

**NEWS FROM CHINA**

# **CHINA-INDIA REVIEW**

## **The Chinese Dream Navigating New Horizons**



# Media and Expert Voice

In the age of information glut and fake stories, getting factually correct and well-informed perspective is critical to inter-state relations. Fallacy and deliberate distortion can be dangerous, and therefore should be scrupulously shunned. This column at the Embassy website seeks to provide a platform for journalists and scholars to offer their big-picture views on issues that impact the trajectory of China and China-India relations and create the right atmosphere for taking this vital relationship forward.



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H.E. Sun Weidong  
Chinese Ambassador to India  
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# Big Picture: Dragon-Elephant Tango the Only Right Choice

China and India have co-existed peacefully for thousands of years, with an uninterrupted exchange of ideas, cultural exchanges and trade. This multifaceted relationship has been marked by mutual respect, admiration and the desire to benefit from each other's wisdom and strengths. This basic paradigm of China-India relations remains unchanged, but some are questioning the future trajectory of this partnership due to temporary differences and difficulties.

The current scenario is unfortunate and regrettable to all those who care for friendship between our two countries and peoples. Given huge stakes both countries have, it's important to clarify and get the big picture right. First and foremost, it's undoubtedly short-sighted and harmful to portray our two countries as an "opponent" or a "strategic threat" to each other. As outlined by Chinese President Xi Jinping many a time and reaffirmed by Prime Minister Modi, China and India are opportunities rather than threats to each other.

Second, the case for closer cooperation between our two countries is more compelling and urgent than ever. At present, both China and India are facing severe challenges caused by the epidemic and daunting task of development. When I see people wearing masks on the streets and doctors and nurses in protective suits, I really feel that the invisible virus, rather than China, is the "threat" facing India. In the face of this common enemy, China and India should work together to overcome the difficulties.

Third, temporary difficulties we are experiencing currently should not detract

from a strategic big-picture perspective that development is what the two countries need, and the answer is closer development partnership rather than conflict and competitions. The Galwan incident is a brief moment from the perspective of history. If we take a long view, we can put boundary question and other issues left over from history in an appropriate position in the overall matrix of China-India relations to properly manage and handle them, to avoid complications and escalation, and to prevent them affecting the overall development of China-India relations.

Fourth, clarity is important to chart the way ahead. We are working to handle the border issue properly and are committed to disengagement and de-escalation while maintaining our sovereignty. We should meet halfway to bring our relationship back on the right track at an early date.

Going forward, as the two largest developing countries, emerging economies and the only two countries with over one billion population in the world, both countries need to concentrate on their own development and achieve rejuvenation. "Dragon-Elephant Tango" is the only correct choice for the two sides. It best serves the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples, and serves the lasting peace and prosperity of Asia and the world at large.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be '孙卫东' (Sun Weidong).

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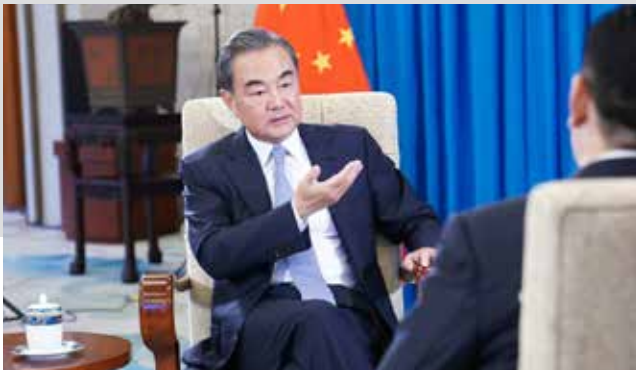
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H.E. SUN WEIDONG  
China's Ambassador to India

# DRAGON-ELEPHANT TANGO IS THE FUTURE, NOT DECOUPLING, SAYS CHINESE AMBASSADOR

**B**efore looking to the future, it is necessary to look to the past of China-India relations. This year marks the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and India. The past 70 years witnessed an extraordinary journey. With the joint efforts of both sides, the two countries have established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity. Especially in recent years, President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi held two informal summits and reached important consensus. They emphasized that China and India are each other's development opportunities and stable factors in the current international landscape.

## Leaders' Consensus

We need to strengthen the Closer Developmental Partnership between our two countries. Under the guidance of the consensus reached by the two leaders, China and India have deepened exchanges and cooperation in various fields. Our coordination in major international and regional affairs has been continuously enhanced. Although there exist differences between us, the two sides have always been seeking solutions through dialogue and consultation. China-India relations have never stopped moving forward. Along the way, the precious experience we have learned is that, we should unswervingly



In an all-encompassing speech on July 30, 2020 at a webinar titled “China-India Relations: The Way Forward”, China’s Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong highlighted why China and India shouldn’t allow a temporary border disquiet to destroy the immense opportunities that are in store for them. The “Dragon-Elephant Tango” is the only correct choice that best serves the fundamental interests of the two peoples, the Ambassador said at the event organized by the Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), a New Delhi-based think tank. He urged the Indian “opinion leaders” - strategic, academia, and the media circles - to speak with an objective and rational voice to guide the public view and inject more positive energy into the discussions to bring the bilateral relations back on track.



Chinese President Xi Jinping with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the sidelines of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) Summit in Qingdao in eastern China’s Shandong Province in June, 2018.

adhere to the strategic guidance of our leaders, achieve common development through friendly cooperation and properly handle differences through dialogue and consultation to push forward the sound development of our relations. These lessons and experience still have important practical significance in handling China-India relations today.

**We need to strengthen the Closer Developmental Partnership between our two countries. Under the guidance of the consensus reached by the two leaders, China and India have deepened exchanges and cooperation in various fields.**

### **Disengagement Process**

Recently, there occurred the Galwan Valley incident in the western sector of the China-India boundary. It was an unfortunate incident. Neither side wants to see it happen. Immediately after the incident, the two sides conducted dialogues through military and diplomatic channels. Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi held telephone conversations with Indian External Affairs Minister Dr Jaishankar and National Security Advisor Ajit Doval, respectively. The two sides also held four

rounds of Corps commander-level talks and three meetings under the Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on China-India Border Affairs (WMCC). With the joint efforts of both sides, the border troops have disengaged in most localities. The situation on the ground is deescalating and the temperature is coming down.

I have noticed that for some time, scholars from Indian think-tanks have paid close attention to the Galwan Valley incident and expressed various opinions. Some believe that this will be a “turning point” to change or even reverse China-India relations. Honestly speaking, I have different idea on this. In my video speech on July 10, I proposed five points: China and India should be partners rather than rivals; China and India need peace rather than confrontation; we need to pursue win-win cooperation rather than zero-sum game; we need to build trust rather than suspicion; China-India relations should move forward rather than backward. I think the position is very clear. In the current era, we believe that the basic national conditions of China and India as the two largest developing neighbors remain unchanged. The orientation of China and India being partners, friendly cooperation and common development remains unchanged. The general structure that China and India cannot live without each other remains unchanged.

**The Chinese people believe in peace and harmony, and value sincerity and integrity. There's no gene for seeking hegemony or resorting to military power in Chinese people's blood.**

These three “unchanged” are our basic judgment on the current China-India relations. It is based on this judgment that China’s basic policy towards India remains unchanged.

Both sides should grasp the fundamental interests of the two countries and their peoples, stick to friendly cooperation and properly handle differences to bring the bilateral relations back to the normal track.



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi with Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in December, 1988.

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## **Moving China-India Relations Forward: Key Issues**

To move China-India relations forward, I believe that we need to straighten our views on several key issues. First, China is committed to peaceful development, and it is not a “strategic threat” to India. To safeguard world peace and promote common development has always been the fundamental goal of China’s diplomacy. The Chinese people believe in peace and harmony, and value sincerity and integrity. There’s no gene for seeking hegemony or resorting to military power in Chinese people’s blood. China has a long history as the most powerful country in the world, but it never colonized other countries. Since the founding of the People’s Republic of China over 70 years ago, we have always pursued good-neighborly friendship, sought development with our neighbors and worked to make the pie of cooperation bigger. No matter how developed China may become, we will follow the path of peaceful development and will never seek hegemony or expansion. It has been formally written into China’s Constitution and is our basic national policy and solemn commitment.



There are more than 1.4 billion people in China. It is an arduous task to lift such a huge population out of poverty and make them lead a happy life. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have given top priority to development. From ensuring adequate food and clothing for the people, to building a basically moderately prosperous society, we will soon complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Peace is a prerequisite for development. There is no development without peace. To achieve high-quality development, China must uphold and safeguard peace.

As the two largest developing countries, emerging economies and the only two countries with over one billion population in the world, China and India are both at a critical period of national development and rejuvenation. Both countries need to concentrate on their own development and achieve rejuvenation. This is not something that can be accomplished overnight. It is a historic mission that will take one decade, more decades or even longer to achieve.

Therefore, "Dragon-Elephant Tango" is the only correct choice for the two sides. It best serves

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the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples, and serves the lasting peace and prosperity of Asia and the world at large.

It is based on this consensus that previous generations of Chinese and Indian leaders have always viewed China-India relations from a strategic perspective and put boundary question and other issues left over from history in an appropriate position of China-India relations to properly manage and handle them, to avoid complications and escalation, and to prevent them affecting the overall development of China-India relations.

In 1988, former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi made an "ice-breaking trip" to China.



The first batch of medical supplies donated to the Indian Red Cross Society by Chinese charity organizations Jack Ma Foundation and Alibaba Foundation arrived in New Delhi on March 28, 2020.



SANY Heavy Industry India Pvt. Ltd. donated 600,000 single-use medical masks to Government of Maharashtra on May 14, 2020.

**It is undoubtedly short-sighted and harmful to deny the long history of peaceful co-existence between China and India and to portray our friendly neighbor for thousands of years as an “opponent” or a “strategic threat” due to temporary differences and difficulties.**

Mr Deng Xiaoping made it clear to him that development is the common task facing the two countries. “Only when China and India have developed, will a real Asian century emerge”, “If China and India are developed, we can say that we have made our contributions to mankind”. The two sides also agreed to actively develop bilateral relations in other areas while seeking a mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question. It laid the foundation for the rapid development of China-India relations over the next more than 30 years. Since 2014, President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi have stressed on many occasions that China and India are each other’s opportunities and pose no threat to each other. This has made a basic judgment on China-India relations and pointed out the right direction for the development of bilateral relations.

At present, both China and India are facing severe challenges, namely COVID-19, the economic downturn, and pressure on people’s livelihoods and employment caused by the epidemic. When I see people wearing masks on the streets and doctors and nurses in protective suits, I really feel that the invisible virus, rather than China, is the “threat” facing India. In the face of this common enemy, China and India should work together to overcome the difficulties.

It is undoubtedly short-sighted and harmful to deny the long history of peaceful co-existence between China and India and to portray our friendly neighbor for thousands of years as an “opponent” or a “strategic threat” due to temporary differences and difficulties.

We should correctly analyze and view each other’s strategic intentions, and prevent misinterpretation and miscalculation in a positive, open, and inclusive attitude.

Second, China firmly upholds its sovereignty and meanwhile, China will never engage in aggression or expansion. The rights and wrongs of the Galwan Valley incident are very clear. I have talked about it in my previous interview with Indian media. I won't go into details today. What I want to talk about is how the two sides should treat this. It is the legitimate right for every country to safeguard its own sovereignty and territorial integrity. Since the founding of PRC, China has firmly safeguarded its national sovereignty, security and development interests and opposed all forms of hegemonism and power politics. In the meanwhile, we have never been aggressive and never pursued our own development at the expense of other countries. China has demarcated boundary with 12 of its 14 land neighbors through friendly negotiations, turning land borders into bonds of friendly cooperation. This demonstrates that on the basis of mutual respect and treating each other as equals, we can find the right way to solve problems through peaceful negotiations. One fact is that China has never claimed any land outside its own territory. The label of "expansionist" cannot be pinned on China.

## Cooperation, Not Differences

It is normal for neighbors to have differences. We should focus on friendship and cooperation instead of only on differences.

We should not allow the development process of the two countries and the overall interests of bilateral relations to be disturbed. As we Chinese often say, "You can't see the wood for the trees".

The more challenges we face on the boundary question, the more we need to strengthen dialogue and communication. Pending the final settlement of the boundary question, the two sides should make joint efforts to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas.

Over the past decades, the two sides have managed differences through dialogue and negotiation, established various mechanisms such as the special representatives' meeting on the boundary question, reached a series of agreements to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas, and kept the channels of military and diplomatic communication open. These good practices must continue.



**It is normal for neighbors to have differences. We should focus on friendship and cooperation instead of only on differences.**

Chinese President Xi Jinping tried a spinning wheel that was once used by Mahatma Gandhi at the iconic Indian leader's former residence, along with Prime Minister Narendra Modi, in Ahmedabad in September 2014.

**I want to point out emphatically that Taiwan, Hong Kong, Xinjiang, and Xizang affairs are totally China's internal affairs and bear on China's sovereignty and security. While China doesn't interfere in other country's domestic affairs, it allows no external interference and never trades its core interests either.**

## **Core Interests**

There has been an argument in Indian public opinion on the boundary question, which worries me, suggesting the Indian government adjust its policy towards China, and change its stance on issues related to Taiwan, Xizang, Hong Kong, and the South China Sea to put pressure on China. I want to point out emphatically that Taiwan, Hong Kong, Xinjiang, and Xizang affairs are totally China's internal affairs and bear on China's sovereignty and security. While China doesn't interfere in other country's domestic affairs, it allows no external interference and never trades its core interests either. As the two countries have different histories, cultural backgrounds and social systems, it is inevitable that we have different views on some issues. President Xi Jinping pointed out that mutual trust is the foundation for the stability and development of China-India relations. This speaks to the essence and key of China-India relations.

To achieve mutual trust between China and India, we need to have a correct understanding of each other's strategic intentions and strengthen communication and exchanges.

We need to respect each other, treat each other as equals, and be open and inclusive. We must adhere to the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, and respect and accommodate each other's core interests and major concerns. We need to honor our commitments, walk the talk and implement the consensus reached between the two sides. Both China and India are great oriental nations with ancient civilizations. I have full confidence that we have enough wisdom and capability to solve the problems between us and blaze a new path of peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation between major neighboring countries.

## **Building Win-Win Cooperation**

Third, China advocates win-win cooperation and opposes "zero-sum game". Chinese President Xi Jinping proposed that we need to work together to build a community with a shared future of mankind, advocating peaceful development and win-win cooperation. China has always emphasized win-win cooperation in its development. While developing itself rapidly, China has contributed more than 30% to world economic growth and over 70% to global poverty reduction for many years in a row. China never exported refugees, let alone wars. Instead, China has shared its development dividends with others. China's contributions to the world are obvious to all.

Chinese and Indian economies are highly complementary and have huge market potential. Our bilateral economic and trade relations are a model of win-win cooperation, which has been proved by many facts. Since the 21st century, bilateral trade volume between China and India has increased by 32 times to nearly 100 billion US dollars. China has been India's largest trading partner for many years, with a cumulative investment of more than 8 billion US dollars in India. China-India economic and trade cooperation has boosted the development of industries such as mobile phones, household appliances, infrastructure, automobile making, medicine and biology in India, creating a large number of local jobs and cost-effective products for Indian consumers.

**To achieve mutual trust between China and India, we need to have a correct understanding of each other's strategic intentions and strengthen communication and exchanges.**

If it were not for the remarkable degree of complementarity between China and India, how can we explain the remarkable achievements of China-India economic and trade cooperation in the past decades?

In fact, the Chinese and Indian economies are interwoven and interdependent. According to local statistics in India, in 2018-2019, 92% of Indian

computers, 82% of TVs, 80% of optical fibers, 85% of motorcycle components are imported from China. Countless examples like this are the reflection of globalization. Globalization has deepened the interconnection between countries into the “capillaries”. Whether you want it or not, the trend is difficult to reverse. Both China and India have been deeply embedded in the global industrial chain and supply chain. The development of economic and trade cooperation between our two countries is determined by international division of labor. It is also the natural choice of enterprises and consumers of our two countries under the market-oriented principles. The forced decoupling of the Chinese and Indian economies is against the trend and will only lead to a “lose-lose” outcome.

A German friend working in India recently told me that, due to India’s recent restrictions on the import of Chinese auto components, the production of German automakers in India had been greatly affected. It fully demonstrates that self-protection, non-tariff barriers and restrictive measures violate market laws and WTO rules. It will only be harmful to oneself, to others as well as to the world. The economic and trade exchanges between China and India should be a positive cycle of mutual accomplishment. It should not become a “knockout” or a “zero-sum game” that deliberately suppresses others.

Indian government announced that it will provide a favorable investment environment for foreign companies, which should include Chinese companies and treat everyone equally.

Both sides should recognize the mutually beneficial and win-win nature of bilateral economic and trade cooperation, jointly create an open, fair, just business environment, and maintain the momentum of China-India economic and trade cooperation to bring more tangible benefits to the two peoples.

## Delicate Ties

China-India relations today are hard-earned and should be cherished all the more. It is like an exquisite craft glass. So much effort and wisdom by a lot of people are needed to make this glass. Some of the China experts online today have also put a lot of effort into this. But it will



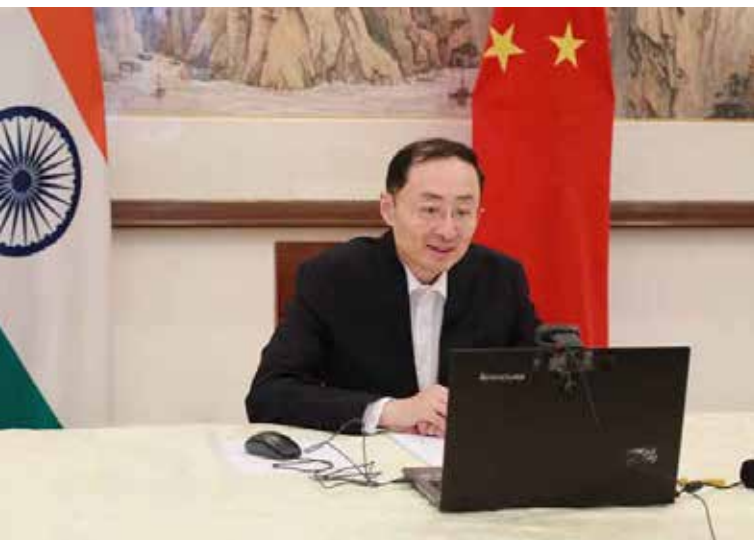
Chinese Fosun Foundation donated the first batch of surgical masks to the Mumbai Municipal Government in March 2020.

only take a few seconds to break it. China-India relation has reached a critical juncture now. A little carelessness may risk breaking the glass. At this moment, the two sides should handle the relations cautiously, calmly and rationally, conform to the international trend, always look forward and move forward, and resolutely avoid the whirlpool of suspicion and confrontation caused by miscalculation of the situation.

I personally always have strong confidence in the future of China-India relations. China-India friendship serves the fundamental interests of the two countries. It accords with the aspirations of two peoples and the general trend. It should not be stagnated or even reversed due to temporary difficulties. As an old Chinese saying goes, “bite the green mountain like the bamboo and won’t let go no matter from whichever direction the winds leap”. Mahatma Gandhi said, “Find purpose. The means will follow.” As long as China and India have firm faith in developing good-neighbourly and friendly relations, transmit the strategic consensus reached by the two leaders, and resort to actions, no force can shake it.

**I personally always have strong confidence in the future of China-India relations. China-India friendship serves the fundamental interests of the two countries. It accords with the aspirations of two peoples and the general trend.**

# Respect & Build a Bridge of P2P and Cultural Exchanges Between China and India



Chinese Ambassador to India H. E. Sun Weidong.

**In an inspiring speech on August 18 at the China-India Youth Webinar in New Delhi, China's Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong likened the China-India bond to an old book "worth reading for a lifetime" that has withstood the test of times and continues to guide, nurture, and enrich their incredible journey together. According to him, it is not the habits, social systems, or culture but respect for each other's great civilizations and vision for a shared future that defined their 2000 years of friendship. Indian sinologists, Chinese scholars, teachers, and students participated in the webinar. Here are the main points of Ambassador Sun's speech:**

## China-India Bond Runs Deep

**F**irst, friendly cooperation is the mainstream of bilateral relations in the history of China-India relations. The exchange between China and India is like an age-old, heavy book worth reading for a lifetime. There is no second example in human history when we look back at the exchanges of our two great civilizations, which started more than 2000 years ago. China's paper making, silk, porcelain and tea were introduced to India, while Indian singing and dancing, astronomy, architecture, and spices were introduced to China. The exchanges and mutual learning between Chinese and Indian civilizations have made important contributions to the development of the two civilizations and the world at large.

One of the famous envoys of friendly exchanges between the peoples of China and India is Xuanzang, who was an eminent monk in Tang Dynasty. He came to India to study Buddhism 1300 years ago. After returning to China, he wrote the book *Great Tang Records on the Western Regions*, recording what he saw and heard during his 19-year journey. Among them, 17 special topics were mainly introduced to India, which became an important document for the study of ancient Indian history. It recorded a living habit of ancient Indians, which was to brush their teeth with Neem branches. Even today, people in some parts of India brush their teeth with Neem branches. Science has proved that these branches have antibacterial properties, and are even suitable for the prevention and treatment of oral ulcer. It shows how meticulously Xuanzang observed people's lives at that time. Archaeologists from various countries also discovered many historical sites in India, according to clues from the book,

such as the Pillar of Ashoka at Sarnath, Nalanda temple and the Ajanta and Ellora Caves. These examples show the significance of exchange of human civilizations to the inheritance and development of ancient civilizations.

**Second, China and India, as two ancient civilizations, should respect and learn from each other, treat each other as equals, and seek common ground while reserving differences.**

We cannot find two identical leaves in the world. Similarly, there are no two identical civilizations in the world. We should respect the diversity of the world and treat each other's differences in a mature and rational manner.

We need mutual respect and appreciation, be open and inclusive, so that we can trust each other and live in harmony.

Taking living habits for example, as a Chinese saying goes, "Do as the locals do", which means, when you arrive at a new place, you should

respect local traditions and customs. In India, people are used to eating by hands. It is because you could have the most authentic feeling of the food temperature and texture by hands. Some Indian friends told me that food not eaten by hands is not delicious. Of course, we should also pay attention to hygiene.

Generally, when we have Indian food in a restaurant, the waiter will serve a small bowl of warm water with a slice of lemon in it. It's not for you to drink, but to clean your hands. Chinese people are used to using chopsticks. A pair of chopsticks consisting of two wooden sticks embodies the extensive and profound Chinese food culture. If Indian friends learn to use chopsticks skillfully, you will win high praise from many Chinese friends. Whether it is eating by hands or by chopsticks, they are part of the living habits of our two nations that deserves respect.



A statue of Lord Buddha at the famous Mogao caves in Dunhuang.



Chinese people use chopsticks that embody Chinese food culture.

## Influence of Cultural Exchanges

Let's move from living habits to cultural traditions. As another Chinese saying goes, "What's unique for a nation is of significance in the world." which means, the more national characteristics it has, the more influential it becomes. Indian Bollywood movies, which enjoy worldwide popularity, are also very popular among Chinese audiences including me. I have watched movies like *Hindi Medium*, *Secret Superstar*, and *Dangal*. The stories in these movies always resonate with me, leaving me touched. You may be aware that Indian movies are very popular in China and their box office revenue in China is twice of that in the Indian market. Yoga is another popular stuff which belongs to India. My wife is a yoga lover, who practices yoga at home every day. According to available statistics, more than 10 million people practice yoga to keep fit in China. I have also heard that there are hundreds of thousands of Indian friends practicing Chinese martial arts. Chinese acupuncture has been recognised as an independent medical system in India. This shows that our two countries have intensive cultural and artistic exchanges, delivering tangible benefits to our two peoples.

## One Goal, Different Systems

Furthermore, no matter which country you work and live in, you must respect local laws, regulations, and customs to better integrate into the local life. We hope that Chinese citizens

**We cannot find two identical leaves in the world. Similarly, there are no two identical civilizations in the world. We should respect the diversity of the world and treat each other's differences in a mature and rational manner.**

in India abide by local laws, regulations and customs, live in harmony with the local people, and jointly promote friendly exchanges between the two countries. More importantly, we need to respect our respective social systems. I believe that social system of every country is an independent choice made by its respective people, and no other country should interfere. China and India have different social systems and cultural traditions, but we all aim to embark on a development path that suits our own national conditions. The world is wonderful because of its differences. We need to understand each other, seek common ground while reserving differences, and work together to build a community with shared future for mankind. President Xi Jinping said that China will neither "import" foreign models of development, nor "export" the Chinese model and ask other countries to "copy" the Chinese practice. Indeed, we always look at the civilizations created by people worldwide with an open and broad mind, and conduct exchanges and cooperation with an attitude of mutual learning. As two rising major neighbors, China and India should abandon the old mindset of drawing lines by ideology, and get rid of the old game of "One's gain is another's loss" and "zero-sum game". Otherwise, you would be led astray and go down a wrong path.

China and India should respect and support each other. The relationship between the states, just like the relationship between people, should be based on mutual respect with each other. As two neighbors and emerging major countries with a population of over 1 billion respectively, the growth of China-India relations will not only benefit our two countries and peoples, but also add stability and positive energy to peace and prosperity of the region and the world at large. Mutual respect and support between China and India is the right path and serves the long-term interests of both countries.



Only by mutual respect and equal treatment can we continuously enhance mutual understanding and trust, avoid suspicion and misunderstanding, and realize the goal of “Dragon-Elephant Tango” between China and India on the road of peaceful coexistence and common development.

## Move Forward, Not Backward

**Third, since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and India 70 years ago, bilateral relations have withstood tests and become more resilient.** It should not be disturbed by one thing at a time. In this new century, bilateral relations should continue to move forward instead of backward. Not long ago, an unfortunate incident happened in the border areas that neither China nor India would like to see. Now we are working to handle it properly. It is a brief moment from the perspective of history. Chinese people often say that “Take a long-term perspective and look with a broadened horizon”, which means, it is important to take a long-term perspective rather than only looking at the present. We need to see that friendly cooperation between China and India is the mainstream and the general trend. Only by seeing this can we maintain objective and rational judgment and correctly handle the differences between the two sides. I am convinced that China and India, two ancient civilizations, have the wisdom and ability to properly handle bilateral relations. We should have full confidence in the development of China-India relations.

## China’s Foreign Policy Towards India Unchanged

**What I want to emphasize here is that China’s basic foreign policy towards India remains unchanged.** China sees India as a partner instead of a rival, and an opportunity instead of a threat. We hope to put the boundary question at an appropriate place in bilateral relations, properly handle differences through dialogue and consultation, and push bilateral relations back on track at an early date.

**China’s foreign policy towards India has not changed for three reasons. The first one is that the basic national conditions of China and India as the two largest neighboring developing**

**countries remain unchanged.** China and India have been neighbors for generations that cannot be moved away. At the same time, we are also the two most populous developing countries in the world. Our top priority is to meet the needs of 2.7 billion people and make sure that one third of the world’s population live a happy life. Therefore, both China and India need to concentrate on their own development and solve a number of problems such as rural revitalization, poverty eradication, education development, employment creation, and environmental protection. In this regard, we have a lot in common.



Chinese yoga enthusiasts in Beijing.

This year, China will target to win the battle against poverty, eliminate absolute poverty, and build a moderately prosperous society in all respects. We are confident to achieve this task. In order to achieve such development goals, both of us need a peaceful and favorable external environment. Therefore, China and India, the two neighboring countries, should live in peace and avoid conflicts.

**Second, the orientation of China and India as partners, friendly cooperation and common development remain unchanged.** Over the past two years, the two leaders held two Informal Summits and reached a series of important agreements on the development of China-India relations, which have provided guidance to us. We should adhere to leaders’ consensus,

**Only by mutual respect and equal treatment can we continuously enhance mutual understanding and trust, avoid suspicion and misunderstanding, and realize the goal of “Dragon-Elephant Tango” between China and India on the road of peaceful coexistence and common development.**

particularly the basic judgment that China and India are each other’s opportunities and pose no threat to each other. We should also transmit the leaders’ consensus to all levels and translate it into action.

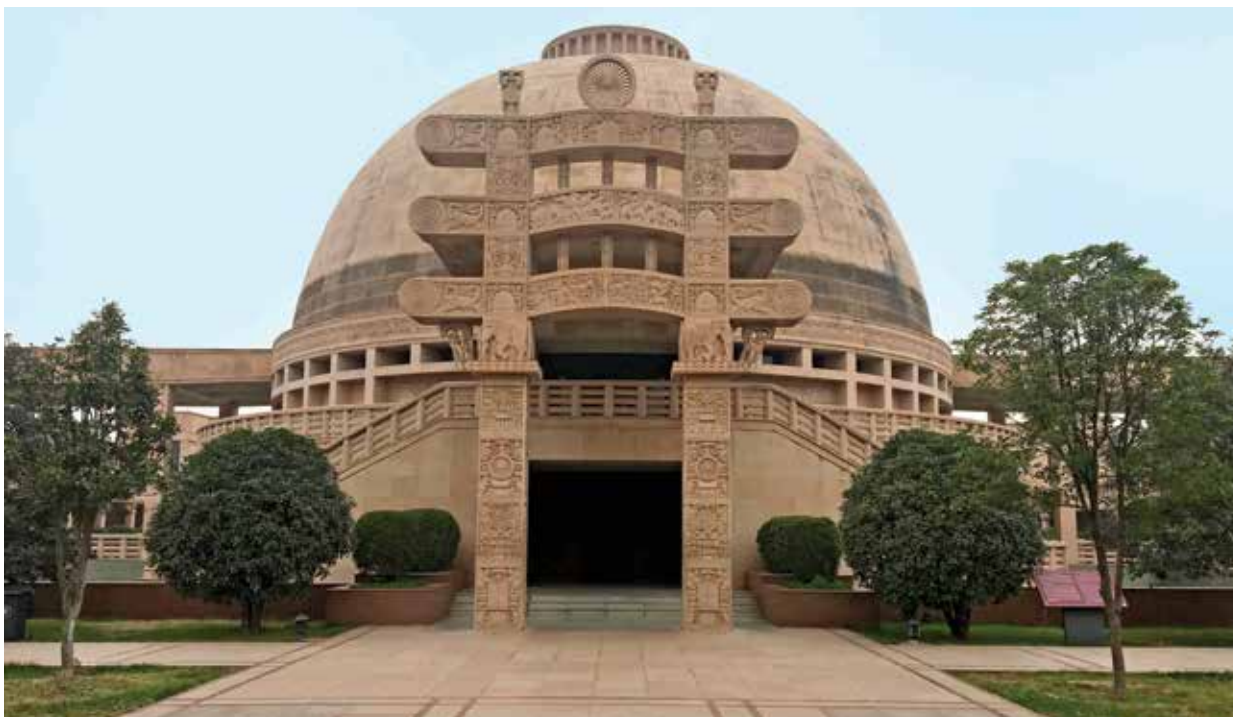
At present, facing the outbreak of COVID-19, we are supporting each other and working together to exchange experience in diagnosis and treatment as well as providing medical supplies. This embodies the spirit of partnership between us. The youth of the two countries recorded videos in Chinese and Hindi respectively to cheer on each other at a time when the epidemic situation became severe. They have shown the friendship between the Chinese and Indian people with practical actions. In the future, we should continue to strengthen cooperation in

public health and jointly safeguard the lives and health of our two peoples.

Third, the general structure that China and India cannot develop without each other remains unchanged. Today’s world is interconnected and interdependent. Some people say that the world is flat. I think in the era of globalization, the world is “connected”. No country can be isolated from the rest of the world and seek development on its own. We should not only adhere to self-reliance, but also stick to opening up to the outside world in line with the trend of globalization. Only in this way can we achieve better development.

The economic complementarity between China and India is very strong. China has been India’s largest trading partner for many years in a row, while India is also China’s largest trading partner in South Asia. The Chinese and Indian economies are interwoven and interdependent.

This is the natural result of market rules and choices of enterprises. The 2.7 billion people of our two countries have benefited from such cooperation, which has injected strong impetus to our respective development and become an example of mutual benefits and win-win cooperation. I think the two big economies of China and India should attract each other like magnets, rather than forcefully separate them.



An Indian-style Buddhist Temple at the White Horse Temple, Luoyang, China.

## Buddhism Bonds

**My fourth point is that people-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and India need to be inherited and carried forward from generation to generation.** Here I want to share another story with you. In 2003, I accompanied the then Indian Prime Minister Shri Atal Vajpayee to the White Horse Temple in Luoyang, Henan Province. The temple, built in the Eastern Han Dynasty 2000 years ago, was the first official Buddhist temple after Buddhism spread eastward from India to China. I remember that Prime Minister Vajpayee announced during the visit that India would build an Indian-style Buddhist temple in the White Horse Temple as a gift from the Indian people to the Chinese people. In 2010, I had the honor to accompany India's then President Smt. Pratibha Patil to the White Horse Temple in Luoyang for the inauguration ceremony of the Indian-style Buddhist temple. When I saw this newly built Indian-style Buddhist temple, I was stunned by its beauty and magnificence, especially its

**The economic complementarity between China and India is very strong. China has been India's largest trading partner for many years in a row, while India is also China's largest trading partner in South Asia. The Chinese and Indian economies are interwoven and interdependent.**

exquisitely-carved gate, which made me feel like I was in Sanchi Stupa, a world heritage site in Madhya Pradesh. It took seven years from Prime Minister Vajpayee's proposal to the completion of the temple, which has gathered the painstaking efforts and labor of many people. It can be seen that there must be perseverance, hard-work and unremitting investment to achieve a goal.

Two eminent Indian monks Kasyapa Matanga and Dharmaratna lie in the White Horse Temple in Luoyang. In 64 AD, they came to Luoyang with Buddhist scriptures and statues on white horses at the invitation of Emperor Ming of Han. They translated the first Chinese Buddhist Sutra in the White Horse Temple, which led to the large-scale spread of Buddhism in China.

From the "white horse carrying Sutras" to the Indian Buddhist temple, China and India continued the "Buddhism bond" after nearly 2000 years, which is a symbol of cultural exchanges between China and India in the new century.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the completion of the Buddhist temple and coincides with the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and India. I think the China-India friendship embodies the hard work of generations in history, and should be cherished all the more. Similarly, the development of China-India relations in the future requires continued joint efforts of both sides.

## Build a Bridge Between Two Peoples

In this process, learning language is very important. Language is a bridge for cultural exchanges and a key to open each other's hearts. If Xuanzang, Dharmaratna, and Kasyapa Matanga didn't understand Sanskrit or Chinese, how could we see today's people-to-people and cultural exchanges? Therefore, language learning is indispensable in people-to-people and cultural exchanges between the two countries, which cannot be ignored, let alone be politicized. I am glad to see that all the Chinese and Indian teachers and scholars attending this webinar today are contributing to the exchanges of language and culture between our two countries. I would like to take this opportunity to express my heartfelt thanks to you all for your efforts for China-India friendship!

I heard there are many touching examples from you. For example, Miss Shikha Pandey, during your teaching in Confucius Institute of Mumbai University, you overcame difficulties of lack of teachers and shortage of teaching materials. Over the years, you have compared the similarities and differences between Chinese and Indian

**From the "white horse carrying Sutras" to the Indian Buddhist temple, China and India continued the "Buddhism bond" after nearly 2000 years, which is a symbol of cultural exchanges between China and India in the new century.**

cultures, found the interest points of Indian students, and combined Chinese culture to teach Chinese, which has been widely welcomed by students. For this endeavour, you have given up the opportunities to further your study in China many times. This kind of dedication is admirable for us. Mr Manohar, who won the Indian round stage of the Chinese Bridge Competition in 2018, offered free Chinese courses in your hometown of Bihar, taught your brother Chinese personally, and brought benefits to people around you with your Chinese knowledge. Mr Aditya, a young sinologist, who is today's anchor. You speak Chinese so well because you have studied Chinese for 10 years and has been doing your best to promote cultural exchanges between China and India. In addition, some renowned scholars, such as Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore and Chinese Professor Tan Yunshan, founded the Cheena Bhavana at Visva Bharati University in Shantiniketan. It has trained outstanding Indian scholars who promote the study of Chinese language and Chinese culture throughout India.

Under the current situation of the epidemic, the actual people-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and India have been somewhat affected. However, there is a Chinese saying that "there are always more ways than difficulties", which means people cannot be overwhelmed by difficulties. The history of friendly exchanges between the Chinese and Indian people for more than 2000 years cannot be blocked by the epidemic or temporary difficulties in bilateral relations.

China and India have the largest population of youth in the world, which exceeds population of any other country. Young people are the new force of China-India friendship, and the future of China-India relations lies in you. You are a generation of young people who grew up in the Internet age, with global vision, and dare to pursue your dreams on the big stage of the world. Whether in a bustling city or a remote village, with an internet-connected computer or even a

**Words like "Wang Hong (online celebrity)" and "Quan Fen (gaining followers)" are new ones created by young people in the Internet age. Learning Chinese well means embracing opportunities and the future!**

mobile phone, you can share your creative ideas with the world and make a success of yourself. In this regard, the young people in China and India are the same, running on the road of pursuing their dreams. I would like to give you an example of a Chinese online celebrity - Li Ziqi. In Chinese, online celebrities or the famous people on the Internet are called "Wang Hong". Li Ziqi is a young girl born in the 1990s. She lives in the countryside with her grandmother. She uses her intelligence and hard-work to turn ordinary raw materials into works of art, making her plain life full of poetic charm, just like Chinese landscape paintings. She then posts her videos on the Internet to share with everyone, winning worldwide popularity with as many as 14 million followers overseas!

**The history of friendly exchanges between the Chinese and Indian people for more than 2000 years cannot be blocked by the epidemic or temporary difficulties in bilateral relations.**

China is the world's second largest economy and the first major country to achieve economic recovery in this pandemic. At present, China is speeding up the resumption of work and production. People's life is returning to normal, and the society is full of vitality and hope. Meanwhile, as the most widely used language in the world, the Chinese has been constantly emerging new words and usages with the rapid development of China, which makes the extremely ancient language radiate new vitality. Words like "Wang Hong (online celebrity)" and "Quan Fen (gaining followers)" I mentioned just now are new ones created by young people in the Internet age. Therefore, learning Chinese well means embracing opportunities and the future!

I hope that all the teachers, students and young friends attending today's webinar will strengthen communication, make good use of the exchange platform for learning various languages, and cooperate with Chinese colleges and universities to further enhance the understanding of China and India, build a bridge between the two peoples, and contribute to the healthy development of bilateral relations. I sincerely wish you all good health, happiness, and every success in your studies and career!



## Ambassador Sun's Message to Youth: Tell Each Other Every Chinese and Indian Story

**I**n an interaction with a group of young Chinese and Indian scholars at the China-India Youth Webinar, China's Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong called them "envoys of the new era," laying a strong foundation for a close bond between the two countries. The youth of the two countries should tell each other every Chinese and Indian story as they build bridges of friendship through educational collaborations and cultural exchanges, said the envoy on August 18.

(Excerpts from the interaction)

**Mr Manohar:** Hello, Ambassador Sun! I didn't know much about China before learning the Chinese language and studying in China. But there are still many young Indians who do not understand China. There is a Chinese saying that "seeing is better than hearing". India and China both are ancient civilizations which do not know each other well. Do you think the Chinese Embassy in India can hold more activities

to strengthen the cultural and educational exchanges between Indian and Chinese youth?

**Ambassador Sun:** You used this old saying very aptly! Only by seeing and hearing can we really understand a country, a nation, and a civilization. To give a simple example, Indian friends attending the forum today all know that the Chinese are very modest people, and it has become a habit of Chinese people to say "it's nothing", "I am not worthy of" and "Thank you



The Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in India and Confederation of Young Leaders (CYL) co-hosted the China-India Youth Dialogue 2020 in January at the Chinese embassy in New Delhi.

for your compliment” when they are praised. What influences the modesty of Chinese people? I think it is influenced by Confucian culture. Confucius, a great thinker and educator in ancient China, taught his disciples that “if three people go out together, one of them must have higher knowledge than you.”

We can always learn something from others and it reminds us to be modest and eager to learn. In China, from primary school, children began to have this kind of education, and gradually developed a modest character. We often say that “conceit makes one lag behind”, which is very appropriate. This kind of personality and culture can only be realized through in-depth understanding.

Over the years, the Chinese Embassy in India has cooperated with relevant Chinese and Indian universities in organizing various exchange programs, such as “100 Member China India Youth Delegation”, “Chinese Bridge Competition India Round”, “Young Sinologist Research Program”, “China India Exchange Scholarship”, “Indian Young Scientist Innovation China Trip”, etc., which has provided good communication opportunity for the youth of the two countries.

These events and programs serve as a platform to enhance understanding, mutual trust, and deepen friendship.

In the future, we will build more platforms in the fields of overseas study programs, think tank scholars’ visits, exchange visits of young scientists, and language and cultural exchanges to provide more opportunities for the youth of the two countries.

I hope you all can participate in such platforms and promote the friendly development between China and India, and tell the story of you and China to more people.

**Ms Shikha Pandey:** Good afternoon, Ambassador. By listening to your speech, we have a deep understanding of the importance of (good neighbourly relations), and the youth of China and India should learn and communicate with each other.

There is a Chinese proverb that “near neighbors are better than distant relatives”, which means that neighbors are closer than distant relatives. I hope that the youth of India and China can jointly safeguard their precious friendship, work together, make common progress, develop

together, and promote steady progress in their relations.

I have another question, Ambassador Sun; can you organize a training course for local teachers? We need teachers with rich experience in teaching Chinese as a foreign language to train us; we hope that we can gain more teaching experience and more useful teaching materials by communicating with Chinese teachers to let Indian students learn better.

**Ambassador Sun:** I agree with you about learning and communicating with each other. You mentioned about training of local Chinese language teachers, and I agree with it. A strong team of Chinese teachers will help cultivate more Indian students who understand Chinese and love the culture.

Our Chinese foreign language exchange centre, originally called the Hanban, has been promoting local Chinese teacher training programs for many years, providing systematic courses to solve the problems of shortage of teachers, lack of teaching materials or backward teaching methods, and make Chinese learning more interesting and practical. In the future, China's education sector will continue to provide support in this regard. You can also contact the education officer of the Embassy in India to help you.

In addition, we will encourage language learning and communication. As I mentioned, language is the best key to understand a country's history and culture, and learning each other's languages is increasingly important to bilateral exchanges and cooperation. With the help of their Indian counterparts, Chinese colleges and universities carry out the study of Hindi, Tamil, and Bengali.

Around 20 Indian universities have opened Chinese departments and Chinese courses. The cooperation in language projects between the two countries has cultivated a large number of envoys of friendship between China and India, and is also an effective platform for enhancing friendship and mutual trust between the two peoples.

We should adhere to such an effective approach, the joint efforts of both sides, including the education authorities, to make these platforms truly opportunities for the youth of the two countries to enhance friendship, deepen understanding, and promote cooperation.

**Mr Snehal:** Hello Ambassador Sun, my wife and I have applied for a Chinese government scholarship to go to China this year. We are happy to receive this scholarship and look forward to studying in China as soon as possible. However, due to the epidemic situation, it is impossible to apply for a visa. May I ask the ambassador, when can we apply for a visa to China?

**In the future, we will build more platforms in the fields of overseas study programs, think tank scholars' visits, exchange visits of young scientists, and language and cultural exchanges to provide more opportunities for the youth of the two countries.**



Confucius Institute in Mumbai teaches Chinese to Indians.

**Ambassador Sun:** You and your wife are very welcome to study in China. Novel corona-virus has been erupted this year and has disrupted our plans. To meet the needs of epidemic prevention, many countries have suspended the visa issuing policies for foreigners. Since March 28, the Chinese government has temporarily suspended most foreigners with valid visa and residence permit. However, at the same time, it has provided visa facilities for foreigners to engage in necessary economic and trade, scientific and technological activities, and urgent humanitarian needs. I suggest that you continue to pay close attention to the notices issued by the Chinese Embassy and consulate in India and keep abreast of the issuance of study visa in China. Conversely, the vast majority of colleges and universities in China are considering learning through online teaching mode. You can communicate closely with the Chinese universities you are applying for and take online courses step by step. Don't drop your studies because of the epidemic.

At the end of the interaction, there were also other Chinese and Indian scholars who said that listening to Ambassador Sun's speech benefited them a lot. They appreciated the Ambassador's observation that language is the bridge of communication that opens up the mind to learn and appreciate each other's culture. Today's Chinese and Indian youth shoulder a heavy responsibility and are willing to push forward the people-to-people exchanges between the two countries through their own efforts, Mr Sun said during the interaction.

**Around 20 Indian universities have opened Chinese departments and Chinese courses. The cooperation in language projects between the two countries has cultivated a large number of envoys of friendship between China and India, and is also an effective platform for enhancing friendship and mutual trust between the two peoples.**



Chinese Ambassador to India Sun Weidong and his spouse Dr. Bao Jiqing visited Jindal University for the opening ceremony of CHINA WEEK and the celebration of the 5th anniversary of India-China Studies Center in October 2019.



# NO RESET IN CHINA-INDIA TIES, CHANNELS OF DIALOGUE ARE OPEN: AMBASSADOR SUN



China's Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong said that there is no "reset" in ties after the Galwan Valley crisis, and stressed that "an independent, fair, and right judgment" of the situation is in the best interest of the two neighbors. In an interview with CNBC-TV18 on August 28, the Ambassador spoke about the current difficulties in China-India relations and why it is important to implement the consensus reached by their leaders for the development of bilateral ties. He expressed hope that India would provide an open and non-discriminatory business

environment for the Chinese enterprises to invest and operate in the country.

(Excerpts from the interview)

**Q: India-China relations are at a turning point. What do you feel about the reset that is underway and what will be the impact on the future of the partnership?**

A: China's basic judgment on China-India relations remains unchanged. China and India are partners rather than rivals, and opportunities rather than threats. This is an important consensus reached by the leaders of our two countries and

should be earnestly implemented. It would be a miscalculation to treat a close neighbor for thousands of years as “enemy” or “threat” only by one issue or one incident. We should respect and support each other, avoid suspicion and misunderstanding, and enhance political mutual trust.

Another important consensus agreed by our two leaders is to properly handle differences and not allow them to become disputes. We should

there’s a “reset” in China-India relations. Our relationship should move forward, rather than backward or reverse. China and India should avoid mutual attrition, nor be opposed to each other. Instead, we should meet halfway to bring our relationship back on the right track at an early date.

**Q: Since the June 15 clash, India and China have been talking at military and diplomatic levels to resolve tensions. According to Indian officials, disengagement has been stalled due to Chinese troop deployment at Pangong Tso and Gogra Post. Indian officials feel that disengagement may stretch to winter and beyond. Will Chinese troops restore status quo as existed before May 5?**

A: The Galwan incident is an unfortunate one and its merit is very clear. The bilateral channels of communications between China and India are open and smooth after the incident. The dialogue and negotiations have been undergoing all the time. Chinese State Councilor

and Foreign Minister Wang Yi had telephone conversations with External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar, and National Security Advisor and India’s Special Representative Ajit Doval, respectively. We have held five rounds of Corps Commanders meetings and four rounds of WMCC (Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on China-India Border Affairs) meetings. The troops on the ground have maintained communication. We met every week on an average since June 15, and both sides take it seriously to address the issue.

We have important consensus to push forward disengagement and de-escalation through dialogue and negotiations and maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas. The existing situation on the ground is under control and there is no fresh standoff between the two forces. Of course, negotiations are in process that takes time. We should keep the momentum of dialogue



Chinese President Xi Jinping held informal talks with India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Mahabalipuram, located on the outskirts of Chennai, during their second informal summit in October 2019.

put the boundary question at an appropriate place in our bilateral relations and not allow differences to disturb the relationship. Any action that enlarges and complicates the contradiction will not help solve the problem. In fact, dialogue and negotiation is the only right way out.

The basic fact of China and India as two largest neighboring developing countries and partners remains unchanged. The general landscape that China and India are inter-dependent for common development remains unchanged. I don’t think

**We should put the boundary question at an appropriate place in our bilateral relations and not allow differences to disturb the relationship.**

and negotiation, further de-escalate the border situation, properly handle the remaining issues, and jointly maintain peace and tranquility along the border areas.

China always stands for peaceful settlement of boundary disputes through dialogue and negotiation. Meanwhile, it is the legitimate right of every country to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is not the same thing as expansionism. China should not be labelled as “expansionist”. Both China and India are victims of imperialism and colonialism. We should work together to oppose hegemonism, power politics, and expansionism.

**Q: Can India and China work on an early resolution of the boundary question? There have been several rounds of boundary talks over the years. Do you think it would be possible for the two sides to carry out delineation, demarcation and delimitation of the boundary once and for all? Is China considering any such move?**

A: An early resolution of the boundary question is the sooner, the better. However, the boundary question is left over from history, which is complicated and sensitive. It needs patience to resolve. We should seek a fair, reasonable, and mutually acceptable solution through consultation and peaceful negotiation.

Since the mechanism of the Special Representatives on the Boundary Question was established in 2003, we have worked out a “three-step” roadmap that is initially defining political parameters and guiding principles, followed by negotiating a framework agreement, and finally completing border demarcation. In 2005, the first step was accomplished when both sides agreed to make meaningful and mutually acceptable adjustments to arrive at a package settlement to the boundary question. During the informal summit last year in Chennai, our two leaders welcomed the work of the Special Representatives and urged them to continue their efforts to arrive at a mutually-agreed framework.

China has a sincere political will to resolve the boundary question. We have been committed to actively advancing border talks, formulating roadmap for framework discussions, and pushing forward consultation on an “early harvest”. We

**The current difficulties we are facing in our bilateral relations have even highlighted the importance of transmitting and implementing the leaders' consensus. We cannot get cold feet or even back pedalling in face of temporary difficulties.**

hope the Indian side would equally show political will and move forward towards the settlement of the boundary question.

**Q: Has there been any contact between PM Modi and President Xi since the border clash. Is a phone conversation or a meeting likely in the coming months? Could there be a Mahabalipuram or Wuhan type of summit to guide relations after the recent tensions?**

A: The leaders play an essential and irreplaceable role in guiding our relationship. In recent years, President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi have met many times, which showcase the significance they attach to our bilateral relations. In particular, during the two informal summits in Wuhan and Chennai, our two leaders held in-depth and candid communication on overarching, long-term and strategic issues of global and regional importance, which provided the fundamental guidance and direction for the development of bilateral ties.

The current difficulties we are facing in our bilateral relations have even highlighted the importance of transmitting and implementing the leaders' consensus. We cannot get cold feet or even back pedalling in face of temporary difficulties. More efforts need to be taken at working level to transmit and implement the leaders' consensus and translate it into action to bring our ties back on track.

**Q: India has taken a decision on holding 5G trials without Chinese companies. What would be your reaction?**

A: I wonder if you have official confirmation on this. What I learn is that last year the Department of Telecommunications (DOT) of India invited enterprises from various countries including Huawei to participate in 5G trials.

As a private enterprise, Huawei has achieved a leading position in 5G technology. However, a certain country resorts to suppress a Chinese

private company. It attempts to hinder normal market cooperation and scientific and technological development under the pretext of “national security” even without any factual basis and concrete evidence. Such kind of hegemonic actions violate the rules of the market and the principle of fair competition, and it will eventually damage its own interests and credibility.

Huawei has been operating in India for 20 years. It has created a number of local jobs, promoted sufficient competition in India’s telecommunications market, and provided high-quality and low-cost products and services to Indian telecom operators and consumers. Huawei has never had any security issue in its operations in India. Furthermore, Huawei is ready to enter into a “no-back-door” agreement with India. We hope India can make an independent, fair and right judgment in this regard, and provide an open, fair, transparent and non-discriminatory business environment for Chinese enterprises to invest and operate in India.

**Q: According to the Indian government there cannot be business as usual until the LAC standoff is resolved. The government recently banned 50 Chinese apps and is considering stopping Chinese participation in infrastructure projects. There are plans to reduce imports from China. What do you feel about the larger economic decoupling that is underway?**

A: We believe it is unreasonable to link the boundary question with normal bilateral cooperation. I have noted there are emerging rational voices in India pointing out that such restrictive practices are both unrealistic and harmful to India’s interests, and may eventually lead to a lose-lose situation.

China-India economic and trade cooperation is mutually beneficial with win-win results. China’s investment in India has contributed to India’s economic development and created a large number of local jobs. In the era of globalization, countries in the world, including China and India, are interdependent and integrated with each other, forming a pattern “where everyone has a stake”. I think the two major economies of China and India should attract each other like magnets, rather than forcefully be separated or even “decoupled” from each other.

Suppression, self-seclusion, and restrictions are not good for development. Only by being open, fair, and transparent can we better integrate into global cooperation. Though the discriminatory restrictions do hurt Chinese companies, but the Indian consumers and employees suffer too. It does no good to either of us. We hope that India will change its relevant practice and treat every enterprise and service provider from various countries equally to create an open, fair, and equitable business environment for all.

**Q: China’s economy grew by 3.2 percent in April-June quarter; this was driven by a recovery from COVID-19 and investments in infrastructure. What does this mean to China and the world? Tell us about China’s next steps in economic recovery at a time when the global demand is falling?**

A: China is the first major economy to return to growth since the pandemic. Our economy shows strong resilience and great potential. In July, industrial added value above designated size was up by 4.8% year-on-year, with positive growth for four consecutive months; exports of goods rose by 10.4%. Online sales, education, and medical services have developed rapidly. From January to July, online retail sales increased by 15.7%.

China’s economy, like a strong engine, has made important contributions to the stability of global industrial supply chains, injecting confidence and momentum into the recovery of the world economy. I noticed that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of India recently released monthly trade data, which showed that from April to July, India’s overall exports declined due to COVID-19. However, India’s exports to China increased by nearly 31 percent; the share of exports to China in its total exports climbed to 9.71 percent, which almost doubled. This once again shows that an open and vigorous China means huge opportunities for India.

In the face of current international situation, China will take advantage of its huge domestic market; form a new development pattern centered on “internal circulation”, and speed up a “dual circulation” growth model in which domestic and foreign markets can boost each other. This new pattern is by no means a closed but an open circulation. We will create new



Director-General of the Department of Boundary and Ocean Affairs of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China Hong Liang and Joint Secretary of the East Asia Division of the Ministry of External Affairs of India Naveen Srivastava co-chaired the 18th meeting of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on China-India Border Affairs on August 20 through video link.

growth momentum through scientific and technological innovation, spur new vitality by deepening reform, and foster new advantages of international cooperation and competition with high-level opening up.

China will be more closely linked with the world economy, and attract more international commodities and resources. According to a report issued by the World Bank in July, China's business environment ranking leaped from the 78th in 2018 to the 31st in 2020. The Ministry of Commerce of China recently conducted a survey, which shows more than 99% of foreign enterprises will continue to operate in China. China will continue to promote and lead economic globalization, provide more market opportunities in terms of both investment and growth, help the world economy step out of recession at an early date and achieve a stable recovery.

**Q: US has targeted China for aggression in South China Sea and at the Indian border. How hopeful is China about reducing trade and strategic tensions with the USA?**

A: Recently, some politicians in the US have kept making groundless remarks against China, tried to misguide international public opinion, and chosen unilaterally to be provocative. This is clear to the international community. In response, the Chinese government has expounded its position comprehensively and reacted resolutely to firmly defend China's sovereignty, security and development interests, and safeguard and

stabilize the China-US relations. We are always ready to develop a China-US relationship featuring no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation based on coordination, cooperation and stability. We hope the US will meet China halfway, abandon its Cold War mentality and zero-sum game approach, and bring the China-US relations back to the track of sound and steady development.

Mutually beneficial cooperation over the years has turned China and the US into a community with shared interests. Over 70,000 American businesses have made investment in China with a total sales volume of US\$700 billion. Among them, 97% are making a profit. Even with the trade friction and COVID-19, the vast majority of American companies in China still want to stay and are doubling down on investment in China. We hope the US will stop suppressing and bullying Chinese companies and return to the right track of openness and cooperation.

On the South China Sea, China never expanded sovereign claims, and has been committed to negotiation and consultation to settle the territorial and maritime disputes with neighboring countries based on international law and the respect for historical facts. Whether it is the South China Sea issue or the China-India boundary question, we have been committed to settling disputes through dialogue and keeping the region peaceful and stable. We don't accept countries outside the region pointing fingers and making instigation.

# Treat Confucius Institutes and China-India Higher Education Cooperation in an Objective and Fair Manner

China has urged India to reconsider its decision to review their collaboration in Confucius institutes that provided “stable development of people-to-people and cultural exchanges”.

“We hope the relevant Indian parties can treat Confucius Institutes and China-India higher education cooperation in an objective and fair manner and avoid politicizing normal cooperation,” the spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in India, Counselor Ji Rong said on August 4.

She said that all Confucius institutes in India were established after signing “legally binding” agreement by the universities of both sides as per the “principles of mutual respect, friendly consultation, equality, and mutual benefit”. Besides, these centres were launched after the Indian institutes voluntarily applied and met the conditions for running them, Ms Ji said.

According to the MoUs signed, the responsibility of running the institutes lies on the Indian institutes while both sides will raise funds jointly for their upkeep. China’s Confucius Institute has tied up with seven Indian universities and colleges to run the centres, as well as signed 54 MoUs for inter-school cooperation between the two sides.

The Confucius centres have been running in India for more than 10 years. With close economic, trade and cultural exchanges, the demand for Chinese language teaching has been growing in India. “Over the years, these institutes have played an important role in promoting the Chinese language in India and people-to-people and cultural exchanges. This has been generally recognized by the Indian education community,” Ms Ji said.



Indian students attended a cultural event at the Confucius Institute of the Vellore Institute of Technology.

# Indian Chinese Culture Enthusiasts to Suffer Decoupling Brunt

India's education ministry has decided to review the establishment of Confucius Institutes in association with seven local colleges and universities. The move sparked concerns among Indian enthusiasts for Chinese culture that it could lead to a full-blown cultural decoupling. India's National Education Policy (NEP) has also not included Putonghua on the list of examples of foreign languages schools can offer to students. Putonghua is the standard Chinese language, reported *Global Times* on August 6.

Confucius institutes have been one of the most diversified Chinese language teaching platforms connecting universities and educational institutes in China with their global partners. Around 20 Indian universities offer Chinese language courses and eight universities provide programs on Chinese studies to local students. Also, some 2,000 Indian students were registered for Chinese studies and around 20,000 others learned Chinese in 2018. The Confucius institutes also award scholarships to Indian students interested in visiting and studying in China.

Most of the students at the Chinese language schools in India are business persons, teachers, translators, and tourism professionals; and many young people also see promising opportunities from learning Chinese, a Mumbai-based Chinese language expert told the *Global Times*. Many Indians who can speak Chinese have benefited greatly from trade between China and India, but now they are facing more uncertainty, he said.

## Benefits of Learning

Manasi Haate, an HR professional who works for a company in Mumbai is among those who benefited from the Confucius Institute. She started her Chinese language studies in 2016 at the Confucius Institute of Mumbai University out of her interest and passion in Chinese culture, cuisine, and the language. She later joined a

private institute to continue her studies in 2019.

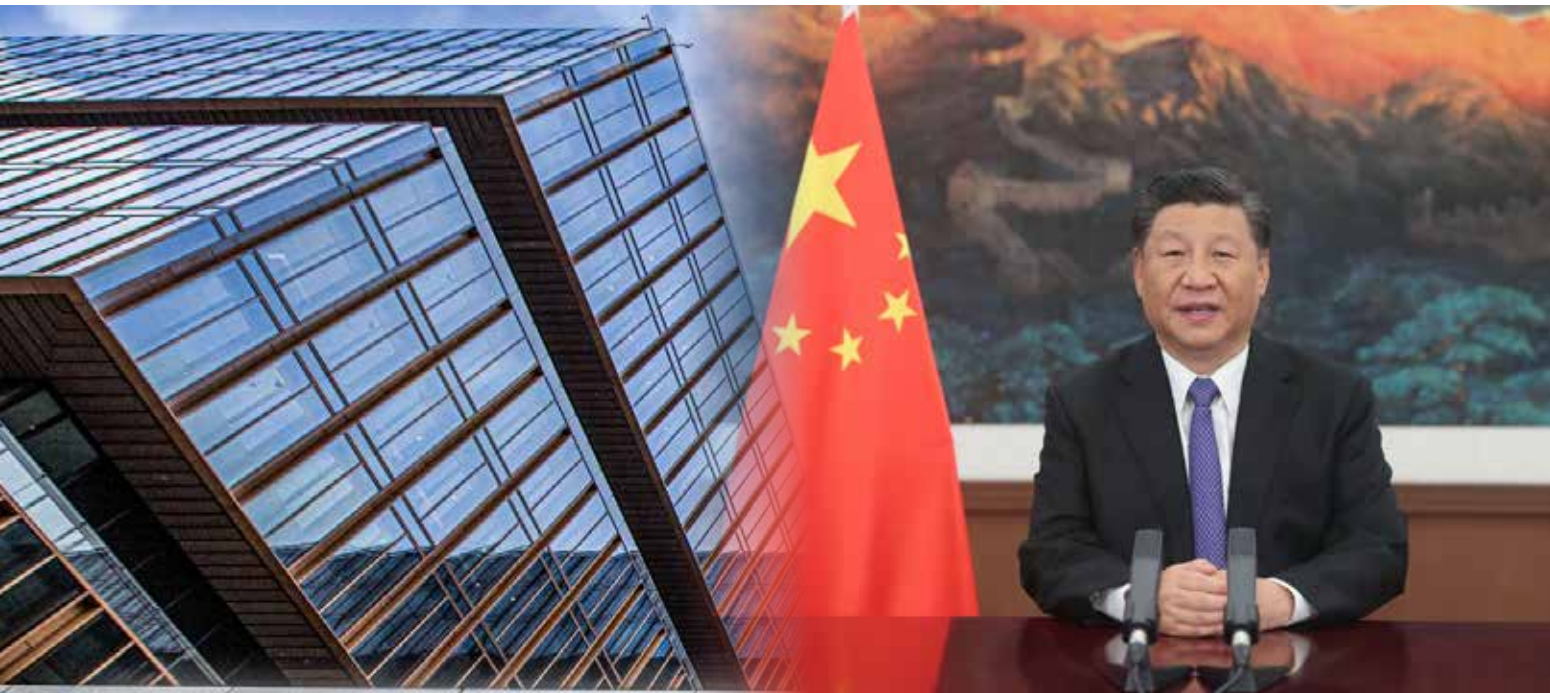
Ms Haate said the institute not only taught them the language, but also the culture, and would introduce local Chinese families to the students. Ms Haate said she was impressed by the enthusiasm of her Chinese teachers. "I hate military conflicts," she said, referring to the ongoing tensions between China and India. "I will only hope and pray that institutes like the Confucius Institute should not be affected by these tensions as it will allow both countries to come closer by exchanging cultural activities." Globally, there are at least 550 Confucius institutes and 1,172 Confucius classrooms at primary and high schools in 162 countries and regions as of 2019.

The Chinese Embassy in India has urged the Indian government to avoid politicizing normal cooperation and maintain the healthy development of cultural exchanges between the two countries. Confucius institutes were established by Chinese and Indian universities after signing legally binding cooperation agreements and friendly consultations, as well as voluntary initiative from the Indian partners to meet the conditions for running the institute, said Ji Rong, Counselor and spokesperson of the Chinese Embassy in India in a statement.

## Unabated Interest in China

The University of Mumbai, which set up its Confucius Institute in 2013, said that "as of now there is status quo," and they continue to do their academic work at the university. "It's not clear what the removal of the status for Chinese language (at schools) mean as it is being taught and used regardless of relations with China. Hundreds of graduates are churned out every year," Srikanth Kondapalli, professor in Chinese Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, told the *Global Times*.

# XI CALLS FOR MAKING AIIB WORLD'S BEST FINANCIAL GOVERNANCE MODEL



President Xi Jinping addressed the opening ceremony of the 5th annual meeting of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) via a video link in Beijing on July 28, 2020.



ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE  
INVESTMENT



Chinese President Xi Jinping called for making the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) a new type of professional international funding organization that takes care of the needs of its members while promoting an “inclusive economic globalization”.



Addressing the 5th Annual Meeting of the AIIB on July 28, 2020, President Xi Jinping made a four-point suggestion that would help turn the AIIB into the world’s best business model and “worthy of the times”.

(Excerpts from President Xi Jinping’s Speech)

In late 2013, I proposed on China’s behalf the establishment of the AIIB. The initiative is designed to develop infrastructure and connectivity in Asia and deepen regional cooperation for shared development. On 16 January 2016, the AIIB was officially launched. In the ensuing four years or more, the AIIB has followed the operating model and principles of multilateral development banks and acted as a truly international, rule-based and high-standard institution. It has got off to a good start. From the 57 founding members to today’s 102 membership, spanning Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America and Oceania, the AIIB has grown from strength to strength and provided nearly US\$20 billion in infrastructure investment to its members. With more good friends and partners getting on board for higher cooperation, the AIIB has established itself in the world as a new type of professional, efficient, and clean multilateral development bank.

### Growing Strength to Strength

In the face of COVID-19, the AIIB has moved promptly to set up a Crisis Recovery Facility to support its members in containing the virus and reviving their economies. This is a typical example of the AIIB’s power of action.

The global response to COVID-19 has made it clear that mankind rise and fall together in a community with a shared future. Mutual support and cooperation in solidarity are the only way for mankind to overcome crises.

To address issues emerging in the course of economic globalization, countries should pursue more inclusive global governance, more effective multilateral institutions, and more robust regional cooperation. In this context, the AIIB may grow into a new platform that promotes development for all its members and facilitates the building of

**The global response to COVID-19 has made it clear that mankind rise and fall together in a community with a shared future. Mutual support and cooperation in solidarity are the only way for mankind to overcome crises.**



a community with a shared future for mankind. To make that happen, I would like to suggest the following:

## Heralding a New Future

First, let us aim at development for all and make the AIIB a new type of multilateral development bank that promotes development across the world. Peace and development remain the call of our times. For countries to develop together, infrastructure connectivity serves as an important physical foundation. The AIIB should commit itself to serving the development needs of all its members and providing more high-quality, low-cost and sustainable investment for both traditional and new types of infrastructure. This will give renewed impetus to economic and social development in Asia and beyond.

Second, let us keep breaking new ground and make the AIIB a new type of development platform progressing with the times.

Innovation holds the key to our future. As a new member of the global economic governance system, the AIIB is well-placed to adapt to changes and act accordingly.

By constantly updating its development philosophy, business model and institutional governance and by providing flexible and diverse development financing products, the AIIB could help enhance connectivity, promote green development and boost technological advance.

Third, let us strive for excellence and make the AIIB a new type of high-performance institution for international cooperation. High standard and

Prime Minister Narendra Modi delivered his inaugural speech for the third annual meeting at the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Forum in June in Mumbai.

high quality must be ensured in the development of the AIIB. While following international standards and respecting the general law of development, the AIIB should keep in mind the actual development needs of its members, thus creating best practices for international development cooperation.

Fourth, let us stay open and inclusive and make the AIIB a new paradigm of multilateral cooperation. Under the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, the AIIB needs to respond to adjustments and changes in the global economic landscape and engage more development partners in cooperation.

It needs to provide public goods for our region and beyond, push for regional economic integration, and help make economic globalization more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all.

China always supports and adheres to multilateralism, and pursues development with the rest of the world in the spirit of openness and mutually-beneficial cooperation. China will continue working with other members to support the AIIB and make it a success, and contribute more to the global response to risks and challenges and the pursuit of shared development. I hope the AIIB will live up to its mission and our expectations and prove worthy of our times.

# XI SEEKS PUBLIC IDEAS, SUGGESTIONS FOR 14th FIVE-YEAR PLAN

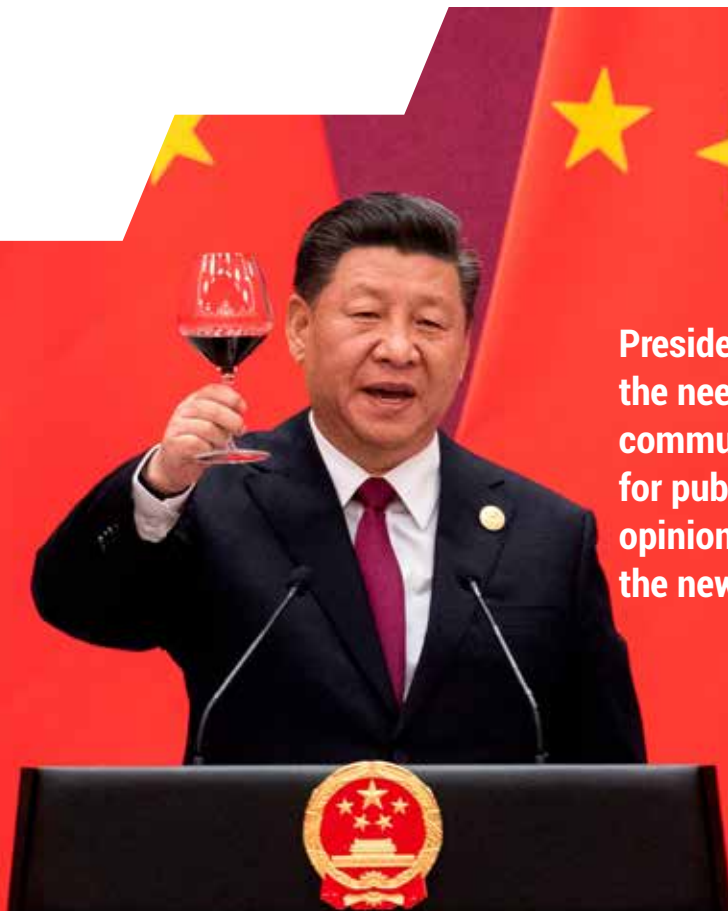
President Xi Jinping has urged the CPC members preparing the 14th Five-Year Plan to seek ideas and suggestions from the public while compiling the document, reported Xinhua on August 6. “Formulating and implementing the five-year plans for economic and social development are important ways for the Communist Party of China (CPC) to govern the country,” he said.

President Xi stressed the need to broaden the communication channels for public to express their opinions and suggestions for the new five-year plan. “People from all sections of society should be encouraged to offer advice on various aspects of socio-economic development, production, as well as general wellbeing so that their expectations, wisdom, and experience at the primary level could be integrated into the plan,” he added.

China will implement the 14th Five-Year Plan for economic and social development starting next year. The compilation work is currently underway, and the relevant departments would soon solicit opinions and suggestions from the officials, the public, and experts and scholars.

**President Xi stressed the need to broaden the communication channels for public to express their opinions and suggestions for the new five-year plan.**

President Xi Jinping proposed a toast at the end of his speech during the welcome banquet for leaders attending the Belt and Road Forum at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in April, 2019.



# XI'S 15-YEAR-OLD COMMENT GUIDES CHINA'S GREEN MISSION

President Xi Jinping's comment "Lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" made in his early days as the Communist Party chief of Zhejiang in 2005 has evolved into a guideline for China's quest for a greener future through sustainable development, reported Xinhua on August 16.

## Harmonizing Development with Nature

Xi's vision of growing a rich trove of "invaluable assets" is gradually becoming a reality with positive changes in the "landscape" - the "harmonization" of the economy and nature, the Xinhua news agency said in an opinion piece published on August 25.

China saw a significant improvement in its ecology amid a push for anti-pollution measures and green development. Its efforts have earned global recognition. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) promoted China's "philosophy of ecological progress" in 2013, which culminated in a report on the country's green strategies and practices in 2016.

With President Xi at the helm, China's green development has picked up the pace and become more prominent in top-level architectural designs and master plans.

During the past few years, the country has adopted more innovative financing models to support a sustainable economy. It has further developed its green bond market, established a national green development fund, and launched a national carbon market. As President Xi has required, more should be done to accelerate institutional green innovation and application to help realise the goal of green transformation in overall production and living, the article said.





President Xi Jinping visited the Xixi National Wetland Park during an inspection in Hangzhou in China's Zhejiang Province in March, 2020.

## Stepping Into a Green Future

Amid efforts to sustainable development, the country solicited public opinions on revising the “green bond catalogue” in May and excluding “clean utilization of fossil fuels” from the list, marking an important step in its increasing alignment with global standards. This was followed by the announcement to establish the country’s first dedicated company to raise funds

**With President Xi at the helm, China's green development has picked up the pace and become more prominent in top-level architectural designs and master plans.**

**Another positive step was the launch of the national carbon emission trading market in 2017 following a trial-run in seven provinces and cities in 2011. The idea was to explore market-based mechanisms to control greenhouse gas emissions.**



President Xi Jinping inspected conservation efforts in the Qinling Mountains in the Niubeiliang National Nature Reserve in Shaanxi province in April, 2020.

for green development. In July, the National Green Development Fund Co., Ltd. was launched with a capital of 88.5 billion yuan (\$12.75 billion) to support areas such as pollution control, conservation of energy and resources, green transportation, and clean energy.

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When President Xi revisited Yucun Village in Zhejiang, where he first put forward the “waters and mountains” line, he reiterated that economic development should not be achieved at the expense of the ecological environment. Analysts expected the country to outline institutional guarantees and greater ambition for green growth in its forthcoming 14th Five-Year Plan for social and economic development in 2021-2025,

“which will steadfastly carry forward concepts and approaches embodied by the hallmark line”, the article said.

Liu Shijin, deputy director of the economic wing of the National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, the top political advisory body, said establishing a green development framework will be central to efforts in advancing an all-around transition to a green and sustainable future. Mr Liu said that green development is pivotal to revive the virus-hit economy and should be prioritised in the “new infrastructure” drive.

Zou Ji, president of Energy Foundation China, deemed the COVID-19 epidemic as “an unexpected new background” for the 14th Five-Year Plan, as well as an opportunity to expedite its low-carbon transition. “This is a window of opportunity for transformation that cannot be lost,” Mr Zou said.

# CHINA PREPARES MAJOR POLICY BLUEPRINT FOR ECONOMIC REVIVAL

**W**ith its significant progress in epidemic prevention and economic recovery, China is working on a new socio-economic development plan to restore “certainty and confidence” in a world blighted by uncertainties, Xinhua said in a commentary published on August 6.

The proposals for the 14th Five-Year Plan for Social and Economic Development (2021-2025) and targets for 2035 will be assessed during the fifth plenary session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) to be held in Beijing in October.

Created every five years since 1953, the Five-Year Plan is a major feature of China’s governance system, setting growth targets and defining development policies. It allows the authorities to map out strategies for socio-economic development and advance with the times.

Such a disciplined and comprehensive approach is designed to serve the long-term and fundamental interests of the people. This time, however, a 15-year vision would also be presented along with the 14th Five-Year Plan, setting the country’s modernization target for 2035, the report said citing a meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau.

**While China's commitment to deeper market reform is giving confidence to the world to face the economic turbulence, some US politicians, on the other hand, “abused their power” to bring down certain non-US enterprises, raising more uncertainties for businesses, the report said. China “firmly opposes such bullying” and will continue to facilitate market reforms.**

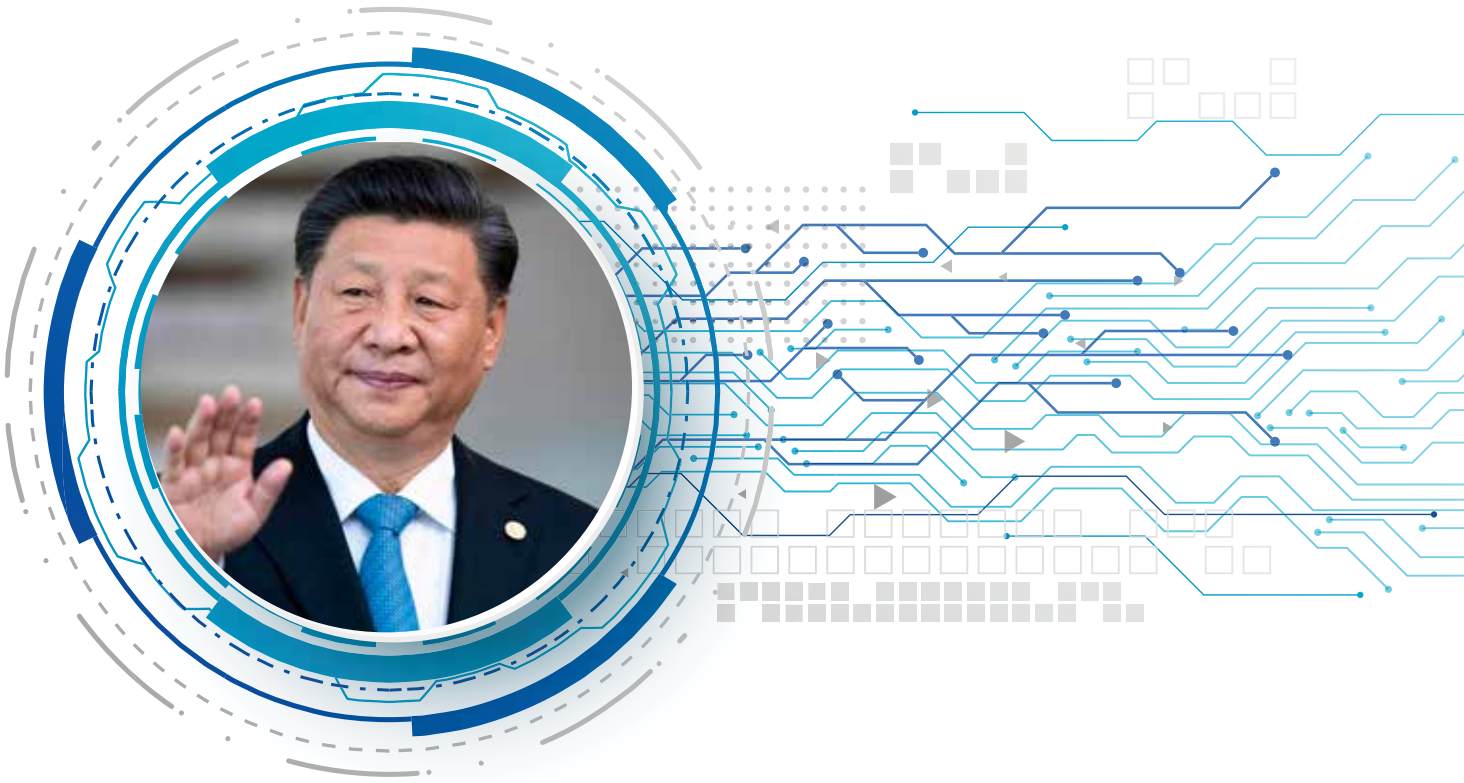
The long-term vision will ensure “the coherence and strength” of the policies, thus, offering a stable and safe environment for domestic and foreign investors, it said. The meeting also emphasized on accelerating the establishment of a “dual” development pattern that takes into account both domestic and foreign markets complementing each other.

While expanding its domestic demand, it will also keep its focus on the global economy. Additionally, the government will pursue efficient use of domestic and international resources for robust sustainable development. China’s economy has become more intertwined with the world as shown by the remarkable increase in imports and exports in June, and trade with partners, such as the ASEAN and the Belt and Road countries, it said.

Holding the view that China is “self-isolated” or closed economy not only goes against the facts, but could also result in “missing opportunities” for enterprises keen to be part of the growth story, Xinhua said. Figures from the World Bank’s Doing Business 2020 report show that China has made huge progress in the 2005-2020 period in terms of ease of doing business than any other large economy. Moreover, the commerce ministry is amending the foreign investment law in Chinese listed firms to ease thresholds and restrictions on buying stakes.

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With its “predicable and coherent policies”, China will provide more opportunities for businesses seeking an open, fair, just, and non-discriminatory environment, it added.



## XI CALLS FOR ACTION TO EXPEDITE INNOVATION IN KEY TECHNOLOGIES

President Xi Jinping has called for early breakthroughs in core technologies to usher in an innovation-led development journey for the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) period. At a meeting of the country's top economists and scholars in Beijing on August 24, he exhorted them to boost innovations to propel economic growth, reported Xinhua.

President Xi underscored the importance of scientific and technological innovation in fostering new growth drivers for achieving high-quality development. "Enterprises have a principal role in technological innovation" and they should constantly upgrade and integrate new technologies in their operations, he said.

The General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee said that China will enter a "new

development stage" in the next five years after completing its first "centenary goal" in 2021- the "building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects". Besides President Xi, former senior vice-president and chief economist at the World Bank Justine Yifu Lin, deputy head of the China Society of Economic Reform Fan Gang, and dean of the School of Public Policy and Management of Tsinghua University Jiang Xiaojuan were among nine experts who spoke at the event.

The CPC has set two centenary goals for 2021 and 2049 - building of a moderately prosperous society and building a modern socialist country, which is "prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious", respectively. The 2021 centenary goal will coincide with CPC's 100th anniversary. The 14th Five-Year Plan period, therefore, will be critical



as China embarks on a new journey to achieve its second centenary goal by 2049, President Xi noted.

He highlighted the opportunities and challenges in this development phase of China. “The international economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and security and political orders are undergoing profound adjustments; meanwhile, China’s domestic development environment is also experiencing profound changes,” he said. “What the country faces now is the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people’s ever-growing needs for a better life,” he added. The president called for “enhancing the awareness of opportunities and risks in the new stage”. China should pursue a development model that emphasizes “quality, efficiency, fairness, sustainability, and security,” he stressed.

## A New Development Pattern

President Xi stressed the need to create a new development pattern in which the domestic market is the mainstay, but simultaneously, the local and the foreign markets would boost each other. He called it a “strategic choice” to reshape China’s strengths for international cooperation and competition. China will continue with supply-side structural reforms and boost domestic demand, focusing on production, distribution, and consumption for the domestic market, he said. The president stressed that this plan is not a “closed domestic circulation”, but an “open dual circulation” in which both domestic and foreign markets are involved.

He also called for deepening reforms to invigorate new development. “The market

**President Xi stressed the need to create a new development pattern in which the domestic market is the mainstay, but simultaneously, the local and the foreign markets would boost each other. He called it a “strategic choice” to reshape China’s strengths for international cooperation and competition.**

should play a decisive role in resource allocation, and the government should create a stable and predictable system for development,” he said, adding that China would continue to strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights. Although more emphasis would be put on the domestic market, “opening-up” remains China’s basic policy and driving force for rapid and sustainable economy growth, he reiterated.

China started soliciting public opinion for compiling its 14th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development in August.

## China’s Five-Year Plans

China’s Five-Year Plan (FYP) for economic and social development started in 1953. To date, 13 such plans were made and implemented, except for the period between 1963 and 1965 for economic adjustment. The 13th FYP will end in 2020, and the drafting for the 14th FYP has already begun. The document lays out detailed targets and guidelines for the development economy, society, education and environment. The key objective, however, is economic growth, reform, and industrial restructuring.



China’s new economic strategy to rely on domestic market is not a closed-door policy, says President Xi.

# XI STRESSES HIGH-QUALITY DEVELOPMENT OF YANGTZE RIVER DELTA



Chinese President Xi Jinping chaired a symposium on advancing integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta in Hefei, east China's Anhui Province in August, 2020.

President Xi Jinping has called for “integrated and high-quality development” of the Yangtze River Delta for further socio-economic progress of the country’s thriving eastern region, reported Xinhua. The interconnected infrastructure projects have played a major role in China’s epidemic control and economic recovery, he said in a speech delivered at a symposium in Hefei city, the capital of eastern Anhui Province, on August 20.

President Xi said that a “deeper understanding” of the delta’s status and function in the socio-economic development is vital to promote the region’s all-round progress amid a “grave and complex circumstance”. He urged the local authorities to take the lead in creating a new development plan that takes the “domestic market as the mainstay” while allowing both domestic and foreign markets to boost each other.

The Shanghai City, located in the Yangtze River delta region, is one of the leading global financial and technological hubs that drive China’s growth today. “The region should rise to assume the role of a trail-blazer of China’s technological and industrial innovations,” the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee said in his message. “Shanghai and the entire delta region should not only provide quality products but also serve as a source of high technology to support China’s high-quality development,” he added.

President Xi underscored achieving “faster progress” in developing the region into a new high ground of reform and opening up. “Efforts should be made to improve the business environment in line with world-class standards, and attract talent and enterprises from home and abroad with a development environment scoring high in openness, services, innovation

and efficiency,” he said. He also called for efforts to promote trade and investment to make the delta region an important “bridge” between the international and domestic markets.

## Integration and High-Quality

President Xi stressed integration and high-quality as “keywords” to push forward all-round development of the delta region. He also emphasized on measures to break the administrative barriers, enhance policy coordination, and enable smooth production.

He underlined promoting high-quality economic development of the delta, intensifying efforts to achieve scientific and technological breakthroughs, promoting quality development of cities in the region, fostering the momentum of high-quality development in underdeveloped regions, as well as promoting high-standard reform and opening-up of Pudong.

The Chinese leader urged the provinces of Jiangsu, Anhui, and Zhejiang, as well as Shanghai to prioritize key areas, including integrated circuit development, biomedicine, and artificial intelligence; and called for efforts to foster the innovative development of micro, small, and medium-sized technology companies. He said that high-quality reform and opening-up of Pudong is of strategic significance not only to the development of Shanghai and the delta, but also China’s socialist modernization.

President Xi called for continued efforts to develop Lingang, a newly-launched section of the Shanghai pilot free-trade zone, as well as the Shanghai City to support the high-quality development of the delta and the country. He also demanded efforts for green development of the delta, stressing that priority should be given to the protection and restoration of the river’s ecology and fix environmental problems. He underscored the need to enhance access to basic public services while pursuing regional integration. He said that the goals can’t be achieved overnight, calling on people to remain “patient, think long-term, but act with a sense of urgency”.

“To deliver more fruitful outcomes, the plans for the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta during the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021-2025) should be drawn up in a practical way,” he said.

Vice-Premier Han Zheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and head of the group for Yangtze River Delta development, was among some of the top officials who attended the symposium.

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The Shanghai Port, located near the Yangtze River Delta, is one of the world’s busiest and largest container ports.



# CHINA'S INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE REMAINS SOUND DESPITE COVID-19

China's industrial economy has remained intact backed by sound government policies to make up for the COVID-19 losses, said Xin Guobin, vice-minister of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, in an interview with Xinhua on August 16.

Mr Xin stated that industrial performance has improved on a month-by-month basis, supplemented by "effective epidemic control and policy support".

## Positive Industrial Outlook

China's value-added industrial output went up by 4.8 percent year-on-year in June, picking up from the 4.4-percent and 3.9-percent expansion in May and April, respectively, Mr Xin said citing official data. He said the epidemic has boosted the upgradation, transformation, and development of new industrial products and businesses.

In the first half of 2020, the value-added output for high-tech manufacturing grew by 4.5 percent year-on-year, with electronic components and integrated circuits production rising by 36.6 percent and 16.4 percent, respectively. However, with the global pandemic continuing and market demand yet to recover, China still faces uncertainties and instabilities, said Mr Xin, calling for more efforts to improve market supplies to stimulate consumption.

China's manufacturing sector withstood the "stress testing" from the virus, ensuring stable global supply chains, including medical and industrial supplies, said Mr Xin. He said China will focus next on increasing the "stability and competitiveness" of its industrial supply chains by embracing modernization with renewed vigour.

Meanwhile, China will push for the establishment of an "emergency coordination and management mechanism" for global industrial supply chains to help countries fight the virus and recover from economic losses, according to Mr Xin.

## Policy Prescription

He, however, admitted that China's more than 30 million small- and medium-sized enterprises and

**Meanwhile, China will push for the establishment of an "emergency coordination and management mechanism" for global industrial supply chains to help countries fight the virus and recover from economic losses, according to Mr Xin.**

80 million individual businesses are still troubled due to lack of orders, declining profitability, and difficulties in collecting receivables. Mr Xin vowed that the government will continue to work to ensure the implementation of supportive policies to improve the business environment for small enterprises.

China will also promote the construction of 5G networks in major cities while gradually expanding it to important towns and rural areas where conditions permit, he said. The country will support the application of 5G technologies in key sectors, including smart healthcare and smart grids, as well as researches in the development of 6G technologies, Mr Xin said.

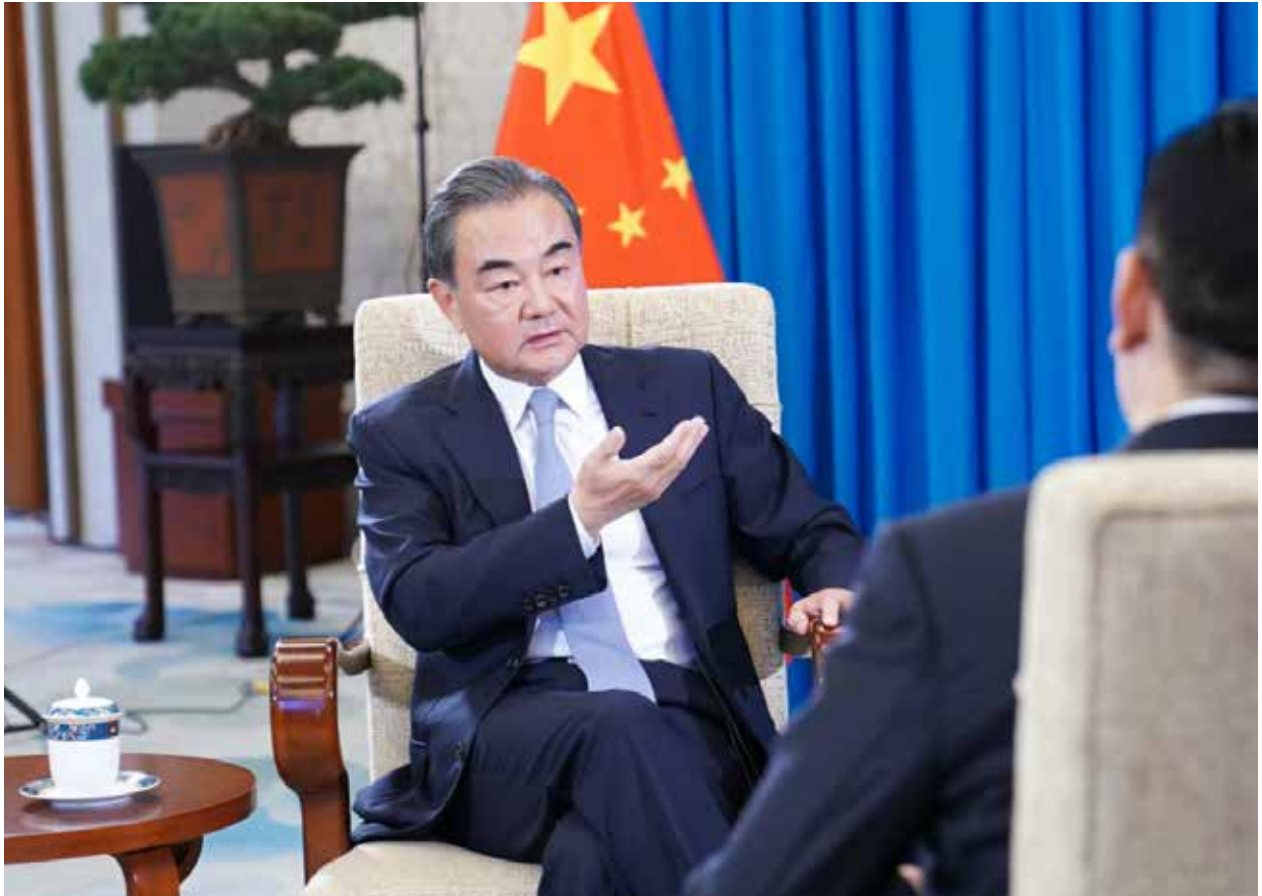
China has seen rapid progress in the construction of 5G base stations, according to Mr Xin. Some 88 million terminals have been connected to the 5G networks as of July 2020.

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A new thermal temperature detector using 5G scanned customers at a market in Wuzhong district in China's Jiangsu province, on February 20, 2020.

# US SHOULD ACCEPT THE REALITY OF A MULTIPOLAR WORLD: WANG YI



Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi in an interview with Xinhua news agency on August 5.

**The US should reject “decoupling” and “zero-sum game” with China that leads to self-destruction and pity; instead it should choose the path of cooperation and dialogue for mutual development and security and stability of the world, said State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi in an interview with Xinhua news agency on August 5. In a no-holds-barred discussion about China-US relations, Mr Wang spoke on a wide range of issues that impact the trajectory of the China-US relations.**



Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai hosted a state dinner in honor of visiting US President Richard Nixon in Beijing in 1972.

**During President Nixon's visit to China in 1972, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai said that China and the US needed to be clear about our differences and find common ground to reach a new starting point in bilateral ties. President Nixon responded that our two countries have great differences, and what brings us together is that we have common interests.**

The following is the full text of the interview:

**Q: US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo asserted in his speech at the Richard Nixon Presidential Library that the policy of engagement with China pursued by successive US administrations since President Nixon's has not produced its goal and failed. Many people in the United States question his assertion, saying it was more of an "ideological rant" without any clear or feasible pathway forward. What is your comment?**

**A:** The assertion that US policy of engagement with China has failed is just a rehash of the Cold-War mentality. It turns a blind eye to all that has been achieved in China-US relations over the past decades, shows ignorance of the historical process and lack of respect for the Chinese and American peoples.

This is a political virus, which is understandably questioned and rebuked by people in the United States and the international community.

Over four decades ago, leaders of China and the United States made the handshake across the vast Pacific Ocean. What made this possible was that both countries adhered to the principle of mutual respect and seeking common ground while putting aside ideological differences.

During President Nixon's visit to China in 1972, Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai said that China and the US needed to be clear about our differences and find common ground to reach a new starting point in bilateral ties. President Nixon responded that our two countries have great differences, and what brings us together is that we have common interests, which transcend those differences. The Shanghai Communique issued by the two countries encapsulated their consensus to respect each other and seek common ground while setting aside differences.

What has happened since then demonstrates that this monumental choice made by the two sides is the right one. Over the past 40 years and more since the two countries entered into

diplomatic ties, several generations of Chinese and Americans have worked together to advance China-US relations. As a result, bilateral ties have become one of the most deeply interwoven relationships in the world with broadest cooperation areas and most extensive common interests.

China and the US now account for over one-third of global economic output and over 50% of global growth. Bilateral trade volume has increased by over 250 times since the early days of diplomatic ties and takes up one-fifth of the global total. Two-way investment has jumped from almost zero to nearly US\$240 billion, and annual two-way visits by the two peoples have reached five million. The two countries shoulder important responsibilities for almost all global issues concerning world peace and development. No one can deny these facts.

Forty years on, while China and the US are quite different in social system and many other aspects, such differences have not affected the peaceful coexistence and cooperation between the two countries, and they should not affect their bilateral ties in the future.

It is neither necessary nor possible for the two sides to change each other. Instead, we should respect the choice independently made by the people of the other side.

China's major achievements in the past decades show that the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics fits China and enjoys the most extensive and firm support of the Chinese people. It has also benefited the world, including the American people. China will continue to pursue development and progress to meet the desire of its people and make new, even greater contributions to mankind. Anyone who attempts to derail this process can only end in failure.

**Q: Some people in the US claim that the China-US relationship has long been unfair and not reciprocal, and that the US has rebuilt China but it has been taken advantage of. Do you think this is the case?**

A: China-US cooperation has never been a case of one party giving favor to the other, or one party taking advantage of the other. Both countries have benefited much from this cooperation, and no one

**It is neither necessary nor possible for the two sides to change each other. Instead, we should respect the choice independently made by the people of the other side.**

is being taken advantage of or being ripped off. Mutually beneficial cooperation over the years has turned China and the US into a community with shared interests. China has achieved rapid growth in part thanks to its opening-up to and cooperation with the rest of the world, including the US. China's continued growth has also created sustained demand and an enormous market for the US and other countries. Statistics show that China-US business ties support 2.6 million American jobs. Trade with China helps each American family save US\$850 every year.

Over 70,000 American businesses have made investment in China with a total sales volume of US\$700 billion. Among them, 97% are making a profit.



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profit. Even with the trade friction and COVID-19, the vast majority of American companies in China still want to stay and doubling down on investment in China.

If China-US cooperation were unfair and not reciprocal, how could it have continued for several decades? How could China-US ties have come such a long way? Globalization and free trade have delivered development dividends, but they have also created tensions for countries and affected their economic structures and distribution of interests. This should be dealt with through internal reform. Acting like a sick person who forces others to take medicine for his own illness or even resorting to decoupling will not work. It is the American companies and people that will get badly hurt.

In the globalized world today, the interests of countries are closely intertwined. The development of China and of the US is not a zero sum game, and we should not reject each other. What we should do is to draw on each other's strength to achieve common development. As COVID-19 takes its toll on the global economy, China and the US, the world's two largest economies, should work for mutual benefit on an equal footing, stop attempts at decoupling and advance the relationship through cooperation, and live up to their responsibility for the world.

**Q: The US has recently made a number of moves that undermine people-to-people and cultural exchanges with China. It has harassed Chinese students in the US, obstructed normal academic exchange, and imposed restrictions on Chinese media operating in the US. Many people are concerned that this is a resurgence of McCarthyism. Do you think the two countries will enter a new Cold War?**

**A:** China-US relations are facing the gravest challenge since the establishment of diplomatic ties, and their exchanges and cooperation in many areas are being seriously disrupted. The root cause is that some American politicians who are biased against and hostile to China are using their power to smear China with fabrications and impede normal ties with China under various pretexts. What they want is to revive McCarthyism in an attempt to undermine US relations with China, stoke hostility between the two peoples, and

erode trust between the two countries. Ultimately, they want to drag China and the US into renewed conflict and confrontation and plunge the world into chaos and division again. China will not allow these people to get their way. We reject any attempt to create a so-called "new Cold War" because it contravenes the fundamental interests of the Chinese and American peoples and the global trend toward development and progress.

The Cold War, which inflicted great sufferings to the world, should not be allowed to repeat itself. Peace and development is what all countries aspire to. Anyone who tries to start a new Cold War in the 21st century will be on the wrong side of history and will only be remembered as the one who has upended international cooperation.

Today's China is not the former Soviet Union. We have no intention of becoming another United States. China does not export ideology, and never interferes in other countries' internal affairs.

As the world's largest developing country and a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China will stay committed to peaceful development and to pursuing an opening-up strategy of mutual benefit. China will continue to promote global peace and development and uphold the international order.

**Q: We have noted that the current US administration shuns dialogue with China and keeps claiming that dialogue is futile. Pompeo even recently called for taking a "distrust and verify" approach toward China. What is your view on such moves?**

**A:** In international relations today, dialogue is the right way for settling issues and building trust. Favoring dialogue over confrontation is not only China's position, but also the consensus of the overwhelming majority of countries. China and the US are two major countries with different social systems, histories and cultures, and each

**Today's China is not the former Soviet Union. We have no intention of becoming another United States. China does not export ideology, and never interferes in other countries' internal affairs.**

has its own interests and concerns. This is natural. But what is important is that no one should unilaterally shut the door for dialogue at any time. Difference, misjudgment, or confrontation, should not be allowed to dominate their bilateral relations.

**Our message is clear: We urge the US to stop acting with arrogance and prejudice, but enter into constructive dialogue with us on an equal footing.**

China is a major and responsible country. We are open and above board, and we are ready to enter into candid, effective consultation with the US and make cool-headed and sensible response to the impulsive moves and anxiety of the US. We are ready to restart the dialogue mechanisms with the US at any level, in any area and at any time. All issues can be put on the table for discussion. We have proposed that the two countries draw up three lists, respectively, on cooperation, dialogue and issues that need proper management, and draw up a road-map for future interactions.

Our message is clear: We urge the US to stop acting with arrogance and prejudice, but enter into constructive dialogue with us on an equal footing.

We hope that it will work with us to ease current tensions and put the relations back onto the right track of no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect, and win-win cooperation. This serves the shared interests of the two peoples and meets the expectation of the international community.

**Q: Recently, Hong Kong has become a prominent issue in China-US relations. The US believes that by enacting the national security legislation, China has given up One Country, Two Systems. It has imposed a number of sanctions on Hong Kong. Do you expect the US to make more trouble on the Hong Kong issue?**

**A:** Hong Kong is part of China's territory and Hong Kong affairs fall within China's internal affairs. Non-interference in other countries' internal affairs is a basic norm governing international relations, and no country will allow other countries to flagrantly sabotage its sovereignty or territorial integrity.

At the recent session of the UN Human Rights Council, over 70 countries expressed support to China's just stance and condemned the attempts to use the Hong Kong issue to interfere in China's internal affairs. This speaks volumes for the common and just position of the international community.

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An aerial view of Hong Kong.

National security legislation underpins the very survival of any country, and it is a common legal practice of all countries. The legislation on safeguarding national security in Hong Kong has plugged the long-standing legal loopholes in Hong Kong. It will ensure both the long-term implementation of the policy of “One Country, Two Systems” on the basis of rule of law and durable security and stability of Hong Kong. Several million residents of Hong Kong signed a petition in support of the legislation, which demonstrates their longing for peace and stability in Hong Kong and their strong support for the national security legislation.

China is committed to the policy of “One Country, Two Systems”. With the strong support from the mainland, an improved legal environment, and the united efforts of our Hong Kong compatriots, we can surely uphold and better implement the policy of “One Country, Two Systems”. The gross interference in Hong Kong affairs be it in words or action, can only undermine the sound implementation of the policy of “One Country, Two Systems”. It will meet with the firm rejection from all the Chinese people, including the people of Hong Kong.

**Q: The US recently closed the Chinese Consulate-General in Houston, claiming that it was a hub of spying and intellectual property theft. China made a reciprocal response by closing the US Consulate-General in Chengdu. Are you concerned that this will lead to escalation in a China-US “diplomatic war”?**

**A:** The Chinese Consulate-General in Houston was the first Consulate-General opened by China in the US after the establishment of the diplomatic ties, and it was always an important symbol of China-US friendship. Over the past 40 plus years, the Chinese Consulate-General in Houston played a significant role in promoting

**All the excuses for closure claimed by the US side are nothing but fabrications designed to slander China. None of them is backed by any evidence, and none of them can stand up to scrutiny.**

friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and American peoples. Despite the difficulties encountered during the COVID-19 epidemic, it served as a crucial bridge for boosting cooperation against coronavirus between the US southern states and China. Closing such a consulate-general that bears both historical and current significance is closing a window for exchange and mutual understanding between the Chinese and Americans. This move has undermined the normal growth of China-US relations and the friendship between the two peoples.

All the excuses for closure claimed by the US side are nothing but fabrications designed to slander China. None of them is backed by any evidence, and none of them can stand up to scrutiny.

**Huawei and many other Chinese companies, unilaterally sanctioned by the US, are innocent. Their technologies and products are safe to use, and they have never done any harm to any country. In stark contrast, the US is behind such scandals as PRISM and ECHELON.**

Naturally, China would not swallow this arbitrary and unscrupulous US move. Our countermeasure is legitimate, justified and lawful, and it fully conforms to diplomatic norms. China has no intention to fight a “diplomatic war” with the US as it will only hurt the interests of the two peoples even more. Starting a “diplomatic war” does not prove the strength of the US. Quite the contrary, it only exposes the increasing lack of confidence of the US. If the US is bent on going down the wrong path, China is ready to make due response.

**Q: The US is going after Huawei in every possible way, and has declared to build a coalition of “clean countries” to counter China. Many see this as a reflection of US anxiety and fear. What is your take on this?**

**A:** Without any solid evidence, the US has launched a global campaign against a private Chinese company. This is a textbook example of

bullying. Everyone can see easily and clearly that the US goal is to keep its monopoly in science and technology but deny other countries the legitimate right to development. It doesn't even bother to disguise its bullying. This not only violates the international rules of fair trade, but also hurts the free global market environment.

I'd like to stress again that Huawei and many other Chinese companies, unilaterally sanctioned by the US, are innocent. Their technologies and products are safe to use, and they have never done any harm to any country. In stark contrast, the US is behind such scandals as PRISM and ECHELON.

It conducts wire-tapping and mass surveillance around the globe, and these wrongful acts are already an open secret. The US is not qualified to build a coalition of "clean countries" because it is itself dirty all over.



A view of Beijing's famous Silk Market.

The new science and technology revolution, driven by information technology, is picking up speed. China will continue to work with all countries to maintain a fair, just, open and non-discriminatory business environment, promote international exchanges and cooperation in science and technology, and ensure that safe, reliable, and quality information technology boost global economic recovery and help improve

people's lives around the world. We hope that the US will give up its obsession with its narrow self-interest, and return to the right track of openness and cooperation.

**Q: Some US politicians are making fierce attacks on the Communist Party of China (CPC), attempting to pit it against the Chinese people. Forty-one years after China and the US established diplomatic relations, what do you think is the US motive in so doing?**

**A:** There have always been forces in the United States attempting to rebut the leadership role of the CPC and China's path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Their purpose is notably obvious, i.e., to contain and destabilize China. Next year will mark the 100th anniversary of the CPC. Over the past century, the CPC has led the Chinese people to discard colonial rule and exploitation and realize national liberation and independence.

It is the CPC that has led us in blazing the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, turning the once impoverished country into the world's second largest economy.

It is under the CPC leadership that China's per capita GDP has grown from less than US\$200 forty years ago to over US\$10,000 today, and over 800 million people have been lifted out of poverty. The great endeavor of the Chinese people under the CPC leadership has been recorded in the history of modernization as an outstanding, epoch-making chapter. Practice is the sole criterion of truth, and the people are the judges of history. Does China's system work for the country? The Chinese people know better than anyone else. The Harvard Kennedy School's surveys in China, which extended 13 years, suggest that over 93% of the Chinese people are satisfied with the central government led by the CPC. Many international polls in recent years also show that at least 90% of the Chinese people trust their government. The relationship between the CPC and the Chinese people is as close as between "fish and water" and between "soil and seed". Those who attempt to break this strong bond are making themselves enemies of the 1.4 billion Chinese people.

We have great confidence in our path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. In the

meantime, we also respect the development paths chosen by other nations. We are not interested in rivalry of systems, or ideological confrontation with any country. Likewise, we hope that the US will respect China's social system and the Chinese people's choice, and give up its failed interventionism. As President Xi Jinping pointed out, we have the strong determination, resolve, and national strength to overcome all challenges. We have the courage, ability, and wisdom to prevail over all risks and tests. No country or individual can hold back the historic march toward the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

**Q: Pompeo is calling for a new alliance of democracies against China, and forcing other countries to choose between what he called "freedom" and "tyranny". But we noticed that very few nations answered the call. Do you think that the US will get what it wants?**

A: Instigation for confrontation and division was not rare in history, but all such efforts were rebuked by the people. In the 21st century, it is inconceivable that some people intend to draw an iron curtain, stoke new division, advocate identity politics and bloc rivalry, and resort to other old tricks. This is a blatant contempt of human progress and wisdom as well as a regression of history. It goes against the trend of our times and the will of most nations. Naturally it has no support of the people and few backing in the world.

**In fighting COVID-19, the Chinese people followed experts' advice to wear masks. However, some US politicians attacked this, calling it an example of "tyranny" and "no freedom" in China. At the end of the day, they have been slapped in the face by the reality.**

China achieved freedom from imperialism and colonialism. Freedom, democracy and rule of law are codified in China's Constitution. They are also part of the core socialist values. In addition, we also know that freedom has boundaries. Respect for science, reason, law and order as well as international rules are the basis of freedom.

In fighting COVID-19, the Chinese people followed experts' advice to wear masks. However, some US politicians attacked this, calling it an example of "tyranny" and "no freedom" in China. At the end of the day, they have been slapped in the face by the reality.

China has valued peace and cooperation since ancient times, believing that "division leads to rivalry, which leads to chaos, which leads to poverty." China always opposes dangerous acts to divide the world along ideological lines. To this end, we advocate a new type of international relations featuring win-win cooperation. We pursue friendship and cooperation with all countries. And we endeavor to forge a global network of partnerships. President Xi Jinping calls for building a community with a shared future for mankind. This major initiative is aimed to rise above differences in system, abandon the zero-sum mentality, and find a common goal for all countries, nationalities, and civilizations. China will work unrelentingly for this lofty vision for mankind.

**Q: Pompeo claims that China desires global hegemony. But everyone knows that it is the US that is willfully withdrawing from international treaties and organizations. Many worry that this will have a big impact on the future international order. What is your take?**

A: The real challenge to the current international order and system is that the United States, the strongest country in the world, places its own interests above everything else, and takes this as its code of conduct. It has gone extreme to pursue unilateralism and bullying, even at the cost of international responsibilities and multilateral rules. At the height of COVID-19, it went so far as to groundlessly attack and withdraw from the World Health Organization.

The current US administration has pulled out of more international treaties than any one before it, making itself the most damaging force of the current international order.

China is always a firm defender of the international order and the international system. In the past seven decades and more since the founding of the People's Republic, China never started a war, or occupied an inch of land of

others. We have enshrined in the Constitution our commitment to peaceful development, and we are the first country in the world to make such a solemn pledge. We will continue to adhere to the path of peaceful development, and will never seek hegemony or expansionism. We will always be a staunch force for peace.

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War and the founding of the United Nations. Having learned hard lessons from the past, the world has ensured the longest period of stability and prosperity in modern times. We must not allow the international system to be undermined arbitrarily, or the world divided again. China was the first to put its signature on the UN Charter. China has joined almost all international treaties and agreements, and has been faithfully fulfilling its due international responsibilities and obligations. At a time when the future of the world is at stake, China will continue to champion and pursue multilateralism, safeguard the UN-centered international system, and promote multipolarity and greater democracy in international relations.

**Q: The US has significantly stepped up its intervention in the South China Sea. Can peace and stability still be maintained in the South China Sea?**

**The current US administration has pulled out of more international treaties than any one before it, making itself the most damaging force of the current international order.**

A: The US has recently taken a number of provocative actions in the South China Sea. First, the US has breached its longstanding commitment of not taking sides, and blatantly interfered in the territorial disputes. Second, the US keeps increasing and showing off its military presence in the South China Sea. In the first half of this year alone, the US sent military aircraft there more than 2,000 times. Third, the US is seeking to drive a wedge between China and ASEAN countries, and disrupt the consultation process of the Code of Conduct.



A worker at Phnom Penh International Airport in Cambodia as a plane arrived with medical workers and supplies donated from China.

The US purpose is to destabilize the South China Sea, and hijack regional countries onto its chariot to serve US domestic politics and geopolitical agenda.

All regional countries should be vigilant, and prevent this region's hard-won peace and development from being sabotaged by the US. The South China Sea is the shared home for the countries in the region. It should not be a wrestling ground for international politics. Thanks to years of hard work, countries in the region have found effective ways to properly address their differences, and reached an unequivocal consensus that China and ASEAN countries should work together to safeguard peace and stability in the South China Sea. Facts have proved that settling disputes through dialogue is the right way that best serves the interests of regional countries, and countries in the region have a shared responsibility to keep the South China Sea peaceful and stable. Under the current situation, China proposes that we remove all disturbances to restart as soon as possible the Code of Conduct consultation, and agree as early as possible on a set of rules for maintaining long-term peace and stability in the region. In the meantime, China is prepared to strengthen maritime cooperation with other littoral countries, deepen mutual security confidence, and advance

joint development to make the South China Sea a sea of peace, friendship and cooperation.

**Q: The China-US relationship is at the most difficult time since the establishment of diplomatic ties. Are you optimistic or pessimistic about the relationship between now and the US election in November? What should be the priorities for the two countries at the moment?**

A: China's US policy is always consistent and stable. In the meantime, we are also prepared for possible bumps and storms ahead. The US move to turn China into an adversary is a fundamental, strategic miscalculation. It means that the US is funneling its strategic resources in the wrong area. We are always ready to develop a China-US relationship featuring no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation based on coordination, cooperation, and stability. In the meantime, we will firmly defend our sovereignty, security and development interests, because this is a legitimate right inherent in China being an independent sovereign state.

The US should honor the principle of sovereign equality enshrined in the UN Charter, learn how to get along with different systems and civilizations and adapt itself to peaceful coexistence, and accept the reality that the world is moving toward multipolarity.

Faced with the most complex situation since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1979, we need to put in place a clear-cut framework for the relationship: First, steer clear of red lines and avoid confrontation. For China-US relations to develop soundly, the most critical thing is mutual respect. China never intends to and will never interfere in US elections or other US internal affairs. Likewise, the US must abandon its fantasy of remodeling China to US needs. It must stop its meddling in China's internal affairs, and stop its irrational cracking down on China's legitimate rights and interests.

Second, keep the channels open for candid dialogue. Dialogue is the prerequisite for addressing problems. Without dialogue, problems will only pile up and even get out of control. China's door to dialogue remains open. We are willing, in the spirit of equality and open-mindedness, to talk and interact with the US, and



China is expertly using robots in combating coronavirus.

resume dialogue mechanisms at all levels and in all fields. Third, reject decoupling and uphold cooperation. The interests of the two countries are deeply entwined. Forced decoupling will inflict a lasting impact on bilateral relations, and endanger the security of international industrial chains and interests of all countries. With COVID-19 still raging across the world, China is prepared to have mutually beneficial cooperation with the US on epidemic control and economic recovery, learn from each other and share experience on containing COVID-19, and join the US for a global response and multilateral cooperation in fighting COVID-19.

**The US purpose is to destabilize the South China Sea, and hijack regional countries onto its chariot to serve US domestic politics and geopolitical agenda.**

Fourth, abandon the zero-sum mentality and stand up to shared responsibilities. COVID-19 again makes it clear that humanity is a community with a shared future. Our world still faces many global challenges. Traditional and non-traditional security challenges are intertwined. Almost all regional and international hotspot issues require a coordinated response from China, the US and other countries. China and the US must always bear in mind the well-being of mankind, live up to their responsibilities as two major countries, coordinate and cooperate as needed in the UN and other multilateral institutions, and work together for world peace and stability.

# FOREIGN POLITICAL LEADERS DEPLORE COLD WAR MENTALITY



President Xi Jinping with leaders at the opening ceremony of the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-level Meeting, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in December, 2017.

**F**oreign political party leaders have deplored the US smear campaign to undermine the Communist China's rise as a world leader and called for resisting the Cold-War mentality to promote human progress together, Xinhua reported on August 5.

In their messages to the International Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, they opposed the plot of some US politicians who fabricated accusations and escalated provocations against China to contain its development. They unanimously agree that only CPC can ensure China's development and revitalization and guarantee world peace and development.

Simon Compaore, president of the People's Movement for Progress of Burkina Faso, said that under CPC's strong leadership, China's development and influence are rising rapidly, while

**Foreign political party leaders have deplored the US smear campaign to undermine the Communist China's rise as a world leader and called for resisting the Cold-War mentality to promote human progress together.**





Simon Compaore,  
president of the  
People's Movement  
for Progress of  
Burkina Faso.

remaining steadfast in its commitment to global cooperation for mutual benefit and win-win results.

“Some countries stick to the Cold-War mentality and attempt to readopt the containment policy,” noted Mr Compaore, calling on the world to abandon such a mentality and ideological prejudice.

He urged the international community to jointly deal with issues such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change, and safeguard world peace and promote human progress.

The politburo of the Egyptian Communist Party said some US anti-China politicians have attempted to hamper China's development, created a tense atmosphere in the world, and jeopardized the efforts exerted by other countries, especially the developing nations, in advancing economy and eliminating poverty.

“The Egyptian Communist Party supports China's rights in safeguarding sovereignty, security and its development interest, and believes that any attempt to sow dissension between the CPC and the Chinese people is doomed to fail,” it said.

Dogu Perincek, chairman of the Patriotic Party of Turkey, said some countries are trying to hold China down economically, militarily, and politically, which his party firmly opposes. “The CPC is not only a miracle maker who lifts the Chinese people from poverty and realizes China's fast development, but also a guardian of world peace and future hope,” he said.

The politburo of the Arab Unification Party of Lebanon condemned what some countries have done to slander China and infringe upon China's legitimate rights. It said that US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo's recent attacks against China were aimed at undermining China's role in counterweighing US unilateralism. The party

lauded China's active stand toward the people around the world and thanked China for its support to developing countries in economy, development, and other fields.

Aleksandar Paunov, first secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Bulgaria, said the recent positions and statements issued by some US politicians are outright provocations which must be strongly condemned.

“Against the backdrop of globalization and the rampant COVID-19 pandemic, this is not the right style and approach to conduct international politics,” said Mr Paunov, noting that solidarity and cooperation are more powerful than fighting alone.

The statement issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation said the United States has continuously defamed and suppressed China on a series of issues concerning Xinjiang, Tibet, and Hong Kong in recent years. The recent remarks by Pompeo are destructive and will escalate international tensions.

“The CPC has been the backbone of China's development and it has led China to attain brilliant achievements in the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics,” the statement said.

China is committed to international cooperation on an equal footing, and the concept of a community with a shared future for mankind proposed by President Xi Jinping has become increasingly attractive to the world.

“The Russian Communist Party supports Russia and China in consolidating their comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination and jointly promoting the democratization of international relations,” it said.



Dogu Perincek,  
chairman of the  
Patriotic Party of  
Turkey.

# China's Mars Probe Completes First Orbital Correction

China's Mars probe Tianwen-1 has successfully carried out its first orbital correction, the China National Space Administration (CNSA) said on August 2.

The orbital correction was made at 7 a.m. (Beijing Time) after its 3000N engine worked on it for 20 seconds as the probe continued on its forward journey, reported Xinhua on August 2. All the systems of Tianwen-1 were in good condition, the CNSA said.

The Mars probe had traveled more than 230 hours in space, and was about three million km away from the Earth before the orbital correction, it added.

The operation also tested the performance of the 3000N engine. The probe will undergo several orbital corrections in a more than six-month journey to Mars, Xinhua reported, citing a CNSA source. The Mars probe, launched on July 23, is designed to complete orbiting, landing, and roving in one mission, taking the first step in its planetary exploration.

It is expected to reach the red planet around February 2021. After entering the orbit, it will spend another two to three months surveying the prospective sites for landing.



China's Tianwen-1 mission to Mars successfully lifted off shortly before 1 p.m. local time on July 23, 2020.

**The Mars probe had traveled more than 230 hours in space, and was about three million km away from the Earth before the orbital correction, it added.**

# CHINA LAUNCHES NEW 'OPTICAL' REMOTE-SENSING SATELLITE

China has successfully launched a new “optical” remote-sensing satellite onboard a Long March-2D carrier rocket from its Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwestern part of the country. The Gaofen-9 (04) was sent into orbit at 12:01 pm (Beijing Time) on August 6.

The satellite has a resolution up to the sub-meter level and will be used for land surveys, city planning, land right confirmation, road network design, crop yield estimation as well as disaster prevention and mitigation. It will also provide information for the development of the Belt and Road Initiative, Xinhua reported on August 6. Long March-2D rocket was also used to send the Gravity and Atmosphere Scientific Satellite (Q-SAT) into space earlier. The Q-SAT, developed by Tsinghua University, will help with the satellite system design approach and orbital atmospheric density measurement, among others. The launch of Gaofen-9 (04) was the 342nd mission of the Long March rocket series.

**It will also provide information for the development of the Belt and Road Initiative, Xinhua reported.**



The Gaofen-9 (04) was sent into orbit at 12:01 pm (Beijing Time) on August 6 from the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center in northwest China.

# Xi Commissions China's Independent Global Navigation Satellite System

## 北斗三号全球卫星导航系统正式开通

The BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS-3) Is Formally Commissioned

Chinese President Xi Jinping commissioned the country's first independent global navigation satellite system BDS-3 during a ceremony at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on July 31.

President Xi attributed the success of the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System to the ability of China's socialist system in mobilizing resources for major undertakings, reported Xinhua on August 6. With BDS-3, China has now become the world's third country to independently own a global navigation satellite system. "It is of great significance to enhance China's strength, promote economic development and improve people's livelihood at a time of pandemic," he said in a speech.

This technological advancement will boost national self-confidence, enable economic reforms, and help achieve the centenary goals, he noted. "Those who have participated in the development of the BDS system over the past 26 years have worked hard to overcome difficulties and dared to fight hard battles, while cultivating a positive spirit that will pass on to future generations," he said.

President Xi Jinping commissioned China's first independent global navigation satellite system BDS-3 on July 31.



**"Those who have participated in the development of the BDS system over the past 26 years have worked hard to overcome difficulties and dared to fight hard battles, while cultivating a positive spirit that will pass on to future generations," he said.**



China's BeiDou Navigation Satellite System (BDS) has been applied in many industries, including smart-port construction. With its satellite navigation technology, unmanned container trucks at the Tianjin Port can drive and park precisely and load and unload ship containers without an operator.

The general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee also visited an exhibition organized on the occasion showcasing its development and construction, application and services, international cooperation, and prospects for future development. He called for monitoring of the project and promoting its applications to achieve higher economic and social development and "building a community with a shared future for humanity".

Besides President Xi, Premier Li Keqiang and Vice Premier Han Zheng were among other top leaders and officials who attended the ceremony. In a separate joint congratulatory message, the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission said "the personnel have worked in solidarity and overcome difficulties amid the COVID-19 epidemic to complete the construction of China's independent, open, and compatible global navigation satellite system ahead of schedule."

BDS-3 is a significant milestone on the nation's journey "to ascend the peak of science and technology and develop its space industry",

which will immensely contribute to the global public service infrastructure, they said, stressing that it is "a major strategic achievement of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era".

There still lie new challenges in expanding its application and building a more comprehensive BDS with positioning, navigation, and timing functions. Therefore, it calls for more efforts for further "independent innovation, openness, integration and unity, and pursuing excellence in the new era to make more contributions to the realization of the two centenary goals and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation," said the message.

China's BDS-1 and BDS-2 projects were completed in 2000 and 2012, respectively. Currently, over 120 countries and regions in the world use the BDS system. The BDS-3 marks the success of China's three-step strategy to achieve its independent navigation system and enters a new stage of providing global services, the state-run Xinhua reported.

# IN A FIRST, CHINA USES SOLAR-POWERED SUBMERSIBLE TO DETECT TYPHOON

China's scientists have used a solar-powered unmanned submersible in a world's first such attempt to obtain real-time data on typhoon, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) said.

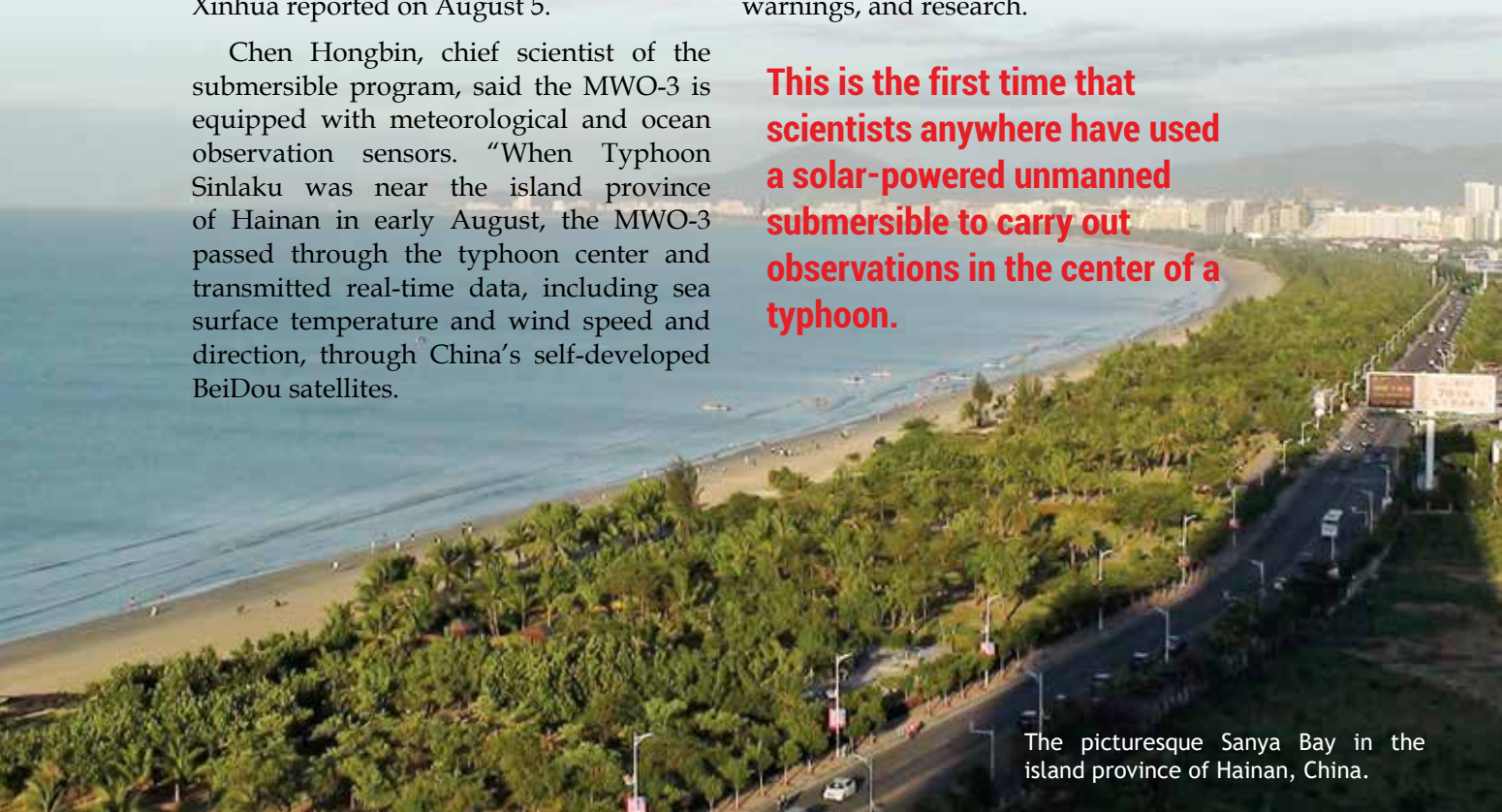
Developed by the academy's Institute of Atmospheric Physics, the semi-submersible Marine Weather Observer-3 (MWO-3) was used on August 5 to gather information on Typhoon Sinlaku. It is a key part of a typhoon observation program led by the China Meteorological Administration, Xinhua reported on August 5.

Chen Hongbin, chief scientist of the submersible program, said the MWO-3 is equipped with meteorological and ocean observation sensors. "When Typhoon Sinlaku was near the island province of Hainan in early August, the MWO-3 passed through the typhoon center and transmitted real-time data, including sea surface temperature and wind speed and direction, through China's self-developed BeiDou satellites.

This is the first time that scientists anywhere have used a solar-powered unmanned submersible to carry out observations in the center of a typhoon.

The trial shows that the submersible can obtain meteorological data in real-time over an optimal area of the ocean, which previously could not be monitored by traditional methods such as buoys, said Mr Chen. According to its developer, the unmanned submersible will play an important role in typhoon forecasts, warnings, and research.

**This is the first time that scientists anywhere have used a solar-powered unmanned submersible to carry out observations in the center of a typhoon.**



The picturesque Sanya Bay in the island province of Hainan, China.

# TOWARDS NATIONAL SECURITY AND PEACE IN HONG KONG



H.E. SUN WEIDONG  
China's Ambassador to India

China's Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong has rejected western concerns over Hong Kong's alleged "quashing of freedoms and liberties" of its people and underlined that the law does not discriminate anyone but ensures safety, prosperity, and stability of the city. In an article in the *Hindu* newspaper titled "Towards National Security and Peace in Hong Kong", on July 24, Ambassador Sun said only when "One Country" is safe and secure can "Two Systems" be safeguarded.



President Xi Jinping with Chief Executive of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Carrie Lam in Beijing in December, 2019.



Hong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam with a placard message after signing a petition in support of the national security legislation in May, 2020.

The promulgation and implementation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) marks a major turning point from unrest to peace and order, and a farewell to the history of “unguarded” national security in Hong Kong.

The law is enacted to ensure the resolute, full and faithful implementation of the policy of “One Country, Two Systems” under which the people of Hong Kong will administer the city with a high degree of autonomy; safeguard national security; prevent, suppress and impose punishment for the offences of secession, subversion, and terrorism; stop criminals from colluding with a foreign country or external elements to endanger national security; maintain prosperity and stability; and protect the rights and interests of the residents of Hong Kong.

Since the turbulence over the amendment bill last year, fomented by separatists with support from foreign and external forces, the anti-China elements have openly carried out separatist acts

**The law is enacted to ensure the resolute, full and faithful implementation of the policy of “One Country, Two Systems” under which the people of Hong Kong will administer the city with a high degree of autonomy.**

and violence for “Hong Kong independence”, which highlighted big national security loopholes in the city.

Hong Kong has been plunged into the gravest situation since its return to China. The city has lost the title of the world’s freest economy it had held for 25 years.

Its GDP registered negative growth for the first time in a decade, and the unemployment rate hit a record high in nearly 10 years.

### Significant Effect of the law

The national security legislation for HKSAR was enacted by the Standing Committee of China’s National People’s Congress in accordance with



**The legislation will not lead to generalised understanding or unlimited expansion of “national security”. It will not affect but better protect the lawful rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents.**

the Chinese Constitution and the Basic Law of the HKSAR. The legislation plugs the legal loopholes and provides strong institutional and legal safeguards for national security in Hong Kong, which has significant effect on the long-term development of the city.

First, the legislation will guarantee the sustained implementation of “One Country, Two Systems”. “One Country” is the precondition and basis for “Two Systems”. Only when “One Country” is safe and secure can “Two Systems” be safeguarded.

The legislation will neither change the principle of “One Country, Two Systems”, the capitalist system or the high degree of autonomy practiced in Hong Kong, nor the legal system in Hong Kong or Hong Kong’s independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication.

Second, the legislation will protect the lawful rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents. The legislation clearly stipulates four types of criminal offences and principles of the rule of law, such as respecting and protecting human rights.

The legislation will not lead to generalised understanding or unlimited expansion of “national security”. It will not affect but better protect the lawful rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents.

For a handful of people endangering national security, the law is a sword hanging above. Yet for the vast majority of Hong Kong residents, including foreigners in Hong Kong, the law is a guardian for their rights, freedoms, and peaceful life.

Third, the legislation will safeguard long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. Without national security, there will be neither lasting peace and stability for China nor long-term prosperity and stability for Hong Kong. The legislation will help to restore the order and maintain the stability in Hong Kong, consolidate and enhance Hong



A view of IFC Mall Hong Kong. The mall offers spectacular views across Victoria Harbour.

Kong’s international financial, trade and shipping center status, further strengthen the confidence of foreign investors, and create a better living and business environment for foreign nationals and enterprises in Hong Kong. International credit rating agency S&P has affirmed its AA+ issuer credit ratings on Hong Kong and maintained the outlook as stable, which shows international investors’ confidence in Hong Kong’s future.

**International credit rating agency S&P has affirmed its AA+ issuer credit ratings on Hong Kong and maintained the outlook as stable, which shows international investors’ confidence in Hong Kong’s future.**

The legislation is firmly supported by the mainstream public opinion in Hong Kong and the forces of justice in the international community. Nearly three million people in Hong Kong have signed a petition in support of the enactment of the Law, and more than 1.28 million have signed an online petition opposing the interference by the US and other external forces. More than 70 countries voiced their support for the legislation at the 44th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council.

# 全力支持建立健全香港特別行政區 維護國家安全的法律制度和執行機制

Full support for establishing and improving  
the legal system and enforcement mechanisms  
for the HKSAR to safeguard national security



Hong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam (centre) has vowed full support with Beijing over the national security law for the city in May 2020.

## An Internal Affair

National security legislation belongs to the sovereignty of a country and the authority of the central government. It is justified that China governs the country and Hong Kong in accordance with the law. It is spelt out in the constitutions of over 100 countries that the exercise of basic rights and freedoms shall not endanger national security. It's common practice in the world to safeguard the national security through legislation. Hong Kong is China's Hong Kong. Hong Kong affairs are China's internal affairs that allow no foreign interference. Some western politicians use the national security legislation as an excuse to interfere in China's internal affairs.

What they care about is not the freedoms of Hong Kong people, but the "freedoms" of trampling on China's national security. The Chinese government is firmly committed to safeguarding national sovereignty, security and development interests, firmly committed to implementing "One Country, Two Systems", and firmly committed to opposing interference in Hong Kong affairs by external forces.

India and Hong Kong have close economic and trade relations. It serves India's interest to maintain the prosperity and stability in Hong Kong. The national security legislation will better

**Hong Kong affairs are China's internal affairs that allow no foreign interference. Some western politicians use the national security legislation as an excuse to interfere in China's internal affairs. What they care about is not the freedoms of Hong Kong people, but the "freedoms" of trampling on China's national security.**

protect the safety of foreign investment and legitimate rights and interests of foreign nationals in Hong Kong, including that of India. We hope Indian friends can uphold fairness and justice, respect and support China's efforts to safeguard national security in Hong Kong in accordance with law.



# HONG KONG RESIDENTS WELCOME DECISION TO POSTPONE POLLS



**Hong Kong residents have welcomed the postponement of the 2020 Legislative Council elections in HKSAR, saying it's a wise government decision that will help cut the COVID-19 transmission chains and ensure public health and safety.**

**H**ong Kong Chief Executive Carrie Lam had announced the decision to postpone the election for a year in view of the pandemic. The polling was originally scheduled for September 6, 2020. The city, home to 4.4

million registered voters and 34,000 polling staff, has reported more than 3,500 cases of COVID-19 infections, including 37 deaths, and the elections could have increased the risk of transmission, Xinhua reported on July 31.



“The postponement is for our health and safety. The risk will be very high as millions of voters will come to the streets. The government must have considered carefully and had no choice but to postpone the election,” said Mr Ko, a Hong Kong resident. “Both my wife and I support the government decision. Health and safety must be the first priority,” he told Xinhua.



As the epidemic showed no signs of abating, a Hong Kong financial company has encouraged its employees to work from home.

“From campaigns to voting and ballot count, many activities of the election are likely to compound the spread of COVID-19,” said Mr Chun who works as a clerk at the company, stressing that the delay was necessary to bring the economy back on track and ensure safety of the residents.

Weighed on by the epidemic, the combined income of restaurants fell sharply by 25.9 percent year-on-year in the second quarter and retail sales declined 33.3 percent in the first half from a year ago, official data showed.

Only when the epidemic is under control, people would go out to dine and shop, and the catering and retail sectors and the wider economy will start to recover, said Mr Lee another city resident. “The HKSAR government is doing its duty actively and wisely to cut the transmission chains and avoid public gatherings,” he said.

The Wong Tai Sin District was one of the hardest-hit areas during the latest wave of the



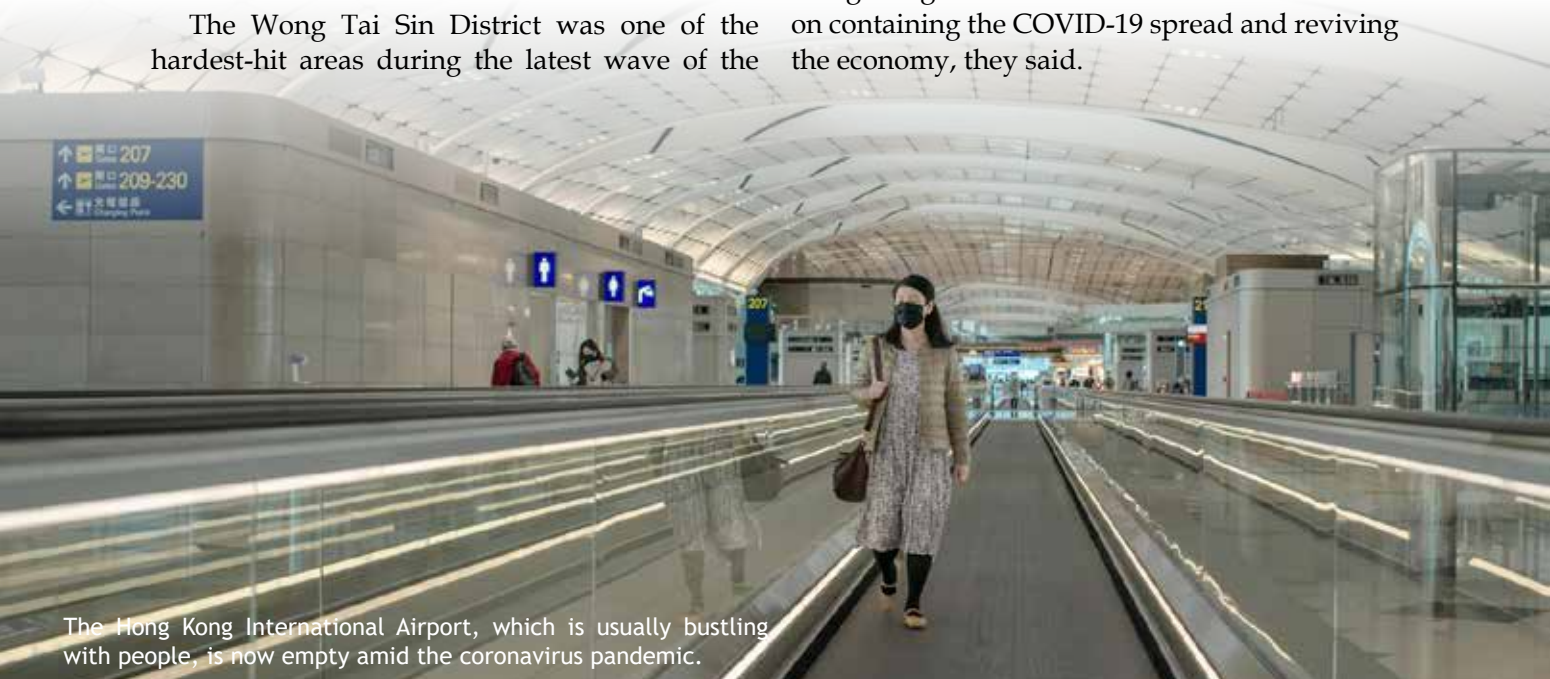
outbreak in Hong Kong. So Ka-Lok, a community organizer of Choi Hung Estate, said that 22 new cases were reported in the district and he was worried about the worsening situation. “Given the expected gatherings during the elections, no one can guarantee that voters will not be infected,” Mr So said.

Besides, some voters are stuck in the mainland or overseas and cannot return to the city due to the pandemic, and they would have been left out if the polls were held as planned, he added.

As a show support to the government decision, the Hong Kong Community Anti-Coronavirus Link, a nongovernmental organization, collected more than 850,000 signatures online expressing their backing.

**Besides, some voters are stuck in the mainland or overseas and cannot return to the city due to the pandemic, and they would have been left out if the polls were held as planned, he added.**

Political observers have also concurred with the government view, saying that the election could only be held after an effective mechanism is put in place to trace and cut the transmission chains. The one-year buffer period will help Hong Kong to build such a mechanism and focus on containing the COVID-19 spread and reviving the economy, they said.



The Hong Kong International Airport, which is usually bustling with people, is now empty amid the coronavirus pandemic.

# MAINLAND EXPERTS TO HELP BOOST SAR TEST EFFICIENCY IN HK



The federal government is sending a 60-member highly-skilled medical team to Hong Kong to help increase its virus testing capacity.

These experts are selected from 20 public hospitals in Guangdong province, and will bring with them advanced equipment and testing materials to help boost the city's efficiency, said Lo Chung-mau, the chief executive at the University of Hong Kong-Shenzhen Hospital. Hong Kong's public health agencies conduct around 10,000 tests daily and the three approved private medical centers carry out some 30,000 checkups. The aim is to increase that number to 100,000-200,000, or more per day, rapidly, said Yu Dewen, the leader of the team, reported *China Daily* on August 4.

Mr Lo, a veteran in cross-boundary medical collaboration, said that Hong Kong will develop a centralized, automatic detection system with the help of their expertise to improve testing.

He said that both Hong Kong and the mainland have the same standards in virus testing and with the world's

"most successful" track record in anti-pandemic efforts, these experts will radically help improve the city's testing capability.

"Besides, their cooperation does not involve patient care; they are limited to laboratory only, and thus, it will be a much easier job for them," he added. Mr Lo also refuted allegations that the experts would collect DNA samples from their subjects and send them to the mainland. He noted that the test allows only for RNA samples, and all the analysis will be conducted in the city. Mr Lo hailed the team as "the most experienced in the world" and many of whom have contributed to the COVID-19 fight in Wuhan, one of the hardest hit cities in China.

In May, Wuhan tested a record nine million people in a 10-day drive, while in Beijing more than two million people were tested within a two-week period in June. "This is what Hong Kong needs; it is facing the worst wave of the pandemic, and yet, its testing capacity lagged miserably behind," Mr Lo said.

Dr Lo Chung-mau, the chief executive at the University of Hong Kong-Shenzhen Hospital.

**Dr Lo Chung-mau said that both Hong Kong and the mainland have the same standards in virus testing and with the world's "most successful" track record in anti-pandemic efforts, these experts will radically help improve the city's testing capability.**



The University of Hong Kong-Shenzhen Hospital in Shenzhen in China's Guangdong province.

《有沉必有浮》  
Every Dusk has a Dawn

竺华古来就有缘  
India-China are connected by fate,

黄恒之土仍沃衍  
Lands of Yangtze and Ganga will always be great,

唐僧达摩曾引路  
Xuanzang and Bodhidharma once showed the path,

如有沉必有浮  
If there is dusk there will be a dawn.

佛陀之光流向东  
The east glazed with Buddha's glory,

猴神传奇造悟空  
Hanuman's legend created Sun Wukong's story,

莫高壁画宏如故  
Mogao grottoes remind us of the bygone,

如有沉必有浮  
If there is dusk there will be a dawn.

郑和足迹遍科钦

Cochin still has Zheng He's footprints,

泰翁文艺值千金

Tagore's art worth more than golden mints,

借鉴援华柯大夫

Dr. Kotnis' sacrifices can never be forgone,

如有沉必有浮

If there is dusk there will be a dawn.

七十周年已来临

70th anniversary is knocking at the doors,

意愿两国心连心

We wish the two nations bind core to core,

求同存异才邻睦

Let us keep aside the differences and seek common grounds,

如有沉必有浮

If there is dusk there will be a dawn.

作者简介: Aditya Kumar Pandey is a PhD scholar from Jawaharlal Nehru University. He has also studied at famous Chinese universities like Beijing Language and Culture University and Renmin University of China. He has attended the "Visiting Program for Young Sinologists" at Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences in 2018, initiated by the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China.

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(See Rule 8)

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I, Mme. Ji Rong, hereby declares that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: August, 2020

Mme. Ji Rong  
Signature of Publisher

# LEARN EVERYDAY CHINESE



xūyào  
需要 (2)  
NEEDS

## 12 我想买毛衣

I WANT TO BUY A SWEATER

### 一 句子 Sentences

069 天冷了。It is getting cold.  
Tiān lěng le.

070 我想买件毛衣。<sup>①</sup> I want to buy a sweater.  
Wǒ xiǎng mǎi jiàn máoyī.

071 星期天去，怎么样？  
Xīngqītiān qù, zěnmeyàng?  
What about going there on Sunday?

072 星期天人太多。It is too crowded on Sunday.  
Xīngqītiān rén tài duō.

073 我看看那件毛衣。  
Wǒ kànkan nà jiàn máoyī.  
I want to have a look at that sweater.

074 这件毛衣我可以试试吗？  
Zhè jiàn máoyī wǒ kěyǐ shìshì ma?  
Can I try on this sweater?

075 这件毛衣不大也不小。  
Zhè jiàn máoyī bù dà yě bù xiǎo.  
This sweater is just the right size.

076 好极了！<sup>②</sup> Wonderful!  
Hǎo jí le!

### 二 会话 Conversations

1

大卫：天冷了。我想买件毛衣。  
Dàwèi: Tiān lěng le. Wǒ xiǎng mǎi jiàn máoyī.

玛丽：我也要买东西。我们什么时候去？  
Mǎlì: Wǒ yě yào mǎi dōngxi. Wǒmen shénme shíhòu qù?

大卫：星期天去，怎么样？  
Dàwèi: Xīngqītiān qù, zěnmeyàng?

玛丽：星期天人太多。  
Mǎlì: Xīngqītiān rén tài duō.

大卫：那明天下午去吧。  
Dàwèi: Nà míngtiān xiàwǔ qù ba.



2

大卫：小姐，我看看那件毛衣。  
Dàwèi: Xiǎojiě, wǒ kànkan nà jiàn máoyī.

售货员：好。  
Shòuhuòyuán: Hǎo.

### 四 生词 New Words

1	天	tiān	名	weather, sky
2	冷	lěng	形	cold
3	想	xiǎng	动/能愿	to think; would like
4	件	jiàn	量	piece
5	毛衣	máoyī	名	sweater
6	怎么样	zěnmeyàng	代	how, what about...
7	可以	kěyǐ	能愿	can, may
8	试	shì	动	to try on, to test
9	大	dà	形	big, large
10	小	xiǎo	形	little, small
11	……极了	……jí le		extremely, very

12	小姐	xiǎojiě	名	miss
13	短	duǎn	形	short
14	再	zài	副	again
15	短信	duǎnxìn	名	message
16	生词	shēngcí	名	new words
17	穿	chuān	动	to wear, to put on
18	衣服	yīfu	名	dress, clothes
19	长	cháng	形	long
20	少	shǎo	形	little, few

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August 2020



Wuhan reopened its schools with over a million children attending classes.