful CPU and making the VR experience more affordable, Mr Jin said.

Ren Zhengfei, founder and president of Huawei, recently reiterated his confidence in the company's leading position in 5G development, and its faith in supporting 5G-based applications. The US' restrictions will not affect Huawei's high-end products, particularly in the 5G sector, said Mr Ren in an interview with Chinese media. Mr Ren said Huawei should not be restricted just because of its leading technology position. "Our work is to benefit the whole of humankind," he said.

Building a VR Ecosystem

China is trying to build a new industry ecosystem with concerted efforts to boost the development of VR, as one of the key application scenarios in the 5G era. The Chinese authorities have noted that scientific and technological innovation holds the key to development, and VR will be part of the picture. Mobile carriers, content providers and developers are expecting to make VR more accessible to the public.

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In January, Huawei released the 5G Cloud VR in China. "On the eve of the exponential growth of 5G, this service can nurture a large number of

Cloud VR applications," said Peter Zhou, chief marketing officer for Huawei Wireless Solution.

The Potential of 5G

A report by the Global System for Mobile Communications Association said China would become the world's largest 5G market, with 460 million users of the 5G networks by 2025.

China's VR market expanded 164% year on year to reach 16 billion yuan in 2017. The market is likely to exceed 90 billion yuan by 2020, according to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology.

Sun Wenbo, chief executive officer of LetinVR, a VR company based in Beijing, believes 5G will be a game changer as the technology provides users with stable high-quality VR experience, and makes application of VR easier in such fields as education, eSports, live broadcast, and remote business collaboration, among others.

In April, surgeons in the city of Gaozhou in Guangdong Province successfully conducted a cardiac surgery with help from experts 400 km away, who monitored the process with a VR model of the patient's heart on a live feed via a 5G network.

In Sichuan Province, some hospitals plan to have VR broadcast in intensive care units for the newborn, allowing anxious parents to “stand by” their babies anytime they want.

Reliable high-speed 5G networks enable complex inter-platform coordination, giving all participants in the ecosystem the ability to deploy innovations and service updates in a continuous cycle, Sun said.

"In VR, if mobile carriers, content providers and developers are a team, Huawei is our team leader," Mr Sun said.



India needs to take independent and inclusive decision on 5G

Senior Chinese diplomat says Huawei has cutting-edge technology and will best facilitate India's realisation of its dream of becoming a digital economy and building competitiveness.



During their last month's meeting at the G20 summit in Osaka, Japan, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi and US President Donald Trump discussed measures to explore collaboration between the two countries in the 5G telecommunications technology. Amid pressure on New Delhi from Washington to ban Chinese telecom giant Huawei over security concerns of these networks, three days after the meeting between Mr Modi and Mr Trump, Yang Yanyi, a member of the foreign affairs panel

of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference national committee, addressed a press conference in New Delhi. She urged that the Indian government to take an "independent" and "inclusive" decision on accessing the latest wireless technology, and asserted that Huawei would be a good fit to achieve India's dream of a digital economy.

"I will repeat this, I have full confidence that the government here will make an independent decision for the best interest of India and also

for the common interest of us all," Ms Yang, former Chinese Ambassador to the European Union, said.

Huawei Can Deliver

Saying that Huawei has cutting-edge technology and will best facilitate India's realisation of its dream of becoming a digital economy and building up competitiveness, Ms Yang argued that there is a need to "guard against the attempt of some forces in the world, in the West, to monopolise science and technology." Ms Yang was referring to the fact that US officials as part of a larger trade war have been telling partners to freeze out Huawei.

"Some of them could not stomach the fact that developing countries can also excel in science and technology and innovation. They should feel a sense of shame to exert state power to attack and suppress private competitive Chinese companies," Ms Yang added.

Another member of the Chinese delegation, Zhu Feng, a professor of international relations at Nanjing University, said that the ban on Huawei was a "sign of panic" that Chinese firms would start mushrooming in high-tech areas like Huawei. "The Huawei ban is totally illegal and unfair...Where is the loophole for leaking security?" he asked.

US-CHINA TRADE WAR: Re-starting talks a positive development

The tension over the rollout of the 5G technology is a part of the bigger trade war that is underway between China and the US. Trade talks between the two nations broke down in early May when President Donald Trump accused Beijing of making a U-turn on commitments to change its laws to enact sweeping economic and trade reforms. Last month, however, the US and China signed an agreement to put further tariff increases on hold and to resume bilateral negotiations. This amounts to a ceasefire which marks the end of the first round of the US-China trade war. In fact, Mr Trump met his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping in Osaka, and indicated that the US is willing to take a softer line on Huawei.

Referring to the meeting, Ms Yang said the decision to restart talks was a positive for global markets. "Cooperation is better than conflict and dialogue is better than confrontation. China and the US have overriding common interests. Hope negotiating teams can work out differences and reach an agreeable conclusion," she noted. She emphasised that the US had benefited enormously due to trade with China. Since 1979, the US-China trade has increased by 258%.



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DECODING XINJIANG SITUATION: SIFTING RUMOURS & FACTS

A few western media publications, international leaders and separatists who live outside China have made it their mission to spread falsehoods about China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. They claim that China's policies are detrimental to the wellbeing of the Muslim residents of the region and that the government is wiping out the history and culture of the Uyghur ethnic group.

Here is a point-by-point rebuttal of the myths and falsehoods that are being spread by these people.



The Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in northwest China has long been an inseparable part of the nation's territory. China's policies in XUAR are its internal affair, and no other country has any right to interfere in the region. However, to show China's openness and transparency in its policies on religion and

ethnic groups, the Chinese government has released information, especially on XUAR, which refute the untrue reports that appeared in some international publications.

For example, the State Council Information Office (SCIO) in March released a white paper:

According to China's Constitution, all ethnic groups in China are equal. The State protects the rights and interests of these groups and upholds and develops a relationship of equality, unity and assistance among all of China's ethnic groups.

The Fight Against Terrorism and Extremism and Human Rights Protection in Xinjiang. The white paper elaborates on the origins of terrorism and extremism in XUAR, the current anti-terrorism and de-radicalization policies, especially in the vocational education and training centers, and the improvements that have been made in every field in the region.

However, despite China's efforts to inform the world on what is happening in XUAR, a few Western media publications and politicians insist on making up and spreading fake news about the region. Separatists living overseas also use this chance to spread rumours about XUAR for their personal gains.

We take a close look at some of the rumours in overseas social media and also list the facts given by the Chinese government, senior officials, the

above-mentioned SCIO white paper, and foreign diplomats and reporters who visited XUAR several times in the last few years.

Rumour: People in XUAR were sent to the vocational training centers for being Muslims.

Truth: Western media reported that ethnic Uyghur people were sent to "camps" by the Chinese government. But there are no "camps" in XUAR. China's foreign ministry have reiterated that Xinjiang has been making intensive counter-terrorism and de-radicalization efforts, including expanding education opportunities and aid for the people through vocational education and training centers in accordance with the law. Trainees at the vocational training centers are guilty of minor crimes, and the training is aimed at preventing them from falling victim to terrorism and extremism, and to nip terrorist activities in the bud.

Shohrat Zakir, chairman of the Xinjiang regional government, said on the sidelines of this year's Two Sessions in Beijing that XUAR is a victim of terrorism and extremism. He added that the vocational education and training centers aim to fundamentally erase the environment that leads to the rise of terrorism and extremism. "It is not targeting specific ethnic groups or specific religions. Instead, it is targeting the three forces of violent terrorist crimes, extremism and separatism," Mr Zakir said.



No Mistreatment in Xinjiang Training Centres

Rumour: Many Western media outlets reported that one million Uyghurs “are believed to be held” in XUAR’s training centers.

Truth: Mr Zakir denied claims that there are over one million people in vocational training centers in Xinjiang. He added that “in general, trainees in the centers will decrease in number, and one day, the centers will disappear when society no longer needs them.”

Rumour: People in the training centers are mistreated.

Truth: Many foreign diplomats and some foreign media have been invited to visit Xinjiang and the training centers. After talking with the trainees and seeing their lives in the centers, they said that no one has been mistreated.

A media group from Indonesia and Malaysia was invited to visit Xinjiang in March. After visiting a few training centers in Kashi and Hotan in southern Xinjiang, Rahimy Bin A Rahim from Malaysia told the *Global Times* that he found the trainees in these two centres are in good health and enjoy the freedom to do what they want.

Rumour: Uyghurs are badly treated in Xinjiang.

Truth: According to China’s Constitution, all ethnic groups in China are equal. The State protects the rights and interests of these groups and upholds and develops a relationship of equality, unity and assistance among all of China’s ethnic groups. China also offers preferential policies on education and poverty alleviation work to support the development of places where the population is mainly made up of ethnic minority groups. For example, students from ethnic groups appearing for the national college entrance exams are given extra marks. Many rural residents in Xinjiang, who are poor, have moved into new houses built with the aid of the local government.

Rumour: Terrorism in Xinjiang is not as serious as the Chinese government has claimed.

Truth: Separatism is the hotbed in which terrorism and extremism take root in Xinjiang. For a long time, terrorist and extremist forces have been beating the drum for separatist activities by

distorting, fabricating and falsifying the history of Xinjiang, exaggerating the cultural differences between different the ethnic groups, instigating isolation and hatred and advocating religious extremism. Incomplete statistics show that from 1990 to the end of 2016, separatist, terrorist and extremist forces launched thousands of terrorist attacks in Xinjiang, killing large numbers of innocent people and hundreds of police officers, and causing immeasurable damage to property.



Uyghur People are Members of the Chinese Family

Rumour: Uyghurs are descendants of Turks.

Truth: According to the white paper, the Uyghur ethnic group came into being in the long process of migration and ethnic integration; they are not descendants of the Turks. “The main ancestors of the Uyghurs were the Ouigour people living on the Mongolian Plateau during the Sui Dynasty (581-618) and Tang Dynasty (618-907). Historically, to resist oppression and slavery by the Turks, the Ouigour people united with some of the Tiele tribes to form the Ouigour tribal alliance.”

In 1934, Xinjiang issued a government order stipulating the standard Chinese name for Uyghur, which for the first time expressed the accurate meaning of “Uyghur” to maintain unity among the people. Scholars in Xinjiang have also reached a consensus on this view. Yasheng

Sidike, mayor and deputy Party chief of Urumqi, wrote in the *Urumqi Evening Post* on August 20, 2018: “The Uyghur people are members of the Chinese family, not descendants of the Turks, let alone anything to do with Turkish people..... The fallacies that claim ‘East Turkistan is our country’ and ‘Uyghur as natives of Xinjiang’ are ridiculous, ignorant and condemnable”.

“Uyghurs are not Turks,” Maimaitizunong Abdukirim, a professor at the Kashi University in Xinjiang, was quoted by *Huaxia Dili*, the Chinese edition of *National Geographic*, in 2014. He said that linguistically the Uyghur language belongs to the Turkic language group, but “it is not related by blood.”

Rumour: Xinjiang regional government has interfered with local Muslims’ religious freedom.

Truth: China’s Constitution regulates that all Chinese citizens enjoy freedom of religious belief. The Xinjiang regional government protects residents’ religious freedom in accordance with laws. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Geng Shuang said in a press conference on June 24 that people of all ethnic groups in China enjoy full religious freedom. The number of religious believers has reached 200 million and among them, 20 million are Muslims.

Xinjiang now has 24,400 mosques, which means one mosque for every 530 Muslims, while the number of mosques in the US is less than one-tenth of that in Xinjiang. A Pew Research Center

survey conducted in July 2017 showed that 75% of Muslim respondents said there is a lot of discrimination against Muslims in the US.

Uyghur’s Culture is Intact

Rumour: The Xinjiang government is wiping out the history and culture of the Uyghur ethnic group.

Truth: Twelve media representatives from countries, including Egypt, Turkey, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, visited Xinjiang from January 9 to 16, 2019. Mumtaz Zahra Baloch, Charge D’affaires at the Pakistani Embassy in China, told the *Global Times*: “During this visit, I did not find any instance of forced labour or cultural and religious repression.”

“The Uyghur culture, as demonstrated by their language, music and dance, is very much part of the life of the people in Xinjiang. We saw that in official establishments, airports, subway stations, police stations or hotels the Uyghur language is widely used. Even the copies of the Koran that we saw in the mosques and the Islamic center were translated into the Uyghur language. The most visible sign of protection of Uyghur culture by the government is the government-run bilingual kindergarten schools where children learn Putonghua as well as Uyghur language and culture from a very young age.”



Xinjiang scores high on minority, human rights

China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR) gives great importance to the protection of minority rights and has made remarkable achievements in social development and human rights protection, a Chinese expert said in Geneva recently.

Chen Tong, president of the law school under the Xinjiang Normal University, made the remarks during a side event on China's human rights protection of ethnic minorities at the 41st session of the UN Human Rights Council.

Between 1978 and 2016, Xinjiang's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita increased from 313 yuan (\$46) to 40,427 yuan (\$5,882), up by 128.2 times, he added.

"Among the representatives to the National People's Congress from Xinjiang, more than 60 percent are ethnic minorities," Mr Chen said at the event sponsored by the China Society for Human Rights Studies.

Xinjiang Growth Story

Between 1978 and 2016, Xinjiang's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita increased from 313 yuan (\$46) to 40,427 yuan (\$5,882), up by 128.2 times, he added.

By the end of 2016, there are 15,721 health institutions and 51,000 doctors in Xinjiang, higher than the national average, Mr Chen said, adding that there is one mosque for every 530 Muslims in Xinjiang, which has satisfied normal religious needs of local people.

As for the vocational education and training centers in Xinjiang, the expert said that they were



launched in accordance with the law to help those who were swayed by the tenets of extremism and terrorism to return to mainstream by imparting professional skills, and integrating them into society.

The centers are not different from those institutions in western countries, which deal with crimes or terrorism such as "early intervention," "de-extremization" and "community correction" facilities, he said. He added that these centers in Xinjiang are China's contribution to the world's anti-terrorism efforts.

The centers are not different from those institutions in western countries, which deal with crimes or terrorism such as "early intervention," "de-extremization" and "community correction" facilities, he said.

Xinjiang is an inseparable part of China: White Paper



The surge in religious extremism across the world has led to the growth of radicalism in the region, says a new white paper

The State Council Information Office on July 21 issued a white paper on the history of China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Saying that China is a unified multiethnic country, the document entitled *Historical Matters Concerning Xinjiang* stated categorically that Xinjiang's various ethnic groups have long been a part of the country, and that the region's development has been closely related to that of the nation.

However, in more recent times, hostile forces in and outside China, especially separatists, religious extremists and terrorists, have tried to split the country and break it apart by distorting history and facts, the document said.

An Inalienable Part

Xinjiang has long been an inseparable part of the Chinese territory. It has never been "East



Turkistan.” The Uygur ethnic group was formed through a long process of migration and integration, the white paper said.

“In Xinjiang, different cultures and religions coexist, and ethnic cultures have been fostered and developed along with the Chinese civilization. Islam is neither an indigenous nor the only belief system of the Uygur people. It has taken root in the Chinese culture, and has also developed in the country,” the document said.

A Battle for Justice

The surge in religious extremism around the world has led to religious extremism in Xinjiang.

This, the paper added, has resulted in an increasing number of incidents of terror and violence. “Xinjiang’s fight against terrorism and extremism is a battle for justice and civilization against evil and barbaric forces. As such it deserves support, respect and understanding,” the document said.

The white paper added that some countries, organizations and individuals have double standards when it comes to terrorism and human rights and they are the ones that have unjustifiably criticised Xinjiang’s efforts. This kind of criticism betrays the basic conscience and justice of humanity, and will be repudiated by all genuine champions of justice and progress, it said.

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REFORMS@

40

YEARS

WIN-WIN COOPERATION

In retrospect, opening-up and cooperation was the major driving force of revitalizing the international economic trade. At present, opening-up and cooperation is a realistic requirement for reviving the world's economy. In future, opening-up and cooperation will be the demand of the time for promoting the continuous progress of society.

Forty years since the reforms and opening-up, China insists on an open-door policy. This means that the nation wants to develop not just for itself, but also for the benefit of the world. In pursuit of an open strategy of mutual benefit and win-win result, China is trying to build a new model of international relations that rejects conflict, and is based on mutual respect and win-win cooperation. Based on the principle of developing and sharing together, China is implementing high-level policies of free trade and investment to promote an open pattern of mutual linkage and aid.

In recent years, China's contribution to the growth of the world economy has been at 30%, which has made the country an important engine of driving the world economy toward revival and growth and efficiently promoting the re-balance of the world economy.

The first edition of China International Import Expo (CIIE) in 2018 was attended by business people from 172 countries, regions and international organizations. More than 3,600 enterprises participated in the expo. Over 400,000 domestic and foreign buyers attended the expo for procurement negotiations, with a total transaction of \$57.8 billion.

Having benefited a lot from the reforms and opening-up, China will keep walking down the road unflinchingly. Irrespective of the world situation, China will never cease to promote a higher level of opening up, building an open world economy, and forging a community with a shared future for mankind.



▲ The retail industry is one of the most open sectors in China. The Swedish furniture and household items retailer, IKEA, opened its first store in Shanghai in 1998. The retailer's entry opened the doors for other transnational retail companies into the country. When IKEA opened its store in Beijing, the company sold all goods it had on the store racks within two weeks. IKEA now has more than 20 stores in China. The photograph shows the IKEA Shopping Mall of Hangzhou city in Zhejiang province.

With deeper reforms and opening-up, people-to-people exchanges between China and other countries have strengthened and expanded. More and more people have started appreciating Chinese culture and language. Learning the language and listening to stories at a Confucius Institute has become popular. By 2017, China established 137 Confucius institutes and 130 Confucius classrooms in countries that are participating in the Belt and Road project. The photograph shows a Chinese teacher teaching at a Confucius Institute in Islamabad, Pakistan. ▲



The Ahdab Oil Field Project in Iraq is the first foreign oil cooperative project by Chinese enterprises. The total investment is of about \$3 billion. On June 21, 2011, the first phase of the three-million-ton production capacity succeeded for the first time in producing the first barrel of commercial crude oil. In 2015, the operation output of the plant touched 7.18 million tons; by 2017, the project had a stable production for four consecutive years. Moreover, the project provided job opportunities to the local people, supplied fuel for the Zubaidi Power Plant, the biggest newly built power plant in Iraq, which support 60% power supply for Iraqi capital Baghdad. The photographs show the Ahdab Oil Field in Iraq in 2012.



Under the Gold Brick cooperative mechanism, several enterprises from the Fujian province have invested in foreign countries, not just to expand their own businesses but also help the local economy of their destination nation. In 2011, the Fuyao Glass Group invested \$200 million in building a new factory in Russia with 90% local Russian employees. On September 7, 2013, the first stage of one million sets of automotive safety glass project began its operations. If completed, the company's production capacity would reach 3.5 million sets. The photograph shows the workshop of Fuyao Glass Group.

In 2014, the China Communications Construction Group invested \$1.4 billion in building the Colombo port city, making it so far the largest foreign investment project in Sri Lanka. The port city project of 5.65 million square meters is expected to create 83,000 job opportunities, and also attract investments from India, Singapore, Malaysia and China. It would also increase the number of tourists visiting Sri Lanka in the future. The photograph shows the city's development plan.





▶ On October 24, 2014, 22 original member states, including China, India and Singapore, signed a contract in Beijing to establish the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank. Until now, the Bank has 87 member states. AIIB's important mission is two-fold: How to change the high saving into big investment in Asia, and how to fill the enormous gap of infrastructure investment in Asian developing countries. The photograph shows the AIIB headquarters in Beijing's Financial Street.

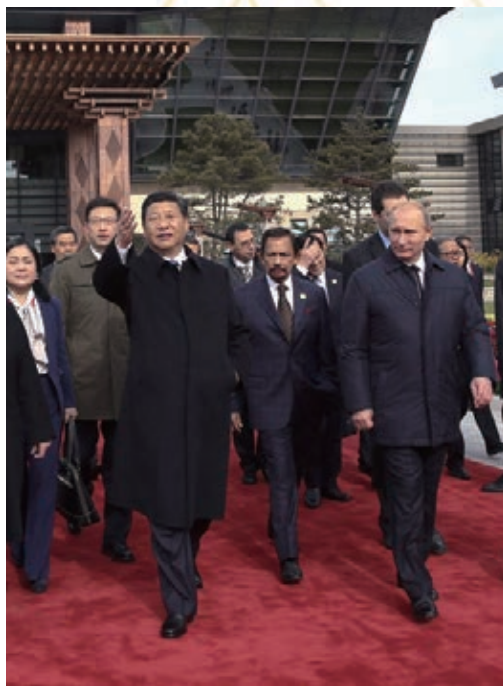


▶ The China-CEEC Investment and Trade Expo has taken place in Ningbo city of Zhejiang province for four consecutive years. The fourth Expo of 2018 announced and initiated the establishment of the first "16+1" economic and trade demonstration zone in Ningbo. The photograph shows the first China-CEEC Investment and Trade Expo in Ningbo, which was held from June 8 to June 12, 2015.



▶ The Golden Eagle Oil Field is a new oil field of the China National Offshore Oil Corporation in United Kingdom's North Sea, and also the largest project of the UK Continental Shelf for many years. It was put into production ahead of schedule on October 30, 2014. The production capacity of the field is over 57 million barrels of oil. The photograph shows the Golden Eagle Oil Field.





▲ On November 11, 2014, the 22nd Informal APEC Leaders meeting was held in Beijing. The conclave announced the Beijing Agenda and the Statement on the 25th Anniversary of APEC. Based on the spirit of mutual confidence, compatibility and win-win cooperation, all parties said that they were determined to build the Asian dream of development and prosperity. The photograph shows Chinese President Xi Jinping and other leaders on their way to plant Asia-Pacific partnership trees.



▶ In January 2015, the first 10 specially designed storage boxes to preserve Ebola vaccines was successfully launched. This project is developed by Qingdao Aucma Company Limited and the US' Bill Gates-funded Global Good. These boxes can maintain a temperature of -60° to -80° for 120 to 144 hours even in tropical conditions, providing the World Health Organization a solution for refrigerated storage of vaccines that its needs in the Ebola-epidemic area of West Africa. The photograph shows Africans using the storage boxes.



▲ The Yamal LNG project is the largest overseas oil-gas Sino-Russian cooperation project. In 2014, when the devaluation of Russian ruble put the project in a difficult situation, the China Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of China offered it \$12 billion. This timely intervention improved the status of Yamal LNG's net assets, making it an example of the Belt and Road financing. The photograph shows the construction site.



▶ The Silk Road is a road of cultural exchange, connecting both ends of Europe and Asia. It integrated the ancient eastern and western cultures and led to the development of a series of ancient cities and cultural relics. Xi'an, the starting point of the Silk Road in ancient China, is a historic site of the Silk Road. China designated 2015 as the tourism year of "Beautiful China Silk Road". The photograph shows the launch ceremony of the tourism year of "Beautiful China Silk Road" in Xi'an.



▲ On September 26, 2015, the UN Development Summit was held at UN headquarters in New York. At the high-level meeting, President Xi Jinping spoke on China's development idea which has fairness, openness, comprehensiveness, and innovation at its core.

The China-Kazakhstan (Lianyungang Port) joint venture logistics cooperation base is the first major project of the co-building of the Belt and Road program. The project marks the positive beginning of land and maritime joint transportation between the two countries. The photograph shows the China-Kazakhstan (Lianyungang Port) logistics base and container terminal. ▶



▶ The Shanghai Disneyland Park is the first Disneyland Theme Park in the Chinese mainland, also the sixth in the world. It has entertained 10 million tourists in 11 months since its opening. The global CEO of Disney, Robert Iger, came to Shanghai as a reporter in 1979. He knew about the reform and opening up of China, and was keen to invest in the country. In 1999, he came to China for the promotion of the Disneyland project, and finally realized his dream in 2016. The photograph shows the inauguration of Shanghai Disneyland Park on June 16, 2016.





▶ The port of Piraeus, located at the suburb of Athens in Greece, has the country's highest annual container output. In April, 2016, China purchased 67% shares of the Port at 700 million euros (approximately 5 billion yuan). Nowadays, electronics and textiles from various places in China reach central and eastern Europe via this port, reducing the land travel time by seven to 10 days. The photograph shows the full view of the port of Piraeus.



▲ 2016 marked the 400th anniversary of the death of literary masters Shakespeare and Tang Xianzu. In April 2016, the hometown of Tang Xianzu – Fuzhou city of Jiangxi province – put up Peony Pavilion and Handan Dream at Stratford-upon-Avon in England, the hometown of Shakespeare. The performance of the legends in ancient China with graceful and long-standing Chinese Kun Opera promoted mutual learning between Chinese operas and the Western world of dramas. The photograph shows the performance of Handan Dream at Stratford-upon-Avon.



▶ The port of Gwadar in Pakistan was originally a small fishing town with poor infrastructure and a population less than 100,000. But according to new plans, it will be transformed into a coastal free economic zone by 2050. It also serves as an important station along the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. The photograph shows the under-construction of Gwadar Port.



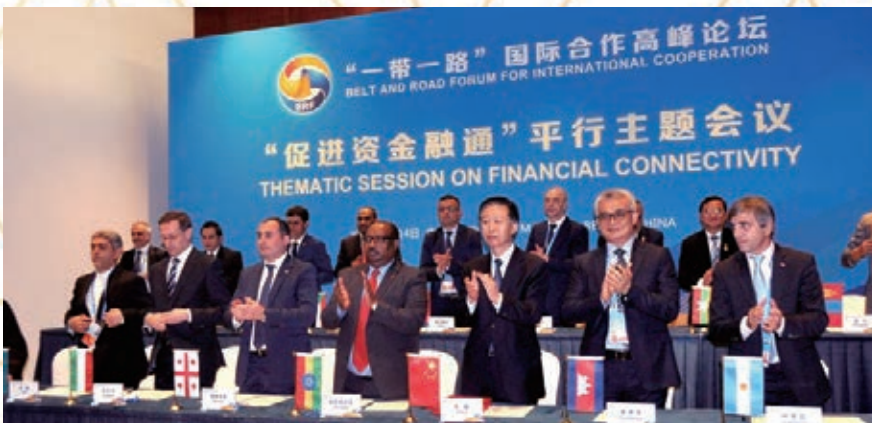
▲ On September 4, 2016, the 11th summit of G20 was held in Hangzhou city of Zhejiang province. The summit led to the Hangzhou Consensus, which emphasized “a closer partnership among G20 with hand-in-hand efforts to convey confidence in the growth of world economy.” It opened a new era of China's participation in the world economy management. The photograph shows Chinese President Xi Jinping delivering the opening speech.



► In the five years since the “Belt and Road” initiative was proposed, China has signed free trade agreements with 13 joint development countries. China’s investments, as part of the “Belt and Road” project, include the Mombasa-Nairobi Railway, the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway, the China-Thailand Railway, and the Hungary-Serbia Railway. With an annual increase of 7.2% and a direct investment of \$70 billion, these projects effectively promote the win-win economic cooperation between China and the countries involved in them. The photograph shows the negotiation of the China-Georgia Free Trade Agreement during the first Belt and Road International Cooperation Summit Forum in May 2017.



▲ In February 2013, China Merchants Group participated in the transformation of the Djibouti Port Company by purchasing 23.5% of its shares. To improve the increasingly overcrowded situation of the old port of Djibouti, China and Djibouti planned together to make use of the concessional loans by the Export-Import Bank of China. The \$580 million investment in the new multifunctional pier has enhanced the competitiveness of the new port. The photograph shows the new port of Djibouti.



▲ China and the other participating countries in the Belt and Road program have promoted the construction of a diversified financing system. All these efforts are of great significance in improving the world economy, eliminating poverty and fighting climate change. The photograph shows the representatives of China, Russia, Georgia, Switzerland, and other countries signing the Guideline for the Belt and Road Financing on May 14, 2017.



On May 15, 2017, the Round Table Summit of the First Belt and Road International Cooperation Summit Forum was held at the International Convention Center of Yanxi Lake in Beijing. The participants discussed the steps needed to synergize the Belt and Road policies and other strategies on how to improve connectivity, and how to promote people-to-people exchange. A joint communique was also released at the summit. The photograph shows the Round Table Summit of the First Belt and Road International Cooperation Summit Forum on May 15, 2017. ▲



▲ From September 3 to September 5, 2017, the Ninth Meeting of BRICS Leaders was held in Xiamen, Fujian. Chinese President Xi Jinping hosted the meeting in which he and other BRICS leaders discussed the BRICS cooperation experience, drew up the blueprint for the future, and started the second “golden decade” of BRICS cooperation. As the host country, China also proposed the cooperation idea of “BRICS+” and held dialogues with emerging market countries as well as developing countries.



▶ On July 31, 2017, the Broadcast Exhibition Season of Beijing Movies and TV Dramas in Africa held its grand launch ceremony in the Zambian capital Lusaka. The African audience enjoyed 17 movies and 400 episodes of TV dramas in English, French, Portuguese, Swahili, Hausa, Yoruba, and Ugandan. The exhibition helped Africans to further understand and experience China through movies and TV dramas. The Broadcast Exhibition Season was a move to promote the connection among Belt and Road countries. The photograph shows the launch ceremony of the 2017 Broadcast Exhibition Season of Beijing Movies and TV Dramas in Africa.



▲ In October 2012, the China to Europe train started its test run. On October 28, 2017, the first special train customised for retail goods began to operate. Loaded with products produced or purchased by the Decathlon Group in China, the train began its journey of 10,815 kilometers to the important logistics town of Douges in France, from where the products would be distributed to various places in Europe. The photograph shows the special train starting from Wuhan, China, on October 28, 2017.



▲ The GOE project, a national project of Egypt, covers an area of more than five square kilometers, and is by far the largest-scale cement production line project in the world cement industry. On December 18, 2017, the symbolic Line 4 of the project began with the owner of the project attending the ignition ceremony. After the cement project was put into production, the price of cement in Egypt declined by 25% to 30%. The photograph shows the world's largest-scale cement production line project being built by the Chengdu Institute of China National Building Material, a subsidiary of the China Building Material Group.



▲ In 2018, the first CIIE (China International Import Expo) was held in Shanghai from November 5 to November 10. It was the first national expo in China with import as the theme. 3600 enterprises from over 130 countries signed a contract to participate in the Expo. The picture shows Chinese President Xi Jinping taking a group photo with foreign leaders attending the Expo before the opening ceremony.

On January 1, 2018, the Addis Ababa-Djibouti Railway, jointly built by the China Railway Engineering Group co Ltd and the China Railway Construction Co. Ltd began its commercial operation. The 752.7 km line connects the capitals of Ethiopia and Djibouti in East Africa. The railway line has adopted Chinese standards and equipment and is the first modern electrified railway in East Africa. After its inauguration, the transport time from Addis Ababa to Djibouti has reduced from three days to 10 hours. During the first six months of operation, the railway transported 55,000 passengers. In July 2018, the passenger volume sharply increased. The photograph shows the train driver entering the cabin.





▶ The 18th Meeting of the Council of Heads of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was held at the Qingdao International Convention Center in Shandong province in June 2018. It was the first summit after the expansion of the SCO member states. The SCO is a comprehensive regional cooperation organization. The economic output and population of the SCO member states are respectively 20% and 40% of the world. The photograph shows the Qingdao Summit of SCO.



▶ In May 2015, the China Electric Power Construction Group signed a \$2 billion contract of NOOR II and III Solar-Thermal Power Stations project in Morocco. Covering an area of 750 hectares and with an installed capacity of 150 MW, NOOR is so far a tower solar-thermal power project with the largest unit capacity in the world and also a representative co-building project of the Belt and Road program by China and Morocco. At 243 meters, the tower is the highest one in the world. In January 2018, NOOR II project successfully managed to connect to the electricity connection. In March 2018, NOOR III project was completed. The project would meet 50% power requirement of Morocco and enable more than one million households in Morocco to use clean energy and export the surplus electric power to Europe. The photograph shows the Tower Solar-Thermal Power Stations of NOOR III.



▶ Since the launch of the “Panda Walking the World, Beautiful Sichuan” in July 2016, similar theme walks have taken place in more than 10 countries or regions. The walk was launched to promote tourism in Sichuan with the beautiful animal as the theme. The program usually includes Panda dancing, interesting Panda-colored paintings, amazing traditional performances, and delicious foods. The photograph shows “Panda Walking the World, Beautiful Sichuan” program in Tel Aviv, Israel, in July 5, 2018.



▶ On September 3, 2018, Chinese President Xi Jinping and his wife Peng Liyuan held a banquet to welcome the foreign leaders and their wives attending the Beijing summit of the China-Africa Cooperation Forum. The photograph shows President Xi and his wife taking a group photo with foreign leaders and their wives at the huge Suzhou embroidery fresco of the Great Wall before the start of the banquet.

CPC
@98

UPHOLDING SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS

The Communist Party of China is different from other political parties of the world. It is rare to find a political party that consistently conducts self-examination, eliminates internal problems in a time-bound manner, and strictly punishes its corrupt members.

It was the summer of 1921. Twelve Communist Party of China (CPC) members were forced to leave a small building in the French concession area of Shanghai. They had just concluded the first National Congress of the CPC, marking a new chapter in the history of the country. In the last 98 years of its existence, the Party has led China to the center stage of the world and increased its membership massively (50 to 90 million). China has developed from an impoverished country

to become the world's second-largest economy with a GDP worth 90 trillion yuan (\$13.1 trillion). While China has become richer and stronger, the CPC and socialism with Chinese characteristics have helped the country to maintain stability and vitality even in the face of global challenges.

"We believe China must have a bright future," wrote Fang Zhimin, a CPC martyr, in his last essay before his death in 1935. The essay, which



Over 1000 people played the traditional Chinese instrument guzheng to celebrate the 98th anniversary of the founding of CPC at the Xinghai Conservatory of Music in Guangzhou in Guangdong Province.

is still remembered by many CPC members, was read aloud at a high-level symposium of the Party in 2018. Ever since the establishment of the Party, communism has been its supreme ideal, with thousands of people devoting their lives to achieving that goal. This ideal, which unites all Party members, has been rock solid for 98 years. The report delivered at the 19th National Congress of the CPC also stressed on the fact that the original aspiration and mission of Chinese communists is to seek happiness for the people and rejuvenation of the nation. However, achieving the goal of national rejuvenation will take more than drum beating and gong clanging. The Party, therefore, focuses on carrying a series of great struggles with new characteristics.

At the 19th National Congress of the CPC, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Xi Jinping called for continuing the Long March into the new era. During the original Long March (1934 and 1936), the CPC surprised the world its firm ideals and convictions. Today, the spirit of the “Long March” is still intact and it encourages and guides all Party members.

In Marxism, We Trust

The CPC will never abandon its faith in and commitment to Marxism. Unlike what is described in the “China collapse theory,” the

nation is doing the opposite by increasing its composite national strength and improving the living standard of the people. It has been proved that the nation has been achieving positive results by only being guided by Marxism, and steadily forging ahead on the road of socialism.

China held a gathering in May 2018 to celebrate the 200th birth anniversary of Karl Marx. The gathering was regarded as a tribute to the “greatest thinker” in history and showed the nation’s “firm belief” in the scientific truth of Marxism. Understanding the consequences of ossification in thinking, the CPC has been advancing theoretical explorations and adapting Marxism to a Chinese context.

The reform and opening up, which started in 1978, is the most distinctive feature of contemporary China. The CPC has promoted a “new normal” in economic development, a vision of innovation-led, coordinated, green, open and shared development, while pursuing a supply-side structural reform, and accelerating the development of a modern economy.

People First

Huang Wenxiu, 30, the Party chief of Baini Village in the city of Baise in South China’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, died in June. Huang, who graduated from Beijing Normal

China has developed from an impoverished country to become the world’s second-largest economy with a GDP worth 90 trillion yuan (\$13.1 trillion). While China has become richer and stronger, the CPC and socialism with Chinese characteristics have helped the country to maintain stability and vitality even in the face of global challenges.





The CPC has promoted a “new normal” in economic development, a vision of innovation-led, coordinated, green, open and shared development, while pursuing a supply-side structural reform, and accelerating the development of a modern economy.

University, was one of tens of thousands of Party officials who had been deployed at the frontline of the poverty alleviation programs underway in the country. Over the past 40 years, more than 700 million Chinese people have beaten poverty, contributing over 70% to the global efforts at poverty reduction.

China is making arduous efforts and sacrifices to lift all rural residents living below the current poverty line out of poverty by 2020. From 2013 to 2016, over 120 CPC members have lost their lives working for poverty alleviation.

The struggles of the CPC form the history of the Party. It draws immensely from the struggles of the people, and so most important statements made by the CPC leaders are people-centric: “The Chinese Dream is, after all, a dream of the people;” “No one should be left behind as the country marches toward building a moderately prosperous society in all respects”; “We must see that the gains of reform and development benefit all our people in a fair way.”

All these statements aim to meet the promise made by the CPC : “The aspirations of the people to live a better life must always be the focus of our efforts.” Unlike many western political parties, the CPC represents the majority of the people and their interests, in the long run, said Zhang Weiwei, head of the China Institute of Fudan University.

“The key to national core competitiveness is whether the country has the political ability

to represent its people and their long-term interests,” Zhang said.

Selecting Talented People

The CPC values the selection of talented people and has established an effective system to groom, select and manage its new cadre. The performance assessment of CPC cadres includes multiple aspects: Economic development, employment, social insurance, and environmental protection. China’s personnel system, further reformed after the 18th National Congress of the CPC, consists of strict and standardized procedures of selection, appointment, and assessment. The Party’s training system for cadres is the largest in scale in the world. Ranging from group study sessions of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau to Party schools at all levels and training programs held by the CPC and universities at home and abroad, the massive training projects help the Party enhance its capability of governance to tackle new challenges.

Self Reforming Process

“Going in for a big exam in the capital city,” an expression proposed by late Chinese leader Mao Zedong, has been quoted by many leaders of the CPC. It not only refers to guiding the reform and development of the country but also means self-actualization and improvement. It is rare to find a political party that consistently conducts self-examination, eliminate internal problems in

a time-bound manner, and strictly punishes its corrupt members. The CPC shows a strong sense of self-regulation. "We can be defeated by no one but ourselves."

The spirit and capability of self-reform are the most distinctive aspects of the CPC, which enables the Party to deal with deep-buried interests and break through the blockades of vested interests. "The reason why our Party has the courage of self-reform is that our Party has no special interests of its own except the interests of the State, the nation and the people," Mr Xi said.

In June 2019, the CPC launched a campaign themed "staying true to our founding mission," which showed the Party's determination to remove whatever undermines the Party's quality.

Solidarity and Unity

The CPC upholds democratic centralism, which is a combination of democracy and centralism. It upholds intra-party democracy. Major decisions of the Party and the country are made after hearing suggestions of various stakeholders so that decisions are scientific, democratic, and as per the law. A decision, once made by the CPC Central Committee, is strictly implemented. All Party members closely align themselves with the Central Committee in terms of direction, path, political stance, and principles. The Party exercises overall leadership and coordinates work in all areas. Under the CPC leadership, people's congresses, governments, supervisory, judicial, procuratorial and social organizations work together and enhance their ability.

This mechanism of the Party's leadership shows clear advantages, said Xie Chuntao, vice president of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee. China's mechanism can guarantee the centralized, unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee, and maintain political stability, policy continuity and administrative capacity, he said.

A Global Perspective

The CPC has long advocated a global perspective, and remains firm in pursuing independent development. It calls on all nations to understand that universal laws can make the world a

better place. Mr Xi is committed to "building a community with a shared future for humanity," which has been written into vital documents of the United Nations.

Last year, China held the first Import Expo in Shanghai, where the first National Congress of the CPC took place. In 2016, the G20 Hangzhou Summit, held in Zhejiang Province, the birthplace of the "Red Boat Spirit", backed all efforts for the success of the G20 Action Plan and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The revitalized CPC and socialism with Chinese characteristics not only explore the path towards modernization but also provide Chinese wisdom and solutions for universal challenges. The CPC is striving to achieve its first centenary goal -- to complete building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Once achieved, it will be a great cause with global impacts made by a vast country of nearly 1.4 billion people, as well as strong proof of "striving for the cause of human progress," a promise made by the CPC.



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LIANGZHU CITY GETS UNESCO HERITAGE SITE TAG



China's archaeological ruins of Liangzhu City have found a place on the UNESCO World Heritage List as a cultural site, bringing the total number of the Asian country's sites on the list to 55.

International delegates congratulated China on the world's recognition of the exceptional site as a concrete testimony of 5,000 years of Chinese civilization and its unique contribution to world civilization. They also praised China's performance in the conservation of its world heritage and expressed readiness for strengthened international cooperation in the protection and management of the world heritage sites.

The decision to add the Chinese cultural site, located in the eastern Chinese city of Hangzhou, to the UNESCO World Heritage List was approved by the World Heritage Committee at the 43rd session in the Azerbaijani capital of Baku.

"It is considered to be a supreme achievement of prehistoric rice-cultivating civilization of China and East Asia over 5,000 years ago and an outstanding example of early urban civilization," said a report by the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the committee's official advisory body.

Sitting on a plain crossed by river networks in the Yangtze River Basin, the nominated property of Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City includes the archaeological remains of Liangzhu City (3300 B.C.-2300 BC), which was once the

center of power and belief of an early regional state in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River during the Late Neolithic China period.

The property testifies to the existence of a regional state with a unified belief system and supported by a rice-cultivating agriculture in late Neolithic China. It also represents an early urban civilization with complex functions and structures. "The archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City is a major archaeological discovery of China in the 20th century and an important cultural site that witnessed the 5,000-year civilization of the country," said Liu Yuzhu, head of China's National Cultural Heritage Administration, at the committee session.

"We are proud that after 25 years of preparation, our efforts have finally led to the successful inscription of this exceptionally important property, which is the most concrete testimony of 5,000 years of Chinese civilization," said Shen Yang, ambassador and permanent delegate of China to UNESCO, following the announcement of the decision. "We are keenly aware that the inscription also entails an enormous responsibility for conserving this heritage of humanity," he added.

Attendants at the convention congratulated China on the inscription, commenting on the site's cultural and historic value as well as its contribution to world civilization.

Along with the ruins of Liangzhu, China's Migratory Bird Sanctuaries along the Coast of the Yellow Sea-Bohai Gulf (Phase I) has also been inscribed on the World Heritage List as a natural site. The natural site is located in the Yellow Sea ecoregion, containing the world's largest continuous mudflat seashore.

At present, China has 55 world heritage sites, including 37 cultural sites, 14 natural sites and four cultural and natural heritages.



LEARN EVERYDAY CHINESE



xúnwèn
询问 (1)
MAKING AN
INQUIRY

06 你的生日是几月几号

WHEN IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

一 句子 Sentences

025 今天几号? What is the date today?
Jīntiān jǐ hào?

026 今天八号。 Today is the 8th.
Jīntiān bā hào.

027 今天不是星期四, 昨天星期四。
Jīntiān bú shì xīngqīsi, zuótiān xīngqīsi.
Today is not Thursday, but yesterday was.

028 晚上你做什么?
Wǎnshàng nǐ zuò shénme?
What will you do this evening?

029 你的生日是几月几号?
Nǐ de shēngrì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?
When is your birthday?

030 我们上午去她家, 好吗?
Wǒmen shàngwǔ qù tā jiā, hǎo ma?
We'll go to visit her home in the morning, won't we?

二 会话 Conversations

1

玛丽: 今天几号?
Mǎlì: Jīntiān jǐ hào?

大卫: 今天八号。
Dàwèi: Jīntiān bā hào.

玛丽: 今天星期四吗?
Mǎlì: Jīntiān xīngqīsi ma?

大卫: 今天不是星期四, 昨天星期四。
Dàwèi: Jīntiān bú shì xīngqīsi, zuótiān xīngqīsi.

玛丽: 明天星期六, 晚上你做什么?
Mǎlì: Míngtiān xīngqīliù, wǎnshàng nǐ zuò shénme?

大卫: 我看电影, 你呢?
Dàwèi: Wǒ kàn diànyǐng, nǐ ne?

玛丽: 我去酒吧。
Mǎlì: Wǒ qù jiǔbā.



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玛丽: 你的生日是几月几号?
Mǎlì: Nǐ de shēngrì shì jǐ yuè jǐ hào?

王兰: 三月十七号。你呢?
Wáng Lán: Sānyuè shíqī hào. Nǐ ne?

玛丽: 五月九号。
Mǎlì: Wǔyuè jiǔ hào.

王兰: 四号是张丽英的生日。
Wáng Lán: Sì hào shì Zhāng Lìyīng de shēngrì.



生词 New Words

1	几	jǐ	数	how many
2	星期	xīngqī	名	week
3	昨天	zuótiān	名	yesterday
4	晚上	wǎnshàng	名	evening
5	做	zuò	动	to do, to make
6	生日	shēngrì	名	birthday
7	上午	shàngwǔ	名	morning
8	电影	diànyǐng	名	movie
9	星期天 (星期日)	xīngqītiān (xīngqīrì)	名	Sunday
10	书	shū	名	book
11	音乐	yīnyuè	名	music
12	电视	diànshì	名	television

玛丽: 四号星期几?
Mǎlì: Sì hào xīngqī jǐ?

王兰: 星期天。
Wáng Lán: Xīngqītiān.

玛丽: 你去她家吗?
Mǎlì: Nǐ qù tā jiā ma?

王兰: 去, 你呢?
Wáng Lán: Qù, nǐ ne?

玛丽: 我也去。
Mǎlì: Wǒ yě qù.

王兰: 我们上午去, 好吗?
Wáng Lán: Wǒmen shàngwǔ qù, hǎo ma?

玛丽: 好。
Mǎlì: Hǎo.



Postal Regd. No. DL-SW-16/4034/18-20

R.N.I. No. 47440/88

July 2019



A view of Dalian International Conference Centre, adorned with flowers, which hosted the 13th Annual Meeting of the New Champions of the World Economic Forum (WEF), also known as Summer Davos, in July this year.