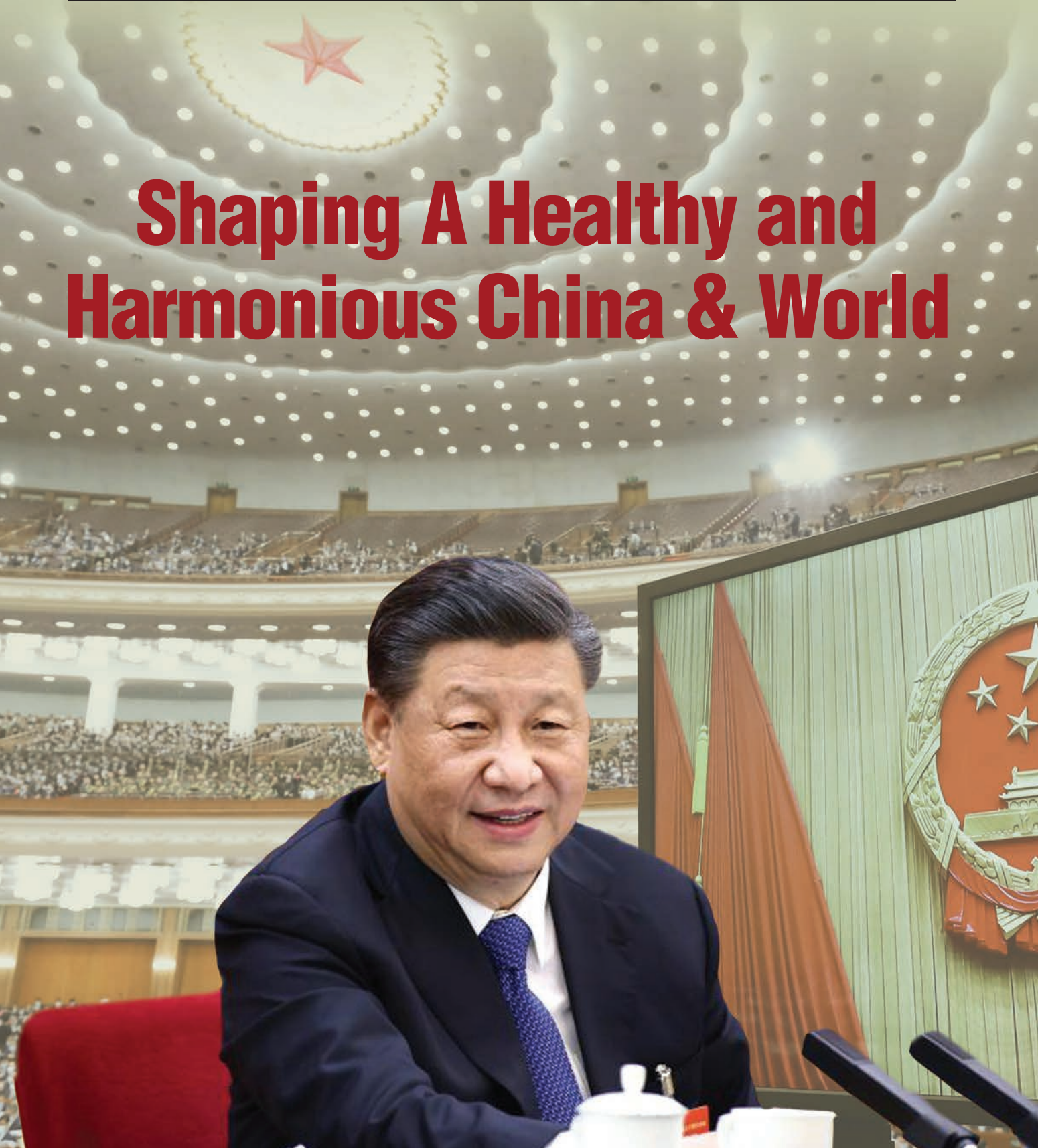


NEWS FROM CHINA

CHINA-INDIA REVIEW

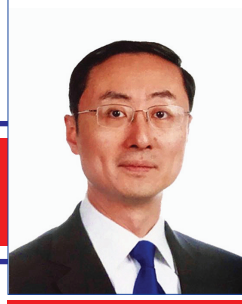
Shaping A Healthy and Harmonious China & World



Clean Future: Winds of Change



A wind farm in the northwestern Chinese province of Xinjiang. Xinjiang has become a pioneer in China's new energy drive by turning its natural endowments into power for a greener future.



Join Hands to Defeat COVID-19, Build a Global Community of Health for All

It's a moment of hope and pride for China as we move beyond the pandemic to pursue the dream of national rejuvenation. Buoyed by successful efforts to curb the pandemic, the leaders and legislators of China, at the annual "Two Sessions", adopted the country's development blueprint for the next five to fifteen years.

The core elements of China's 14th Five-Year Plan can be summarized as three "new concepts": new development stage means China is embarking on a new journey towards realization of its second centenary goal; new development philosophy points out the direction for China's high-quality development with the vision featuring innovative, coordinated, green, open, and shared development; and new development paradigm is "dual circulation" in which domestic and overseas markets reinforce each other with the domestic market as the mainstay.

COVID-19 is still spreading around the world, India is currently facing a second wave of the pandemic. The Chinese side shares empathy for the challenges facing India and expresses sincere sympathy.

In a message to Prime Minister Modi, President Xi Jinping has underscored China's readiness to strengthen cooperation with the Indian side in fighting the pandemic and provide support and help in this regard. "I believe that under the leadership of the Indian Government, the Indian people will surely prevail over the pandemic," said President Xi.

This message of solidarity has been reinforced by State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi in a telephonic conversation with his Indian

counterpart S. Jaishankar. A three-pronged plan has been developed by China to support India's anti-pandemic efforts. First, China will continue to encourage and support Chinese enterprises to speed up production and offer anti-epidemic materials to India. Second, China will provide customs and transportation facilitation to India in purchasing medical supplies. Third, China will hold video conferences for medics from both sides to share related experience.

Humanity is a community with a shared future. Only through solidarity and cooperation can countries around the world ultimately defeat the pandemic and meet other global challenges. This is what we have been saying and what we have been doing.

In his speech at the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2021, President Xi underscored the need to uphold multilateralism and enhance communication and coordination, and defeat the pandemic through solidarity. At the Leaders Summit on Climate, President Xi put up with six-point proposal on building a community of life for man and nature.

COVID-19 is a common enemy of humanity and it's time for action now. It's only by joining hands to firmly advance international cooperation against COVID-19 can we defeat the pandemic and build a global community of health for all, and work for a healthier and brighter future for humanity.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the name 'Sun Weidong' in Chinese characters.

Editor-in-Chief : Ji Rong

Associate Editors

Chang Peilin, Cai Xiaotian

Desk

Zu Jian

Su Chen

Han Meng

Shweta Aggarwal

Published and Printed by

Ji Rong, Press Counsellor

Embassy of the People's Republic of
China in India

50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri

New Delhi- 110021

Tel: 011-26881249

Fax: 011-26882024

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

Contact: newsfromchinadelhi@gmail.com

Printed at M/s Advantage Offset

B-256, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I,
Delhi-110028

Consultant

TGII Media Private Limited

Website of Foreign Ministry of China

www.mfa.gov.cn

www.fmprc.gov.cn

Contact: webmaster@mfa.gov.cn

Chinese Ambassador's Twitter

[@Sun_Weidong@China_Amb_India](https://twitter.com/Sun_Weidong)

RNI No.: 47440/88

E-book & PDF version

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

Disclaimer

All rights reserved throughout the world.

Reproduction in any manner is prohibited.

BOARD OF ADVISORS

Zhu Xiaohong, Counsellor, Embassy of
the People's Republic of China in India

Manish Chand, CEO, TGII Media Private
Limited & India Writes Network

Mohammed Saqib, Secretary-General,
India China Economic and Cultural
Council

B. R. Deepak, Professor, JNU

Kaushal Goyal, CEO, GBD Books

TWO SESSIONS

- President Xi Unveils China's New Development Pathway **6**
- High-Quality Development is the Theme for 14th Five-Year Plan **9**
- Enhancing Employment Remains China's Top Priority, says Premier Li **10**
- China's Achievements Inspiration for Global Development: Experts **12**
- China's Five-Year Plan: A Democratic Perspective **15**



CHINA FOCUS

- CPC Set for Centenary Anniversary Celebrations **17**
- Foreign Businesses Eye Great Potential in Chinese Market **19**
- China Issues White Paper on Poverty Alleviation **21**
- Chang'e 5 Orbiter Enters 1st Lagrange Point of Sun-Earth System **22**



TENTS

CHINA AND THE WORLD

- Boao Message: World Hails President Xi's Call for Reforming Global Governance **23**
- President Xi's Six-Point Proposal to Tackle Climate Change **25**
- China, Russia Hold Strategic Communication **26**
- Yang Jiechi, Wang Yi Hold China-US High-level Strategic Dialogue with Antony Blinken, Jake Sullivan **28**
- China to Join Other Nations to Defeat COVID-19: Wang Yi **33**
- China to Promote LMC With Mekong Countries: Wang Yi **35**



CHINA-INDIA RELATIONS

- President Xi's Message to PM Modi: May India Prevail Over Covid-19 Pandemic **36**
- China Will Do Best to Help India Combat Pandemic: Wang Yi **38**
- China, India Friends, Not Rivals, says Wang Yi **39**
- China, India Should Enhance Trust Through Dialogue: Amb. Sun Weidong **40**
- Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility Need our Joint Efforts: Amb. Sun Weidong **43**
- Poverty Alleviation: Common Cause, Great Achievements **56**
- China-India Working Mechanism on Border Affairs Holds Meeting **59**
- Chinese, Indian Militaries to Maintain Contact After 11th Round of Talks **60**



REGIONS

- Strong Support for Improving Hong Kong's Electoral System **61**
- Mainland, Taiwan Experts Discuss Anti-Epidemic Policies, Experience **62**
- Lies About Xinjiang by US and Its Western Allies Will Not Succeed **63**
- After 62 Years, Tibet is Prospering **66**





President Xi Unveils China's New Development Pathway



President Xi Jinping arrived for the opening meeting of the fourth session of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC) at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in March, 2021.

At China's signature Two Sessions event, President Xi Jinping said that the Chinese government will focus on green GDP, ethnic unity, health, education, well-being of the people, and combat readiness of the country.

Chinese President Xi Jinping has pointed the way for China, which is at a historic development juncture, by expounding on a wide range of topics at this year's "Two Sessions." The Two Sessions are the country's annual meetings of the National People's Congress (NPC) and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Xi, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, participated in deliberations with national legislators and joined discussions with political advisors at the Two Sessions, reported Xinhua on March 10. He took part in deliberations with other lawmakers from the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and Qinghai Province, and attended a plenary

meeting of the delegation of the People's Liberation Army and People's Armed Police Force. He also joined national political advisors from education, medical and health sectors in a joint group meeting.

Highlighting the concept of "green GDP," Xi said that maintaining a good ecological environment is of enormous value.

2021 marks a historic juncture for China as it embarks on a new quest for building a modern socialist country. Here are some key takeaways from Xi's speeches at the sessions that may provide insights into China's development trajectory.

Green GDP

Xi has always stressed adopting "a holistic approach" to conserving mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes and grasslands. This time, he brought "deserts" into the picture.

Top-level design and comprehensive measures are needed to protect the ecosystems in mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands and deserts, said Xi, an NPC deputy himself. Highlighting the concept of "green GDP," Xi said that maintaining a good ecological environment is of enormous value.

Ethnic Unity

Xi stressed cementing the sense of community for the Chinese nation. He called for promoting standard spoken and written Chinese language and the use of state-compiled textbooks. Efforts should be made to facilitate more comprehensive understanding of the Party's policies concerning ethnic groups, especially among young people, Xi said.

Health, A Strategic Priority

Xi has stressed giving "strategic priority" to safeguarding people's health and focusing on tackling major diseases and problems that affect people's health. The country's public health protection network should be fortified, and efforts should be made to promote the high-

quality development of public hospitals, he said, while demanding comprehensive health care for the people at all stages of life. The fight against COVID-19 has once again proved that prevention is the most economical and effective health strategy, Xi said, and called for reforming and improving the disease prevention and control system. The Chinese leader also urged the preservation and development of traditional Chinese medicine and breakthroughs in core technologies in key areas, as well as more protection, care and support for health workers.

Public Education

On education, Xi said China must strive to build a high-quality and balanced basic public education service system. He emphasized the socialist orientation in running schools, the non-profit nature of education and developing education that people are satisfied with.

Education is essential to the country and the Party, Xi stressed. He called for efforts to train more talents who can contribute to the country's high-quality development and high-level self-reliance. Teachers are the central pillar of education, and strengthening the professional ethics of teachers must be a top priority, Xi said.

The fight against COVID-19 has once again proved that prevention is the most economical and effective health strategy, Xi said, calling for reforming and improving the disease prevention and control system.

Development & Well-Being

President Xi noted that high-quality development is the general requirement for all aspects of economic and social development. It will not only be the requirement for developed regions, but will also be the requirement that entails implementation by all regions, Xi said, urging each region to pursue high-quality development based on local conditions. He called for efforts to integrate high-quality development with action in meeting people's aspiration for a better life.



Chinese President Xi Jinping and other Chinese leaders attended the opening meeting of the fourth session of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference at the Great Hall of the People in March, 2021.

Xi stressed efforts to strengthen areas of weakness in people's well-being, unflinchingly meet the basic living needs of the people and improve the availability and equality of basic public services.

Xi stressed efforts to strengthen areas of weakness in people's well-being to meet the basic living needs of the people and improve the availability and equality of basic public services. He asked local authorities to promote coordinated development between rural and urban areas,

advance rural vitalization on all fronts, improve people's well-being, and build a new socialist countryside that is beautiful, prosperous and harmonious.

Combat Readiness

Xi stressed achieving a good start in strengthening national defense and the armed forces during the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) period. Development of the armed forces must focus on combat readiness, he said. Xi demanded efforts to step up building high-caliber strategic deterrence and joint operation systems.

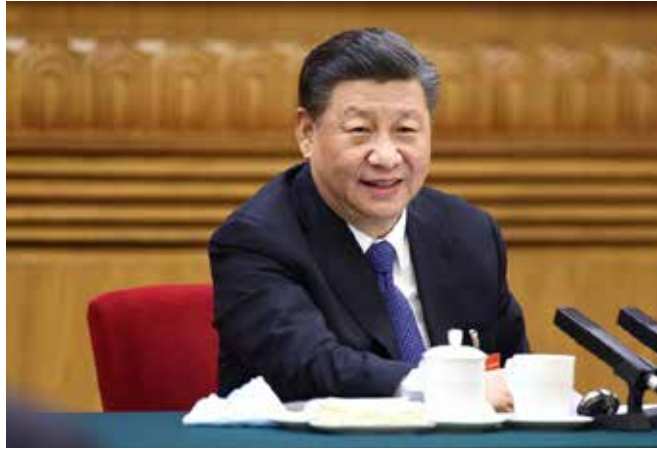
He called for intensified efforts and more concrete measures in the pursuit of independent innovation in science and technology, to leverage the role of science and technology as the strategic support for military development.

Highlighting the "instabilities" and "uncertainties" in China's current security circumstances, Xi said the whole armed forces must always be ready to respond to all kinds of complex and difficult situations, resolutely safeguard national sovereignty, security, and development interests, and provide strong support for fully building a modern socialist country.





High-Quality Development is the Theme for 14th Five-Year Plan



Chinese President Xi Jinping interacts at the fourth session of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC) in Beijing in March, 2021.

During the “Two Sessions,” President Xi Jinping joined national lawmakers and political advisors in deliberations and discussion on four occasions.

Highlights of Xi Jinping’s remarks

- High-quality development will remain the theme for China’s economic and social development in the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) and beyond, and it concerns the overall situation of the country’s socialist modernization drive.
- High-quality development is the general requirement for all aspects of economic and social development.
- We should step up the green transformation of key industries and areas, foster cleaner production and accelerate green and low-carbon development.
- Top-level design and comprehensive measures are needed to protect the ecosystems in mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands, lakes, grasslands and deserts.
- Education is essential to the country and the Party.
- Teachers are the central pillar of education, and strengthening the professional ethics of teachers must be a top priority.
- Efforts should be made to facilitate more comprehensive understanding of the Party’s policies concerning ethnic groups.
- Prevention is the most economical and effective health strategy.
- Chinese women have actively devoted themselves to the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics. They have played an important role in “supporting half of the sky” with no less courage or effort than men.
- Innovation in defense-related science and technology must be significantly boosted.
- The armed forces must be ready to respond to all kinds of complex and difficult situations, resolutely safeguard national sovereignty, security, and development interests, and provide strong support for fully building a modern socialist country.



TWO SESSIONS

Enhancing Employment Remains China's Top Priority, says Premier Li

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang held a virtual meeting with the press at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing after the conclusion of the fourth session of the 13th National People's Congress on March 11.



Here are the highlights from Premier Li's press conference:

Employment

Saying that China is still facing "great pressure in the job market" this year, Premier Li stressed that employment remains the country's policy priority. In addition to promoting current job measures, more flexible job channels will be opened up, he said.

GDP Target

On China's 2021 GDP target of over 6%, the premier said that the number was "not set in stone" but to guide expectations. China is aiming for sustained and sound economic development in the long term, added Li.

China's Development

China is still a developing country, and there is still a long way to go before it can achieve

modernization, Li said. The fundamental purpose of China's development is to enable the Chinese people to lead a better life, and the country's development will be a major contribution to world peace, stability, development and prosperity, he said.

Fight Against COVID-19

On the coronavirus pandemic, Li said that like other countries, China hopes to get to the bottom of where the virus came from. China has maintained communication with the World Health Organization (WHO) and supported the WHO mission during its work in China concerning the origins of the virus, Li said, stressing that China has acted in a fact-based manner and with an open, transparent and cooperative approach.

The decision by China's top legislature on improving the electoral system of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will help ensure that "patriots administer Hong Kong" and the steady and sustained development of "One Country, Two Systems," Li said.

The premier also expressed firm confidence that humanity can win the battle against COVID-19, a common enemy of humankind.

Hong Kong

The decision by China's top legislature on improving the electoral system of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region will help ensure that "patriots administer Hong Kong" and the steady and sustained development of "One Country, Two Systems," Li said.

On the region's fight against COVID-19, he expressed hope that Hong Kong people from all walks of life would join hands to overcome COVID-19 at early date, achieve economic recovery and improve people's well-being for long-term prosperity and stability. The central government will continue to provide full support, he added.

The Chinese mainland welcomes exchanges and dialogue with any political party, group or personage from Taiwan on the basis of the one-China principle and the 1992 Consensus, Li added.

China-US Relations

On Sino-US ties, Li said he hopes China and the United States can have dialogues in multiple areas and at various levels. China and the US should respect core interests and not interfere in each other's internal affairs, he added.

Noting that the US and China have great differences in history, culture and stage of development, the premier underscored that "what matters most is how these differences and disagreements are handled."

The Chinese and American people have the wisdom and capability to handle these issues, he noted.

China's Taiwan region

Noting that people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits are part of "one and the same family," the premier said that "we will continue to enable Taiwan compatriots to share in the development of opportunities on the mainland." The Chinese mainland welcomes exchanges and dialogue with any political party, group or personage from Taiwan on the basis of the one-China principle and the 1992 Consensus, Li added.

Science & Tech

China has achieved major breakthroughs over the years, Li said, but basic research is still underperforming. The premier stressed the importance of solidifying basic research, when answering a question on measures to spur innovation in science and technology. China is ready to enhance cooperation in science and technology with other countries on the basis of intellectual property rights protection, he added.



TWO SESSIONS

China's Achievements Inspiration for Global Development: Experts



Inspired by China's prominent achievements amid the pandemic and the country's new development blueprint, observers worldwide believe the country's resolution to achieve modernization through high-quality development will definitely promote world prosperity.

In the past few days, China's annual "Two Sessions" have attracted much global attention, with the international community closely watching where the world's second largest economy is heading and what impetus it will generate for global development.

Inspired by China's prominent achievements amid the pandemic and heartened by the country's

new development blueprint, observers believe China's resolution to achieve modernization through high-quality development will definitely promote world prosperity.

Achievements Amid Pandemic

During the annual sessions of the country's top legislature and political advisory body, China

reviewed its achievements and experience in coordinating epidemic control and economic development, which observers believe will inject confidence into the global fight against the deadly pathogen.

The country became the only major economy that registered positive growth last year, with its gross domestic product (GDP) increasing by 2.3% year-on-year to cross the 100-trillion-yuan (about \$15.40 trillion) threshold, while its imports and exports of goods expanded 1.9%. In 2020, all of China's nearly 100 million impoverished rural residents living below the current poverty line cast off poverty after eight years' efforts.

China has demonstrated its ability to cope with unexpected challenges facing the world, said Andrei Vinogradov, head of the Center for Political Studies and Forecasting at the Institute of Far Eastern Studies under the Russian Academy of Sciences.

"China's victory in eradicating absolute poverty is a major achievement ... This experience is of global importance," Vinogradov added.

China has demonstrated its ability to cope with unexpected challenges facing the world, said Andrei Vinogradov, head of the Center for Political Studies and Forecasting at the Institute of Far Eastern Studies under the Russian Academy of Sciences.

China has avoided the "trap" of a dilemma between safeguarding health and beefing up the economy, and its strategy "has resulted in overcoming the health crisis inside China and at the same time protecting its economy," said Pelagia Karpathiotaki, a Beijing-based researcher at China's University of International Business and Economics.

Praising the Chinese people's dynamism in fighting the pandemic, the chairman of Belgian-Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Bernard Dewit, said: "This can be a model for the rest of the world, because despite being severely hit by the pandemic, they could overcome it and even go further with growth, with improving the situation



Xia Sen, former researcher of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, attended a grand gathering to mark the nation's poverty alleviation accomplishments and honor model poverty fighters at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in February, 2021.

of its population." China has displayed the "generosity spirit" of international cooperation in its global anti-virus efforts, said Munir Akram, president of the UN Economic and Social Council.

High-Quality Development

During the "two sessions," China set its goals for 2021 and adopted the country's development blueprint for the next five to 15 years, which, with an emphasis on high-quality development, are expected to bring fresh opportunities to the pandemic-battered world. China aims to expand its GDP by over 6% year-on-year in 2021, with more efforts on reform, innovation and high-quality development, according to the government work report.

The growth target shows "the determination and confidence of the Chinese government to promote sustained economic recovery to the world, and China will continue to boost the world economy," said Tursunali Kuziev, a professor at Uzbek University of Journalism and Mass Communications.

In the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) period and beyond, high-quality development will remain the theme for China's economic and social development, and it concerns the overall situation of the country's socialist modernization drive.

At the same time, the country will implement opening-up policies in a wider scope and broader areas and at a deeper level, and better participate in international economic cooperation. The goals

for 2021 and the blueprint for economic and social development over the next five years “are impressive,” said Jeffrey Sachs, an economics professor at Columbia University and a senior UN adviser.

“They aim for sustainable development, based on reduced pollution, resource efficiency, scientific and technological advance, expanded education, and improved quality of life,” Sachs said.

According to the blueprint for its development in the next five to 15 years, China will accelerate

In the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) period and beyond, high-quality development will remain the theme for China's economic and social development, and it concerns the overall situation of the country's socialist modernization drive.

forging a new development paradigm of “dual circulation,” in which domestic and overseas markets reinforce each other with the domestic market as the mainstay.

“‘Dual circulation’ puts a parallel emphasis both on domestic and international circulation. A high-level opening-up certainly serves this end, brings win-win outcomes both for Chinese and multinational companies,” said Jochen Goller, chief of BMW Group Region China.

People-Centered Approach

For observers, the annual “Two Sessions” provide them with an opportunity to decode China’s enormous successes and better understand its democracy. China has always put the people first during its development, increasing their benefits, ensuring that the people are their own masters and supporting development in an all-round way.

From the massive poverty alleviation campaign and the handling of the pandemic, to the development blueprint and goals that aim to meet people’s aspiration for a better life, China has shown that its modernization involves

not only a remarkable increase in economic production capacity, but also comprehensive targets to improve people’s well-being.

China’s poverty alleviation campaign is “the work of a nation committed to its people,” according to Stephen Perry, chairman of Britain’s 48 Group Club. Describing China’s response to the pandemic as “first class,” Perry said no other country could get thousands of doctors and nurses to Hubei, once the hardest-hit province in China, within days.

“As soon as the Chinese government knew about the severity of this epidemic, they moved the priority to saving lives,” Perry said.

Meanwhile, the agendas of the “Two Sessions” have demonstrated that China’s democracy features an extensive collection of public suggestions, thorough discussions and a gradual formation of consensus.

Sourabh Gupta, a senior fellow at the Washington-based Institute for China-America Studies, said that the “two sessions” present a window on how China efficiently builds consensus for its development strategies and goals. “I think the consensus-building process is just as hard, but it’s more efficiently conducted in China,” Gupta said.

“You have so many delegates from the provinces and from local levels at the ‘two sessions’ showing ... how broad and wide that consensus is,” Gupta said.





China's Five-Year Plan: A Democratic Perspective

The plan is a blueprint for the world's second-largest economy as it kicks off a new journey towards building a modern socialist country.

China's latest medium and long-term economic and social development plan, approved at the country's top legislature on March 1, unfurls a road map of the country's development for the next five years and beyond.

China initiated its first five-year plan in 1953. Over the half-century, the country achieved rapid development with many five-year plans performing as an essential mechanism to guide the economic and social activities, one after another.

The latest Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 has even greater significance. It is a blueprint for the world's second-largest economy as it kicks off a new journey toward entirely building a modern socialist country. How this outline takes shape offers the world a glimpse into China's democracy and how it functions.

From Blueprint to Roadmap

The drafting of an outline usually takes three years. The current one was guided by proposals, drawn up by the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, for formulating the five-year plan and the long-range objectives till 2035.

Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, led the proposals' formulation. He undertook field research and hosted seven symposiums from July to September in 2020, taking into account people's suggestions.

The 60-item proposal was adopted in October 2020 at the fifth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee.

To turn the CPC leadership's proposals into a detailed plan, the State Council, or the cabinet, took the lead in formulating the draft outline before it was submitted to the top legislature's annual session for review and approval.

China initiated its first five-year plan in 1953. Over the half-century, the country achieved rapid development with many five-year plans performing as an essential mechanism to guide the economic and social activities, one after another.

The plan formulating process was a vivid embodiment of the practice of China's socialist democracy. The Party's major decisions, based on the will of the people, became the will of the country through statutory procedures, analysts said.

According to analysts, it also demonstrates the unity among the Party's leaders, the position of the people as masters of the country, and law-based governance.

Pooling People's Wisdom

The outline-formulating process was a fully democratic process. It was a constructive mix of top-level design and people's wisdom. The Party leadership solicited suggestions online in August 2020, and received over one million comments.

The formulation of the draft outline also solicited public opinion, both online and offline. Various symposiums with national lawmakers and political advisors were held to take into account constructive suggestions.

Laurence J Brahm, a senior international fellow at the Center for China and Globalization, said Chinese democracy is a system of consensus-building, and it is different from that in the West. "It is quiet, and in many ways, like Tai Chi."

Implementation at All Levels

For the final version of the outline, national lawmakers and political advisors offered their wisdom at this year's "two sessions." A total of 55 revisions were suggested. "You have a situation where there's planning, but there's also a process," said Einar Tangen, a political and economic affairs commentator from the United States.

When China, a country with 1.4 billion people, has a national five-year plan, people from the

national-level to the grassroots units have a say in how their work can be integrated with the overall strategy of the country, said Tangen. "It is a combination of millions of hours of work from the beginning of drafting to implementing a five-year plan".

Many great achievements have been accomplished in China in this way, including the eradication of absolute poverty, observers say. This corroborates what Xi said: "Democracy is not an ornament to be used for decoration; it is to be used to solve the problems that the people want to solve."

To turn the CPC leadership's proposals into a detailed plan, the State Council, or the cabinet, took the lead in formulating the draft outline before it was submitted to the top legislature's annual session for review and approval.



Major targets of China's 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-25)

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>1</p> <p>Keep major economic indicators within an appropriate range</p>  | <p>2</p> <p>Above 7% annual growth in research & development spending</p>  | <p>3</p> <p>Keep urban unemployment rate within 5.5%</p>  | <p>4</p> <p>Raise urban residents to 65% of the population</p>  |
| <p>5</p> <p>Increase life expectancy of Chinese citizens by 1 year</p>  | <p>6</p> <p>Promote green development</p>  | <p>7</p> <p>Promote the high-quality development of the Belt and Road</p>  | <p>8</p> <p>Usher in new stage in building a Peaceful China</p>  |

CPC Set for Centenary Anniversary Celebrations



The Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee held a press conference to shed light on the celebration activities for the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC in Beijing in March, 2021.

A series of events will be held to celebrate the Party's centenary anniversary. They will include a Party-wide campaign on CPC history learning and education and a grand gathering to mark the CPC's founding.

The countdown for the centenary anniversary celebrations of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) started on March 23, reports Xinhua.

In just a century, the CPC has grown into the world's largest Marxist ruling party with more than 91 million members and turned China into the world's second-largest economy. The CPC has grown up amid trials and tribulations, led the Chinese people in achieving monumental achievements, and created a great miracle in the history of human civilization, said Wang Xiaohui, deputy head of the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, at a press conference held by the CPC Central Committee.

Centenary Celebrations

A series of events will be held to celebrate the Party's centenary anniversary. They will include a Party-wide campaign on CPC history learning and education and a grand gathering to mark the CPC's founding.

The CPC Central Committee will award the July 1 Medal, the Party's highest honor, to outstanding Party members for the first time. A commemorative medal will be granted to more than 7.1 million people with a Party membership of 50 years or above.

Meanwhile, major theme exhibitions, theatrical performances, seminars, and symposiums on theoretical studies will be part of the celebrations.

Holding events to review the historic achievements by the Party and the country is of far-reaching significance to inspire the people to embark on the new journey of building a modern, socialist China confidently, Wang said at the press conference.

“Big Exam”

Exactly 72 years ago, the CPC leaders packed up and left Xibaipo, then the base of the CPC Central Committee in north China’s Hebei Province, heading to the 350-kilometer-away Beijing.

Based in the small village from May 1948 to March 1949, the CPC leadership led a series of major military successes against Kuomintang troops. They secured a countrywide victory in the revolution and then established the New China.

On March 23, 1949, Mao Zedong compared the trek to “going for a big exam in the capital city” as they were leaving Xibaipo.

Seventy-two years on, the CPC has proved itself to be an excellent ruling party, presenting remarkable results in the “big exam.”

Built from ruins and chaos left by the Kuomintang Party, China, under the leadership of the CPC and with the efforts of the Chinese people, has become the world’s second-largest economy. It is the biggest industrial country, the largest goods trader, and the largest holder of foreign exchange reserves.

Today, China has the largest social security system globally, with basic medical insurance covering over 1.3 billion people and basic old-age insurance covering nearly 1 billion. The average life expectancy of the Chinese has risen to 77.3 years.

The country has also eliminated poverty, meeting the poverty eradication target set out in the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule.

The Party has united and led the Chinese people in making outstanding achievements, said Xu Lin, deputy head of the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee and director of China’s State Council Information Office. “China’s development not only delivers a decent life to its people but also benefits the world.”

Holding events to review the historic achievements by the Party and the country is of far-reaching significance to inspire the people to embark on the new journey of building a modern, socialist China confidently, Wang said at the press conference.

Persistent Struggle

With China’s targeted efforts to find effective and well-suited solutions to alleviate poverty, Pingshan County, where Xibaipo is, was removed from the poverty list in October 2018.

The county is developing tourism and green industries to expand its poverty alleviation achievements. It also continues to promote rural vitalization.

“Although the revolutionary base of Pingshan has shaken off poverty, we still face new tests,” said Dong Xiaohang, Party chief of the county. He added that high-quality development would be the focus of Pingshan in the next five years.

Poverty is only one of the difficulties and obstacles on China’s way to march toward socialist modernization and national rejuvenation.

“We need to combat new challenges. They include the intertwined old and new types of corruption within the Party, the country’s economic transition, and problems related to the environment and resources,” said Xin Ming, a professor at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

Facing news tests, the CPC leadership urged its members to be clear-headed and determined to prepare for tough tests in delivering performances that can withstand the test of time in the new era.

Qu Qingshan, head of the Institute of Party History and Literature of the CPC Central Committee, called for efforts to uphold Party leadership and Marxism, unwaveringly uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics, and rely on the people.



Foreign Businesses Eye Great Potential in Chinese Market

A worker at a steel firm in Tianfu Industrial Park in Meishan in southwest China's Sichuan Province. Companies in the industrial park worked overtime to compensate for production delayed by the epidemic, and ensured that orders were completed on schedule before the end of the year.

Foreign-invested companies continue to remain bullish on the Chinese market with the country's effective curbing of COVID-19, emerging economic drivers and greater opening-up.

Foreign direct investment into the Chinese mainland expanded 31.5% year-on-year to 176.76 billion yuan (\$27.17 billion) in the first two months of the year, the latest data from the ministry of commerce showed.

Many foreign-invested companies are eyeing great potential in the Chinese market's consumption growth.

Amorepacific Corporation, a leading beauty and cosmetics conglomerate in the Republic of Korea, has signed up for the 4th China International Import Expo (CIIE) this year, a major fair for global companies to expand their businesses in China. At last year's CIIE, Amorepacific doubled its exhibition area from the previous year to 500 square meters.

As an important leading market in beauty trends, China boasts huge potential in domestic demand, and the CIIE has served to open up the space for consumption, said Charles Kao, president of Amorepacific China. Currently,

Amorepacific offers a wide range of products and services from skincare to color cosmetics at more than 5,200 stores in over 370 Chinese cities.

Jaeho Yeon, senior vice president of Shanghai-based Amorepacific China R&D Center, leads a team of 60 people that focus on studying Chinese consumers' demands, cosmetics habits and feedback on products to flexibly cater to the local needs.

Foreign direct investment into the Chinese mainland expanded 31.5% year-on-year to 176.76 billion yuan (\$27.17 billion) in the first two months of the year, the latest data from the ministry of commerce showed.

"In the next five years, we'll continue to increase our investment in China and double the scale of the R&D team," said Jaeho Yeon, adding that Shanghai has an active consumer market with great talent reserves.

For Carrier Global Corporation, a global provider of high-tech HVAC and refrigeration solutions, China's emerging economic drivers, such as the digital economy, bring new opportunities.

Thanks to China's early resumption of work amid stringent COVID-19 control and prevention, the company maintained its performance in the Chinese commercial air-conditioner market last year compared with 2019.

"We are eyeing new opportunities as more large-scale data centers are being built in China, which require precise and stable temperature and humidity control," said Robert Chiang, VP, Engineering, Carrier Global Technology & Components, and Shanghai R&D Center. The systematic solutions Carrier designs for the data centers can greatly reduce energy consumption, Chiang noted.

"China is a market worth long-term investment, and we will continue to ramp up our investment in the country," Chiang said, adding that as a US-based company, Carrier has seen the benefits of China-US economic and trade cooperation over the many years doing business in China. The company will continue to invest in commercial air conditioning, increase investment in cold chain technology and expand R&D investment in digital technology, Chiang added.

On Wednesday, Standard Chartered Bank (China) Ltd. became the first foreign-invested

bank to cooperate in a pilot cash-pooling service for multinational companies that integrates domestic and foreign currency management to facilitate the use of cross-border capital.

"The implementation of the pilot significantly enhances the flexibility and convenience of cross-border cash flows for multinational groups," said Ye Jiwei, head of transaction banking at Standard Chartered China. "It is yet another milestone for China in steadily promoting the opening of capital markets to facilitate trade and investment."

Standard Chartered Bank has continued to increase its investment with China's economic growth. The bank has announced that it will invest \$40 million to set up a Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area Center.

Jerry Zhang, executive vice-chairman and CEO of Standard Chartered Bank (China) Ltd., said China's determination to open up its market to the world and its continued actions have caught the world's attention.

The new development paradigm of "dual circulation" in which domestic and overseas markets reinforce each other, with the domestic market as the mainstay, has brought a wide range of opportunities for international banks like Standard Chartered, Zhang noted.



The south square of the National Exhibition and Convention Center (Shanghai), the main venue for the 3rd China International Import Expo (CIIE), in east China's Shanghai, in November 2020.

China Issues White Paper on Poverty Alleviation

China's experience in poverty alleviation indicates that courage, vision, sense of responsibility, and the eagerness to take on challenges are the most essential, says the white paper.

China's State Council Information Office on March 2 issued a white paper titled *Poverty Alleviation: China's Experience and Contribution*. The white paper was issued to record the course of the Chinese people's great fight in eliminating extreme poverty, introduce China's approach, and share its experience and actions in poverty alleviation.

Besides the preface and conclusion, the white paper consists of five parts: "The Solemn Commitment of the CPC," "Final Victory in the Fight against Extreme Poverty," "The Strategy of Targeted Poverty Alleviation," "Exploring a New Path of Poverty Alleviation" and "A Global Community of Shared Future Free from Poverty."

Noting that this year marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the white paper said the Party has united and led the Chinese people in the battle against poverty with unwavering faith and will over the past century.

China is home to nearly one fifth of the world's population and its complete eradication of extreme poverty is a milestone in the history of the Chinese nation and the history of humankind, it said.

China's experience in poverty alleviation indicates that courage, vision, sense of responsibility, and the eagerness to take on challenges are the most essential, according to the white paper.

Noting that this year marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the white paper said the Party has united and led the Chinese people in the battle against poverty with unwavering faith and will over the past century.



Chinese and English editions of the white paper titled "Poverty Alleviation: China's Experience and Contribution" issued by the State Council Information Office at a press conference in Beijing in March. The white paper was issued to record the course of the Chinese people's great fight in eliminating extreme poverty, to introduce China's approach, and share its experience and actions in poverty alleviation.



Chang'e 5 Orbiter Enters 1st Lagrange Point of Sun-Earth System

A graphic simulation shows the orbit of the orbiter and returner combination of China's Chang'e-5 probe after its separation from the ascender.

The orbiter is 936,700 km from the earth and working normally.

Chang'e 5 orbiter has successfully entered the First Lagrange (L1) Point of the Sun-Earth system, the Beijing Aerospace Control Center said, adding that it is also China's first spacecraft to enter the L1 Point's exploration orbit. The center March 11 said the orbiter is 936,700 kilometers from the earth and working normally with stable attitude and balanced power. It will operate in the exploration orbit of L1 Point of Sun-Earth system with orbital period of about six months.

He Kun, an engineer in the spacecraft long-term management team of the center, said the orbiter separated from the returner on December 17, 2020, and started the long-term management phase on December 21. The orbiter had spent about 88 days to move to L1 Point of Sun-Earth system after undertaking two orbit maneuvers and two

mid-course corrections under the surveillance and control of the team, he added.

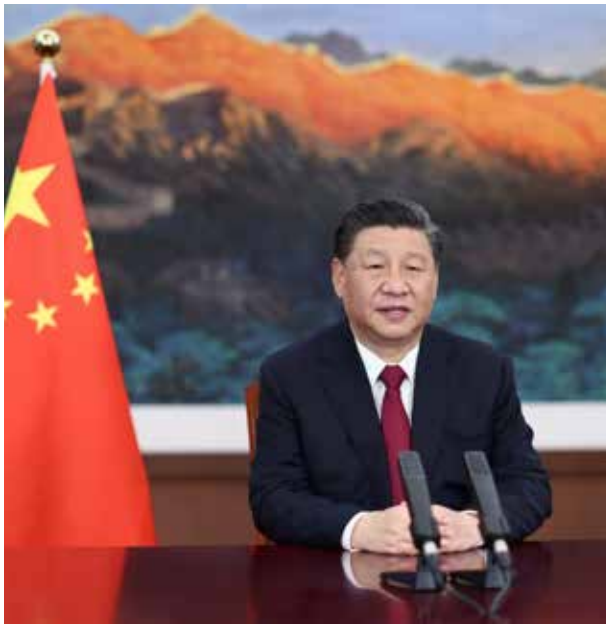
The spacecraft long-term management team is also in charge of daily management of Chang'e-3 lander, the lander and the rover of the Chang'e-4 probe, the relay satellite Queqiao (Magpie Bridge), and Tianwen-1 Mars probe, which are operating in good condition.

The L1 Point of Sun-Earth system is located on the connecting line between the sun and the earth, about 1.5 million kilometers from the earth. This is the gravitationally dynamic equilibrium point between the earth and the sun.

It is easier for spacecraft to maintain a relatively stable running state and save fuel at the L1 Point of Sun-Earth system, which is also the best position for solar observatory to continuously observe the sun or the sunny side of the earth.

Boao Message: World Hails President Xi's Call for Reforming Global Governance

Chinese President Xi Jinping's remarks at the Boao Forum, rejecting Cold War mentality and promoting inclusive global governance has struck a chord with the international community.



Chinese President Xi Jinping addressed the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2021, in April, 2021.

Chinese President Xi Jinping has advocated a more fair and equitable global governance system while opposing unilateralism, hegemony and “Cold War” mentality.

In his speech at the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2021 via video, President Xi underscored the trend toward a multi-polar world, resilience in economic globalization, and the need to uphold multilateralism and enhance

communication and coordination, striking the right chord at a time when the world is marred by rising instability and uncertainty.

“While we live in an age rife with challenges, it is also an age full of hope,” President Xi said, according to Xinhua report on April 20.

Chinese Vision on Global Governance

President Xi said that the world needs consultation on an equal footing to create a future of shared benefits. “Global governance should reflect the evolving political and economic landscape in the world, conform to the historical trend of peace, development and win-win cooperation, and meet the practical needs in addressing global challenges,” he said.

“What we need in today’s world is justice, not hegemony,” President Xi said. “Big countries should behave in a manner befitting their status and with a greater sense of responsibility.”

Calling for the building of an open world economy, the Chinese leader underscored that the world needs to “promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, deepen regional economic integration, and enhance supply, industrial, data and human resources chains.”

In the age of economic globalization, attempts to “erect walls” or “decouple” run counter to the law of economics and market principles, and

would hurt others' interests without benefiting oneself, he noted.

President Xi underlined that the COVID-19 pandemic has made it all the more clear to people around the world that "we must reject the cold-war and zero-sum mentality." His vision for global cooperation on issues such as public health security and climate change was echoed by world leaders who attended the conference.

The issues of the pandemic, economic recovery, poverty and climate change call for leaders to stand out in a challenging time and lead with insights and solutions, said former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, in a video speech at the opening ceremony of the conference.

"What we need in today's world is justice, not hegemony," President Xi said. "Big countries should behave in a manner befitting their status and with a greater sense of responsibility."

"We must join hands and stand as one, improving global governance, enhancing international cooperation and moving the world closer to the 2030 sustainable development goals through innovative initiatives such as the Belt and Road," he said.

Meanwhile, Chilean President Sebastian Pinera said that more countries should commit to supporting an open, non-discriminatory and rule-based trade system worldwide particularly during these trying times.

Former Philippine President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo hailed China for sharing its COVID-19 vaccines with the rest of the world, especially developing countries. "We appreciate that China considers its vaccine against the coronavirus a global public good," she said.

High-Quality BRI Cooperation

Reiterating that the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is a public road open to all, President Xi said all interested countries are welcome aboard to take part in the cooperation and share in its benefits. Going forward, China will continue to work with other parties in high-quality Belt and

Road cooperation, said President Xi, adding that efforts will be made to build a closer partnership for health cooperation, connectivity, green development, and openness and inclusiveness.

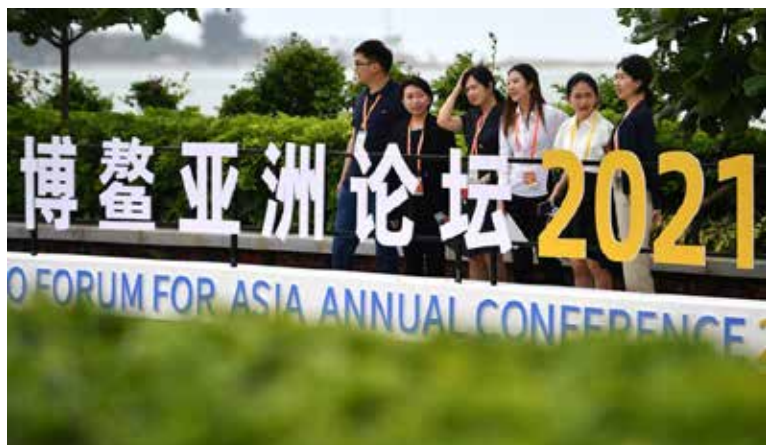
China will work with all sides to promote "hard connectivity" of infrastructure and "soft connectivity" of rules and standards, ensure unimpeded channels for trade and investment cooperation, and actively develop Silk Road e-commerce, President Xi said.

As for cooperation in the health sector, Chinese businesses have already started joint vaccine production in BRI participating countries such as Indonesia, Brazil, the United Arab Emirates, Malaysia, Pakistan and Turkey.

The Chinese leader also called for strengthening cooperation in areas of green infrastructure, green energy and green finance, and making green growth a defining feature of Belt and Road cooperation.

The BRI, proposed by President Xi in 2013, was hailed by conference participants for opening up possibilities and sharing opportunities among countries and regions. Former French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin said the BRI could be a laboratory of initiatives that are good for the health and sustainable future of the planet.

"The BRI is about connectivity. Over the years, we saw how China has gone out and focused on creating connectivity through building highways and container ports, said Jens Eskelund, managing director of Maersk China Ltd. Going out and creating the right infrastructure can be a powerful enabler of trade and bring countries together, Mr Eskelund added.



President Xi's Six-Point Proposal to Tackle Climate Change

领导人气候峰会
LEADERS SUMMIT ON CLIMATE



It is inspiring that Chinese President Xi Jinping reaffirmed China's commitment to overcoming climate change while upholding multilateralism in this global fight, foreign experts have said after President Xi made a speech on April 22 at the Leaders Summit on Climate via video link from Beijing, reports Xinhua.

In his speech, President Xi made a six-point proposal on building a community of life for man and nature, saying that we must be committed to harmony between man and nature, green development, systemic governance, a people-centric approach, multilateralism, and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

President Xi's speech is important and plays a strong leading role in the global fight against climate change, said Ronnie Lins, director of the China-Brazil Center for Research and Business.

To cope with the issues regarding climate change, the international community should stick to multilateralism and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, he noted.

President Xi expressed hope that the international community should take actions as soon as possible, jointly participate in the global

environmental governance, and push ahead with the building of a global environmental governance system featuring fairness and equity, cooperation and win-win.

President Xi's speech demonstrates that China is always an active participator in the global cause of battling climate change, said Anri Sharapov, an associate professor at the Tashkent State University of Oriental Studies.

China, as a responsible major country, has shown to the world its resolution in protecting the environment and dealing with climate change, he noted, adding that it would undoubtedly strengthen the international community's confidence in jointly handling climate change.

Calling the climate change issue "a very complicated and huge issue" that requires the collaboration of all countries, Jehad Auwda, a professor of international relations at Egypt's Helwan University, said that China has been working on building an active and transparent mechanism with all parties to enhance international communication and mutual trust to tackle the climate change crisis. This is very important for achieving international cooperation and the final goals, he said.

Yoav Yair, dean of the School of Sustainability at Israel's Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, said that President Xi, in his speech, reiterated China's climate commitment to the international community.

He said what China has already done to defeat climate change is impressive, adding that China is "making an enormous effort for renewable energies" and the environmental legislation in China has "proved very effective and showed significant improvement in air quality in major cities". "They are looking at all the options available in order to curb down carbon emissions, and they're making good progress," Mr Yair said.

China, Russia Hold Strategic Communication



China's State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi met Russia's Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov in Guilin, China, in March, 2021.

The two ministers discussed a wide spectrum of issues, spanning from their relations with the US to UN reforms

Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi met with Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov in Guilin, south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region on March 8. The two sides conducted strategic communication on international and regional issues of common concern and reached broad consensus.

This is Lavrov's first visit to China since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The two sides briefed each other on the recent situation of their relations with the United States (US). Both foreign ministers said that the international community believes that the US should reflect on the damage it has done to

global peace and development in recent years, stop unilateral bullying, stop interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and stop pulling "small circles" to engage in group confrontation.

All countries should abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, pursue true multilateralism, work for the democratization of international relations, accept and promote the peaceful coexistence and common development of countries with different social systems and development paths.

All countries should abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, pursue true multilateralism, work for the democratization of international relations, accept and promote the peaceful coexistence and common development of countries with different social systems and development paths.

On the Iranian nuclear issue, the two sides believe that the US should return to the comprehensive agreement on the Iranian nuclear issue as soon as possible and unconditionally, and withdraw its unilateral sanction against Iran.

At the same time, they encourage Iran to fully implement the agreement and hope that the comprehensive agreement on the Iranian nuclear issue will continue to play its due role in stopping nuclear proliferation.

The two sides also proposed the establishment of a regional security dialogue platform to form a new consensus on solving the security concerns of countries in the region.

On the issue of Afghanistan, the two sides attach importance to various international efforts, including the Moscow process, and hope that all dialogue mechanisms related to Afghanistan will complement each other, form joint forces,

truly embody the principle of “Afghan owned and Afghan led,” seize the opportunity and speed up the process of peace, reconciliation and reconstruction.

The two sides also proposed the establishment of a regional security dialogue platform to form a new consensus on solving the security concerns of countries in the region.

On the Myanmar issue, both sides said that they are deeply worried about the evolution of the current situation, and support all parties and factions in Myanmar to find a political solution to the current crisis under the constitutional and legal framework, so as to avoid another bloody conflict, prevent external forces from taking advantage of the opportunity to seek profits, and continue to promote the process of democratic transformation in Myanmar.

The two sides also coordinated their positions on such hot issues as UN reform, the response to climate change, the Asia Pacific situation, Syria and Sudan.



The Communist Party of China (CPC) and the United Russia party, the ruling political party of Russia, held their ninth meeting of dialogue via video link in March 2021.

Yang Jiechi, Wang Yi Hold China-US High-level Strategic Dialogue with Antony Blinken, Jake Sullivan

China and the US can cooperate on the three most-pressing tasks facing the international community, including COVID-19, climate change and world economic recovery.



Yang Jiechi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and director of the Office of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the CPC Central Committee, and Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi, spoke to the media after the end of the high-level strategic dialogue with the United States in the Alaskan city of Anchorage in March, 2021.

On March 18 and 19, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the Office of the Central Commission for Foreign Affairs, Yang Jiechi, and State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi, held a China-United States (US) high-level strategic dialogue with US Secretary of State, Antony Blinken, and US National Security Advisor, Jake Sullivan, at Anchorage.

The two sides conducted candid, in-depth, long-time and constructive communication on

the domestic and foreign policies, China-US relations and major international and regional issues of common concern. Both sides believe the dialogue is timely and helpful and deepens mutual understanding.

The Chinese side said, China came at the invitation of the US side.

On the eve of the Chinese New Year, President Xi Jinping held a successful telephone conversation with President Joe Biden and the two sides agreed to enhance communication, manage

differences and expand cooperation, which is of great significance in guiding the growth of the bilateral relations.

The meeting is an important step to implement the consensus reached by the two Heads of State in their discussions, and the dialogue was decided by the two presidents personally.

In the past few years, due to the irrational suppression of China's legitimate rights and interests, China-US relations have encountered unprecedented difficulties. This situation has damaged the interests of both nations and taken its toll on world stability and development, and should not be allowed to continue.

China is ready to work with the United States to enhance strategic communication, advance mutually beneficial cooperation, properly manage differences and push forward bilateral relations on the track of sound and stable development, so as to create benefits for the people in both countries and promote long-lasting peace and prosperity of the world.

The Chinese delegation emphasized that it is the choice of history and the Chinese people for the CPC to govern, and that China's development cannot be achieved without the leadership of the CPC, which has a huge support among the Chinese people and is a general view of the international community.

The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the system that best fits China's conditions and the secret to China's development. Practice has proved that the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the right path, and China will continue to march forward on that broad road.

The governing status of the CPC and the security of China's socialist system should not be damaged, and that is a red line that should never be crossed.

China's development goal is consistent and clear, which is to realize the two centenary goals and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation through hard work. The fundamental purpose is to ensure a better life for all Chinese people, which is the starting point of all China's policies.

China will ground its efforts in the new development stage, apply the new development

philosophy, foster a new development paradigm, and achieve high-quality development. No one can deprive the Chinese people of their right to pursue a better life. China always attaches importance to the protection and promotion of human rights, and gives priority to improving people's well-being and promoting well-rounded human development.

The two sides conducted candid, in-depth, long-time and constructive communication on the domestic and foreign policies, China-US relations and major international and regional issues of common concern. Both sides believe the dialogue is timely and helpful and deepens mutual understanding.

The socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics is all people's democracy and consultative democracy, whose core is the people being masters of the country. China will not impose its democratic system and values on other countries, and meanwhile will resolutely defend its own political system and values and oppose any attempt to use the human rights issue as a cover to attack and smear China or interfere in China's internal affairs.

The fundamental goal of China's development is to fulfill people's aspirations for a better life at home and contribute through its own development to the development and progress of all humankind. China has no intention to interfere in the political system of the US, or to challenge or replace its status and influence.

The US side should have a correct view of China's political system and development path, of China's major policies and principles, and of China's influence on the world.

The leadership role of the CPC and the core status of the CPC's leader result from China's arduous practice and enjoy the wholehearted support of the 1.4 billion Chinese people. This collective will is rock-solid and unshakable.

The Chinese side noted that the nation firmly pursues an independent foreign policy of peace, adheres to independence, peaceful development,

win-win cooperation, multilateralism, equity and justice, and continuously promotes the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

China will resolutely safeguard its sovereignty and national dignity, firmly oppose other countries' meddling in China's internal affairs, and independently decide its policies and positions in line with the fundamental interests of the Chinese people as well as people around the world, and on the basis of the merits of various issues.

China itself is committed to the path of peaceful development, and hopes that other countries will also pursue a path of peaceful development, and that all countries will transcend their differences in social system, civilization and religion, and achieve peaceful coexistence and common prosperity.

Win-win cooperation is an important principle of China's development and a golden rule in China's external relations. China has made its development achievements in an open environment, and will promote high-quality development in the next phase with greater openness.

Multilateralism is an important cornerstone of the current international system. True multilateralism should uphold the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, respect the basic norms governing international relations, the sovereignty of countries around the world, and the diversity of civilizations, and commit to the democracy in international relations.

On the eve of the Chinese New Year, President Xi Jinping held a successful telephone conversation with President Joe Biden and the two sides agreed to enhance communication, manage differences and expand cooperation, which is of great significance in guiding the growth of the bilateral relations.

It should not be used as a cover to form cliques, turn back the wheel of history, incite division along ideological lines, or instigate confrontation between different groups. China is ready to work with the US to uphold true multilateralism in multilateral mechanisms, represented by the United Nations, and provide more public goods with better quality for the international community.

China consistently maintains that all countries, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak, are equal members of the international community, and that decisions should not be made by showing off strong muscles or waving big fists, nor should the big and the strong be allowed to bully the small and the weak.

The voices of developing countries should be heard and their rights and interests protected. As the world's largest developing and developed country, China and the United States should join hands to deepen South-North cooperation, including cooperation in third-party markets for developing countries, and promote the realization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.



Yang Jiechi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and director of the Office of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the CPC Central Committee, Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi, US Secretary of State Antony Blinken and US National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan attended a high-level strategic dialogue in the Alaskan city of Anchorage in March, 2021.

China expressed, the essence of China-US relations is mutual benefit rather than a zero-sum game.

- China and the US are not doomed to pose a threat to each other, differences are no reason for confrontation between them, and neither side can afford the consequences of conflict and confrontation. China and the US should trust rather than suspect each other, understand rather than blame each other, work with rather than obstruct each other, and ensure that they focus on dealing with their domestic priorities and achieving their respective development goals.
- The two countries can cooperate on three most pressing tasks facing the international community, namely fighting the COVID-19 pandemic, tackling climate change and promoting world economic recovery.
- The two sides should also strengthen communication and coordination on major international and regional issues, eliminate interruptions to bilateral cultural and people-to-people exchanges, and make the cake of cooperation bigger, so as to deliver more benefits to the people in both countries and beyond.
- Meanwhile, cooperation should be two-way and mutually beneficial, and should address the concerns of both sides in a balanced way.
- The Chinese side has maintained a high degree of stability and continuity in its policy towards the US, and China is committed to non-conflict, non-confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation with the United States, while firmly safeguarding its sovereignty, security and development interests.
- The two sides should follow the spirit of the Xi-Biden telephone conversation to keep communication channels open, restore normal dialogue and exchange mechanisms, carry out win-win cooperation, properly manage differences, and avoid misunderstanding and miscalculation.
- The two countries have the responsibility, ability and wisdom to find a way for major countries with different political systems to

get along with each other, which will be a historic contribution by China and the United States to human civilization.

- The Chinese side pointed out, in the past few years, the previous US administration went against the trend of the times, and carried out highly erroneous anti-China policies, which seriously damaged both China's interests and China-US relations. China had to take legitimate and necessary measures to safeguard its sovereignty, security and development interests. China urges the US side to eliminate the impact of the previous administration's wrong policy towards China and avoid new problems.

The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the system that best fits China's conditions and the secret to China's development. Practice has proved that the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the right path, and China will continue to march forward on that broad road.

- The Chinese side pointed out, the Taiwan question bears on China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and concerns China's core interests, and there is no room for compromise and concession. China urges the US side to abide by the one-China principle and the provisions of the three Sino-US joint communiques, stop official exchanges and military contacts with and arms sales to Taiwan, and cease helping Taiwan expand its so-called "international space".

The US should handle the Taiwan question in a careful and proper manner, and do not send wrong signals to "Taiwan independence" forces or try to cross China's bottom line, so as to prevent China-US relations as well as peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait from suffering serious damage.

The Chinese side pointed out, the electoral system in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) is a local electoral system in China and its improvement is the prerogative

of the central government of China, and how to design, develop and improve it is China's domestic affair. No foreign government, organization or individual has the right to interfere. Improving HKSAR's electoral system must follow the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong".

- We urge the United States to abide by international law and the basic norms governing international relations, respect the decision of China's National People's Congress on improving Hong Kong's electoral system, and stop supporting "Hong Kong independence" forces.
- We call on the US side to revoke illegal sanctions against Chinese officials and institutions, stop trying to mess up Hong Kong again, and cease obstructing China's implementation of "one country, two systems". If the US continues to go its own way, China will make firm responses.
- The Chinese side pointed out, the claim that there is genocide in China's Xinjiang is the biggest lie of the century. The Chinese side is ready to engage in exchanges with the US side on the basis of mutual respect, and the door of Xinjiang is wide open to the world, but China will not accept any investigation in Xinjiang based on the presumption of guilt by those who are biased, condescending or behaving like a preacher. China hopes that the US side can respect facts, call off attacks against and smearing of China's Xinjiang policy, and abandon double standards on counter-terrorism.

The Chinese side pointed out, the 14th Dalai Lama is a political exile who has long been engaged in anti-China separatist activities under the guise of religion. China hopes that the US side will abide by its commitment to recognizing Tibet as part of China and refraining from supporting "Tibet independence", carefully and properly handle Tibet-related issues, revoke sanctions against relevant Chinese officials, and cease exploiting Tibet-related issues to interfere in China's internal affairs.

The two sides agreed to follow the spirit of the Xi-Biden telephone conversation on February 11 to maintain dialogue and communication, conduct mutually beneficial cooperation, avoid

misunderstanding and misjudgment, forestall conflict and confrontation, and promote sound and steady development of China-U.S. relations.

- Both sides expressed the hope to continue such type of high-level strategic communication.
- Both sides are committed to enhancing dialogue and cooperation in the field of climate change, and they agreed to establish a joint working group on climate change.
- The US reiterated its adherence to the one-China policy on the Taiwan question. The two sides discussed making reciprocal arrangements for the COVID-19 vaccination of each side's diplomats and consular officials.
- They agreed to hold talks on facilitating activities of each other's diplomatic and consular missions and personnel, as well as on issues related to media reporters, in the spirit of reciprocity and mutual benefit.
- The two sides also discussed adjusting relevant travel and visa policies according to the pandemic situation, and gradually normalising personnel exchanges between China and the US.
- They also exchanged views on a series of other topics, including economy and trade, military, law enforcement, culture, health, cyber security, climate change, the Iranian nuclear issue, Afghanistan, the Korean Peninsula and Myanmar, and agreed to maintain and enhance communication and coordination.
- The two sides will step up coordination and consultation on activities within such multilateral frameworks as the Group of 20 and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.

The two sides agreed to follow the spirit of the Xi-Biden telephone conversation on February 11 to maintain dialogue and communication, conduct mutually beneficial cooperation, avoid misunderstanding and misjudgment, forestall conflict and confrontation, and promote sound and steady development of China-U.S. relations.

China to Join Other Nations to Defeat COVID-19: Wang Yi

“This epidemic has made us realize that the world is a community with a shared future,” says State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi.



Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi at a special event of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to present Hubei Province to the world, in Beijing in April, 2021.

Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said on March 8 that China will stick to solidarity and mutual assistance and join hands with other countries to defeat the COVID-19 pandemic. Wang made the remarks at the special event of the foreign ministry to present Hubei Province to the world, with the theme -- Heroic Hubei: Reborn for New Glories. The anti-epidemic efforts in Hubei are an epitome of China’s anti-epidemic efforts and a display of Chinese spirit and strength, Wang said.

Noting that April 8 marked the first anniversary of the COVID-19 lockdown lifting in Wuhan, Wang said as the first place to report the epidemic and the first to control it, the first anniversary of ending the lockdown in Wuhan is commemorated and celebrated by the Chinese people and attracts a lot of attention all over the world.

Hubei and provincial capital Wuhan had been the frontline and main battlefield in the fight against the epidemic, and people there had not only made great sacrifices for China to overcome the epidemic, but also made important contributions to the global fight against COVID-19, Wang said.

After the epidemic was brought under control, he said, the people in Hubei immediately embarked on a new journey of restoring economic and social development, and achieved fruitful results in promoting post-epidemic recovery as well as stable economic and social development.

“It is expected that economic growth will reach more than 10% in Hubei this year,” Wang added.

In the fight against the epidemic in Hubei and Wuhan, China received support and help from many countries, he said, adding that after the pandemic spread globally, China also extended a helping hand to other nations.

Noting that April 8 marked the first anniversary of the COVID-19 lockdown lifting in Wuhan, Wang said as the first place to report the epidemic and the first to control it, the first anniversary of ending the lockdown in Wuhan is commemorated and celebrated by the Chinese people and attracts a lot of attention all over the world.

“This unprecedented epidemic has made us realize deeply that the world is indeed a community with a shared future,” he said.



A staff member unloads Chinese medical supplies from an airplane at the Kotota International Airport in Accra, Ghana, in April 2020.

Noting that the COVID-19 pandemic is still spreading globally and the global economy is still facing the risk of recession, Wang called on countries to join hands together and combat “vaccine nationalism”.

Wang said that China has provided anti-epidemic materials to more than 160 countries and international organizations around the world so far and is providing urgently needed vaccines to more than 100 countries and international organizations.

China will continue to make its efforts to maintain the stability of the global anti-epidemic materials supply chain and provide support to countries in need, he said.

“China will stick to solidarity and mutual assistance and join hands with other countries to eventually defeat the COVID-19 pandemic,” Wang said. China will adhere to opening-up and cooperation, and work with other countries to promote the recovery of the world economy, he said.

In the fight against the epidemic in Hubei and Wuhan, China received support and help from many countries, he said, adding that after the pandemic spread globally, China also extended a helping hand to other nations.

“China, which continues to open wider to the outside world, will further deepen mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries and inject more impetus into the recovery of the global economy,” Wang said.

Noting that China will uphold multilateralism, Wang said the country will hold high the banner of a community with a shared future for humanity, adhere to the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, safeguard the international order based on the UN Charter, and improve the global governance system.

China to Promote LMC With Mekong Countries: Wang Yi

The Lancang-Mekong Cooperation mechanism had brought tangible benefits to the people of all LMC countries, says Wang Yi.

China will work with Mekong countries to continue to promote the development of the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC), strive to create a new model of regional cooperation, and build a new highland of development and prosperity, said Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi on April 14, reports Xinhua.

Wang made the remarks while attending a reception to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the LMC.

Wang said that the LMC mechanism had brought tangible benefits to the people of all LMC countries. The six LMC countries absorbed resources from all sides, focused on pragmatic cooperation and reached fruitful results. They also did a lot to benefit the people and carried out regional governance and maintained the peace and stability of the region.

He said that China is speeding up efforts to foster a new development paradigm, and the LMC is facing new opportunities. The six LMC countries should adhere to the spirit of

partnership to jointly seek ways for development; adhere to interconnection to build an engine for development; adhere to innovation to foster momentum for development; and put people's livelihood first to consolidate the foundation for development.

Myo Thant Pe, Myanmar Ambassador to China, said that all countries would continue to cooperate closely with China, push forward mechanism construction and deepen pragmatic cooperation to better benefit all the people.

The six LMC countries should adhere to the spirit of partnership to jointly seek ways for development; adhere to interconnection to build an engine for development; adhere to innovation to foster momentum for development; and put people's livelihood first to consolidate the foundation for development.

庆祝澜湄合作启动五周年暨2021年“澜湄周”
Celebrating the 5th Anniversary of the LMC and LMC Week 2021



Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi addresses a reception celebrating the 5th anniversary of the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation (LMC) in Beijing, capital of China, April 13, 2021.

2021年4月13日·北京
April 13th 2021 Beijing

President Xi's Message to PM Modi: May India Prevail Over Covid-19 Pandemic

Amid an escalating public health crisis in India triggered by a surge of coronavirus cases, Chinese President Xi Jinping has offered support and cooperation to India to combat the pandemic. "The Chinese side stands ready to strengthen cooperation with the Indian side in fighting the pandemic and provide support and help in this regard," President Xi said in a message to Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

"I believe that under the leadership of the Indian Government, the Indian people will surely

prevail over the pandemic," said the Chinese leader. "I am very concerned about the recent situation of COVID-19 pandemic in India. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, as well as in my own name, I would like to express sincere sympathies to the Indian Government and people," said President Xi.

"Humanity is a community with a shared future. Only through solidarity and cooperation can countries around the world ultimately defeat the pandemic," he said.



Chinese President Xi Jinping with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi at their second informal summit at the heritage town of Mahabalipuram in November 2019.

“Humanity is a community with a shared future. Only through solidarity and cooperation can countries around the world ultimately defeat the pandemic,” said President Xi.

President Xi’s message to PM Modi came a day after Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi wrote a letter to his Indian counterpart S. Jaishankar and promised to do the utmost in supporting India’s fight against the COVID-19 surge.

In a letter to Mr Jaishankar, Mr Wang said that the Chinese side “shares empathy for the challenges facing India and expresses sincere sympathy” and assured that anti-pandemic materials produced in China were entering India at a faster pace. “The coronavirus is the common enemy of mankind, and the international community needs solidarity and coordination for

a concerted response. The Chinese side firmly supports the Indian Government and people in fighting the pandemic,” he wrote in the letter.

On April 29, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wang Wenbin termed as “fake news” the reports of the US-India Strategic Partnership Forum’s allegations that Beijing has stopped shipments of oxygen concentrators being procured from China to be delivered to India to meet the oxygen shortages in view of the surge of COVID-19 cases.

In a letter to Mr Jaishankar, Mr Wang said that the Chinese side “shares empathy for the challenges facing India and expresses sincere sympathy” and assured that anti-pandemic materials produced in China were entering India at a faster pace.



Workers packing Chinese oxygen concentrators, which were sent to India.

China Will Do Best to Help India Combat Pandemic: Wang Yi

In a telephonic conversation with India's External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar on April 30, 2021, China's State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi assured that China is willing to provide support and help to India and underscored that Indian people will overcome the pandemic soon.



China's State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi with India's External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar.

In the telephonic conversation with his Indian counterpart, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said that China is very concerned about the pandemic situation in India. Alluding to President Xi Jinping's message of condolence to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Wang Yi said: "As a close neighbor and partner, China fully understands the challenges facing India and is willing to provide support and help to the best of its capacity."

"The Red Cross Society of China, local governments, non-governmental friendship organizations and enterprises have extended assistance to the Indian side. China hopes and believes that the Indian government and its people will surely overcome the pandemic, said Wang Yi.

Wang Yi said that to further support India's fight against the pandemic, China is willing to take the following measures in accordance with India's demand. First, China will continue to encourage and support Chinese enterprises to speed up production and offer anti-epidemic materials to India. Second, China will provide customs and transportation facilitation to India in purchasing medical supplies. Third, China will hold video conferences for medics from both sides to share related experience and effective measures.

"The Red Cross Society of China, local governments, non-governmental friendship organizations and enterprises have extended assistance to the Indian side. China hopes and believes that the Indian government and its people will surely overcome the pandemic, said Wang Yi.

Mr Jaishankar, on behalf of the Indian government and people, extended thanks to President Xi Jinping for his message of condolence to Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and thanked China for its goodwill and solidarity, as well as its support to India in purchasing anti-epidemic materials. The pandemic is a global challenge that calls for joint efforts by all parties. The cooperation measures proposed by China are very important and India is willing to further strengthen anti-pandemic cooperation with China. Both sides also exchanged ideas on bilateral relations and global cooperation.

China, India Friends, Not Rivals, says Wang Yi

On March 7, a press conference was held via a video link on the margins of the Fourth Session of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC) at the Great Hall of the People. State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi answered questions from Chinese and foreign media about China's external relations. Responding to a question, Mr Wang Yi underlined that "China and India are each other's friends and partners, not threats or rivals." **(Excerpt from the press conference)**

Press Trust of India: How do you see the prospects of peace at the borders between China and India? How will the two sides' different perspectives on the border issue shape the future trajectory of the relationship?

Wang Yi: The China-India relationship is essentially about how the world's two largest developing countries get along and pursue development and rejuvenation together.

As two ancient civilizations next door to each other and two major emerging economies each with over one billion people, China and India have broad common interests and tremendous potential for cooperation. Domestically, both countries face the historic mission of bettering people's lives and accelerating growth. Internationally, the world expects both of us to safeguard the common interests of developing countries and advance multi-polarity in the world. On many important issues, our positions are the same or close due to similar national realities. Therefore, China and India are each other's friends and partners, not threats or rivals. The two sides need to help each other succeed instead of undercutting each other; we should intensify cooperation instead of harboring suspicion at each other.

The boundary dispute, an issue left from history, is not the whole story of the China-India relationship. It is important that the two sides manage the dispute properly and at the same time, expand and enhance cooperation to create enabling conditions for the settlement of the issue.

The rights and wrongs of what happened in the border area last year are clear. So are the stakes



involved. What happened again proves that initiating confrontation will not solve the problem, and that returning to peaceful negotiation is the right way forward. China's position is very clear: We are committed to settling the boundary dispute through dialogue and consultation. At the same time, we are resolved to safeguard our sovereign rights and interests. It falls on both sides to solidify the existing consensus, strengthen dialogue and communication, and improve the various management mechanisms to jointly safeguard peace and tranquility in the border area.

In the year ahead, we hope India will work with China to truly deliver on the important common understanding reached by our leaders that "the two countries are not threats to each other but opportunities for each other's development". Together, we can bring greater benefits to the 2.7 billion people in China and India and make bigger contributions to the advent of an Asian Century.

China, India Should Enhance Trust Through Dialogue: Amb. Sun Weidong

“China and India need to strengthen cooperation in fighting the pandemic, reviving the economy and improving people’s livelihood,” said Ambassador Sun Weidong at the 7th CPIFA-ICWA Dialogue.



On April 15, Chinese Ambassador to India, Sun Weidong, attended the opening ceremony of the 7th CPIFA-ICWA Dialogue co-hosted by Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA) and Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA). Mr Wang Chao, President of Chinese People’s Institute of Foreign Affairs (CPIFA), Mrs Ou Boqian, Vice-President of CPIFA, Mr TCA Raghavan, Director-General of ICWA and Mr Vikram Misri, Indian Ambassador to China, were also present.

The following is the full transcript of Ambassador Sun’s remarks:

At the crucial stage of China-India relations, we have gathered here online to discuss ways to enhance mutual trust and cooperation between China and India, advance developmental agenda of common interests and jointly address challenges of the changing international landscape in post-

COVID-19 era. I think it’s relevant in terms of timing and content.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with you some of my observations:

First, China and India should correctly view each other and accurately grasp the characterization of our bilateral relationship. Earlier this year, Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi pointed out at a press conference during China’s “two sessions” that the China-India relationship is essentially about how the world’s two largest developing countries get along and pursue development and rejuvenation together. Personally, I believe his statement well inspired us on two important questions: Who are we? What should we do?

Who are we? China and India are the only two major developing countries in the world with a population of more than one billion. We are

We need to correctly understand and view each other to avoid any strategic miscalculation.

major emerging economies with broad prospects for development and ancient civilizations in Asia living side by side for thousands of years. These similarities have defined that China and India are partners rather than rivals, and development opportunities rather than threats to each other. Our two leaders have reached strategic consensus on this, and given guidance for the development of bilateral relations.

What should we do? China and India should unswervingly stick to the consensus reached by the two leaders, complement each other instead of undercutting each other, and intensify cooperation instead of harboring suspicion at each other. We need to correctly understand and view each other to avoid any strategic miscalculation. We should enhance mutual trust through dialogue, and implement consensus through actions to bring China-India relations back on the right track of sound and steady development.

Second, China and India need to promote cooperation and exchanges to lay a solid foundation for friendship. Major countries like China and India must rely on itself for development and find a path suited to its own national conditions. However, it does not mean pursuing a “closed-door” development. We should embrace openness and inclusiveness. The economies of China and India are highly complementary and the essence of bilateral cooperation is mutually beneficial. We hope that India could provide a fair, transparent and non-discriminatory business environment for Chinese companies, instead of “erecting walls” or pursuing “decoupling”.

We should uphold the spirit of mutual respect and equal treatment and conduct more exchanges and communication. China looks forward to increasing exchanges and dialogues between political parties, think-tanks and local governments, and doing so in areas of culture, education and youth. We should build bridges for exchanges between the two peoples and inject more impetus into the bilateral relations. I

hope that scholars of our two countries will put forward positive and constructive suggestions for the development of China-India relations, bearing in mind the bigger picture and long-term perspectives, help guide the media and public opinion from both sides to adopt a rational and objective view at each other, as well as the bilateral relations, and enhance mutual understanding and friendship between our two peoples.

Third, China and India should properly handle differences and safeguard peace in the border areas. The boundary question between China and India is left over from history. The two sides agreed to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution through dialogue and consultation. Pending the final settlement, the two sides should jointly safeguard peace and tranquility in the border areas.

Going forward, the two sides should implement the consensus reached by the two leaders, strictly abide by a series of agreements reached between the two sides, strengthen dialogue and communication, improve the management and control mechanism, sustain the current momentum of de-escalation, and avoid relapse of the situation on the ground.

The border incident happened last year between China and India was something that neither side would like to see. As the Chinese side has repeatedly emphasized, the rights and wrongs of the incident are very clear. China has been committed to resolving the issue and easing the situation through dialogue and consultation. The two sides have maintained communication through diplomatic and military channels. The frontline troops of the two countries have disengaged in the Bangong Lake area. Going forward, the two sides should implement the consensus reached by the two leaders, strictly abide by a series of agreements reached between the two sides, strengthen dialogue and communication, improve the management and control mechanism, sustain the current momentum of de-escalation, and avoid relapse of the situation on the ground.

What happened over the past few decades has proven once and again that highlighting differences will not help resolve problems. Rather, it will erode the foundation of mutual trust. The boundary dispute is a reality and should be given sufficient attention and taken seriously. However, the boundary question is not the whole story of China-India relations and should be put at a proper place in the overall bilateral relations. The two sides should engage in dialogue on an equal footing, manage differences and find solutions through consultation. We should not allow differences to become disputes.

We should adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, respect each other's social system and development path, respect each other's core interests and major concerns, and respect each other's legitimate rights to development

Fourth, China and India should strengthen international cooperation and uphold multilateralism. The unprecedented pandemic has accelerated the profound changes unseen in a century. Humanity is a community with a shared future. We must work together to address global challenges. China and India need to practice true multilateralism, abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and uphold the international system with the United Nations at its core and an international order based on international law. We should adhere to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, respect each other's social system and development path, respect each other's core interests and major concerns, and respect each other's legitimate rights to development. We should never interfere in each other's internal affairs. It is imperative to uphold independence, oppose hegemonism and power politics in any form, and reject zero-sum game and the Cold War mentality. We need to work together to build a big community of "universal peace", and reject "small circles" of closeness and exclusion targeting other countries.

As two major developing countries, China and India share common interests and similar positions in multilateral affairs. The two sides should strengthen policy coordination in the

United Nations, G20, BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, China-India-Russia cooperation and other multilateral institutions, and play an active role in pandemic prevention and control, development and poverty reduction, energy security, climate change, environmental protection, food security and other major issues. We should jointly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries and work to build a more fair, democratic and reasonable multi-polar international order.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends,

This year marks the centenary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and also the first year of China's 14th Five-Year Plan. We are embarking on a new journey to fully build a modern socialist China. President Xi Jinping pointed out that, "all we do is to pursue happiness for the people, rejuvenation for the nation, and for the common good of the world". Peace and development remain the themes of our times. China will unswervingly pursue the path of peaceful development. Together, China and India account for one third of the world's population. Our relations go beyond the bilateral scope and have global and strategic significance. At the current stage, China and India need to strengthen cooperation in fighting the pandemic, reviving the economy and improving people's livelihood. To live in peace, pursue common development, concentrate on running our own affairs well and deliver a better life to our two peoples will be our due contribution to the "universal peace". China and India should follow the trend of the times, live up to the expectations of our two peoples and work together towards a path of mutual trust, mutual benefit and win-win cooperation.

This year is the Year of the Ox in the Chinese lunar calendar. The ox symbolizes diligence and hard work. The spirit of the ox is widely revered in both Chinese and Indian cultures. We are having this dialogue in the middle of spring, the season that means hope and vitality. I hope a free exchange at this dialogue will help reduce misunderstanding, enhance understanding and arrive at more understandings. I look forward to your suggestions on exploring the future of China-India cooperation and your wisdom on revitalizing our two ancient civilizations in the new century.

Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility Need our Joint Efforts: Amb. Sun Weidong

In a wide-ranging virtual dialogue with Indian scholar and journalist Sudheendra Kulkarni on April 2, Ambassador Sun Weidong speaks on the different aspects of China-India relationship, including the current efforts to restore normalcy in China-India relationship, cultural contacts and people-to-people contacts.



Mr Sudheendra Kulkarni: Your Excellency, it's an honour and a privilege to have this dialogue with you. As you are aware, I have been a strong and consistent advocate of India-China friendship and cooperation for close to 20 years.

Ever since my first visit to China in 2003, when I accompanied our former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee on his landmark visit, I have believed in the imperative need for good relations between our two great Asian nations.

I often quote what Mahatma Gandhi said in 1942, when neither of our two countries was free. He said, "As a friend of China, I long for the day when a free India and a free China will cooperate together in friendship and brotherhood for their

own good and for the good of Asia and world." These words have lost none of their meaning or relevance even after nearly eight decades.

I am a great and genuine admirer of China, Chinese people, Chinese culture and civilisation, and China's spectacular achievements in many fields. One of China's greatest achievements is its recent success in complete eradication of poverty, which has important lessons for India and many other developing countries.

Let me add here that, as an Indian, I am also a great admirer of Chinese President Xi Jinping. His thoughts are highly important for the entire world - especially, his call to "Build a Community of Shared Future for Mankind". I have read all

the three volumes of Xi Jinping's speeches and writings – *Governance of China*. I am deeply impressed.

I send my heartiest congratulations to the fraternal people of China on the occasion of the First Centennial this year -100 years of the founding of the Communist Party of China. It's a world-changing event, which we all deeply appreciate.

Ambassador Sun, I do hope that, through this conversation, you will shed light on some important questions and issues that have cropped up in India-China relations. I am sure that our conversation will be sincere and candid, as it should be among friends, and will make a small but positive contribution to the broader India-China dialogue.

Ambassador Sun: Thank you. Mr Kulkarni. I'm so glad to have this virtual dialogue with you today. Thank you for kind words towards China, to President Xi Jinping, to the people of China

and the Communist Party of China, and for your close following of China's development over the years and also your efforts in firmly supporting and promoting China-India friendship.

I'm deeply touched by your words of admiration for President Xi Jinping. Yes, President Xi Jinping is the trail-blazer of socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era. He is the navigator in the course of realizing the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. And he is a great leader supported by the whole Party and loved by the people.

The Communist Party of China (CPC) will celebrate its centenary this year. I heartily thank you for the cordial congratulations on this historic occasion. Under the leadership of the CPC, China has been able to march forward over the past one hundred years in the historic course of standing up, growing rich and becoming strong.

The CPC was born for the people, achieves success because of people's support, and always



Chinese President Xi Jinping at a private dinner hosted by Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi during their second informal summit at the heritage town of Mahabalipuram in November 2019.

works hard for people's interests. For example, last year, the CPC led the Chinese people in making major strategic achievements in fighting COVID-19. Not long ago, President Xi Jinping declared a complete victory in the battle against absolute poverty in China. That means the "absolute poverty" lasting for thousands of years in China has been eliminated. The CPC's "people-centered" philosophy of governance is fully demonstrated in the two great achievements.

President Xi has emphasized that, the people must always be put above everything else and we must regard people's opinions and feelings as our own. The past 100 years represent a history of the Party breathing the same breath as the people, sharing the same future with the people, and staying truly connected with the people.

I am so pleased to learn that you have read all the three volumes of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*. This set of works is extensive and profound. They cover China's politics, economy, society, culture, ecology, and the governance of the party, state and military and many other topics. These books comprehensively and systematically reflect the rich connotation of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

They serve as the "gateway of thought" for the international community to understand China's development philosophy, path and domestic and foreign policies. I believe after you have read these books, you have more accurate, profound and thorough understanding of China. I also hope that more Indian friends will read these books and get an in-depth understanding of the current China. I hope to start today's dialogue with these words, and let us work together to make contribution to the great cause of China-India relationship.

Mr. Sudheendra Kulkarni: Thank you Ambassador for these very warm and illuminating remarks, which set the tone for the dialogue. So let me begin with my first question.

One: India and China, as two great Asian nations, have enjoyed friendly ties for thousands of years and the two countries have many similarities in terms of population, development and civilization. However, all of us know the year 2020 was a difficult year for India-China

relations. Many people are apprehensive about the future trajectory of our ties. How do you see the characteristics and prospects of India-China relations? How can this year 2021 become a better year? What should India do? What should China do? Your candid answer will greatly help in changing the public perception in India about China.

Ambassador Sun: To fully understand China-India relations, we need to start with the basic characteristics of the two countries, which you mentioned just now. I think there are at least three important similarities between us.

President Xi has emphasized that the people must always be put above everything else and we must regard people's opinions and feelings as our own. The past 100 years represent a history of the Party breathing the same breath as the people, sharing the same future with the people, and staying truly connected with the people.

First, China and India are the only two major developing countries in the world with a population over one billion. The problems we are facing cannot be found in rest of the world. For instance, over one billion people have to consume about 7 lakhs tons of food each and every day to feed themselves. Food is the number one need for the people.

Food security is, therefore, a big issue for China and India. Another example is employment. China aims to create 1.1 crore new urban jobs this year. India also needs to furnish employment to tens of millions of young people every year. These numbers are equivalent to the entire population of a medium-sized country.

China and India have huge economic size. However, when it is divided by over one billion people, our per capita GDP still lags far behind that of developed countries. As China and India are both at a crucial stage of development and revitalization, development is our top priority. When China and India were both developed, it would mean that one third of the world's

population achieve development. It would be our biggest contribution to the world. In this sense, the top agenda of our countries should focus on development and concentrate on doing our own business well.

Second, China and India are important emerging economies in the world. The world today is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century. The international landscape is undergoing profound transformation. China is the only country in the world that has all the industrial categories listed in the United Nations industrial classification.

It has the largest and fastest growing middle-income population in the world, which is more than 400 million people. So we have huge production capacity and consumption potential. India is rich in human resources and has robust market demand with nearly two-thirds of its population under the age of 35.

From a long-term perspective, we can see that China and India are on an upward slope, with dreams and aspirations for development and rejuvenation. We should jointly run in the marathon of development for good results. During the course, we should encourage each other and give a helping hand to each other when we encounter obstacles and challenges. The least thing we want to see is that China and India are in a boxing ring to fight with each other and undercut each other. That is not in the interests of either side.

Third, China and India are ancient civilizations in Asia living side by side for thousands of years. Our ancient cultures have given us a long-term perspective and great wisdom in dealing with problems. People of our two countries have enjoyed friendly exchanges for more than 2,000 years and will continue to live together for a long time to come. We should view and handle our relationship from a perspective of several years, decades or even centuries, not just several months. It is natural for neighboring countries to have some differences. The key point is to manage differences through dialogue and consultation and find a peaceful solution. As two ancient civilizations, we should have a long-term view and more wisdom, treat the differences in a

mature and rational manner, and find a right way to get along with each other.

Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi pointed out that the China-India relationship is essentially about how the world's two largest developing countries get along and pursue development and rejuvenation together. As I see it, at present, China-India relations are facing some difficulties. But as long as the three basic characteristics or similarities I mentioned just now remain unchanged, the essence of China-India relationship will not change.

China and India are important emerging economies in the world. The world today is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century. The international landscape is undergoing profound transformation.

We have just commemorated the 71st anniversary of our diplomatic ties. This year in Chinese lunar calendar is the year of Ox. The Ox means hard-work and diligence. It's an auspicious year for both China and India. You ask how can we bring our bilateral relations back on a sound and stable track? I think we need to achieve three "commitments".

First, we should commit to the consensus. Our two leaders reached important consensus that China and India are neither competitive rivals nor threats, but cooperation partners and development opportunity to each other. This is the political cornerstone of our bilateral relations that we must firmly adhere to and never waver.

Second, we should commit to dialogue. Both sides should treat each other with a calm, pragmatic and constructive attitude with mutual respect. We should seek to eliminate misunderstandings, enhance mutual trust, build consensus and manage differences through dialogues. We should respect each other's core interests and major concerns and refrain from interfering in each other's domestic affairs.

Third, we should commit to cooperation. Cooperation between China and India is mutually beneficial in nature. And cooperation in various

fields can promote each other forward. We can start from easier issues to resume and enhance practical cooperation and friendly exchanges step by step. That will help to accumulate conditions for further improvement of bilateral relations.

Mr Sudheendra Kulkarni: My second question in some ways is a continuation of the first. The unfortunate incidents at Galwan Valley cast a long and dark shadow over our bilateral relations. That shadow has not yet disappeared fully, even though the beginning of the disengagement process in February is a welcome development.

I have written in several of my articles in the media, both Indian and Chinese, that the time has come to ensure that there are no more military standoffs in future along the LAC, such as the one that took place at Galwan Valley in June last year. This is also the view of all right-thinking people in our two countries.

The reason is simple. Every time such an incident happens, our bilateral relations get pushed back by several years. It is also well recognised that the best way of putting an end to such incidents is to reach a final settlement of the boundary dispute.

Do you think resolution of the boundary dispute should now be on top of the India-China agenda? I have a related question.

Both sides should treat each other with a calm, pragmatic and constructive attitude with mutual respect. We should seek to eliminate misunderstandings, enhance mutual trust, build consensus and manage differences through dialogues.

Since 2003, the Special Representatives of our two countries have had as many 22 rounds of talks on the boundary question. All the issues must have been discussed threadbare. Can we expect a positive movement in this regard? If so, do you think – as you have stated in other contexts – that both India and China should move half way towards a final settlement?

Ambassador Sun: I think the incidents which occurred in the border areas last year was unfortunate. Neither China nor India would like to see it happen. As China has repeatedly emphasized, the rights and wrongs of the incident are clear. So are the stakes involved. The foreign ministers and defense ministers of our two countries have communicated on this issue on many occasions. The two sides have held 10 rounds of Corps Commander Level Meeting and seven meetings of the WMCC Mechanism. You can see there are smooth diplomatic and military channels of communication between us. Both



Chinese Ambassador Sun Weidong spoke at the Opening Ceremony of Xu Fancheng Culture Study Center in October 2020.

sides are willing to resolve issues and deescalate tensions through dialogue and consultation.

The recent disengagement of the front line troops of both sides in the Bangong Lake area is conducive to building mutual trust and further easing the situation on the ground. Against this backdrop, we should implement the consensus reached by the two leaders and strictly abide by the existing agreements, step up dialogue and communication, and improve the border management and control mechanisms to further ease, stabilize and control the border situation, avoid relapse and jointly safeguard peace and tranquility in the border areas.

The boundary question is a historical burden imposed on us by the Western colonists. It is very sensitive and complex. Border disputes are reality to both of us. We need to attach adequate attention and take them seriously. Both China and India have the political will to resolve the boundary question.

The two sides have established the mechanism of the Special Representatives' Meeting for the China-India Boundary Question in 2003. That was also the year former Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee paid his visit to China. I was also lucky enough to work for receiving his delegation in Beijing.

Since then, the two Special Representatives had 22 rounds of meetings, and reached an Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the India-China Boundary Question. We are now working on a road map for negotiations on the settlement framework. The two sides should actively push forward boundary talks and strive to reach a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution. Pending final settlement, the two sides should jointly maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas.

China-India relations are multi-faceted. It should be viewed in a comprehensive way rather than limited to one part. The boundary question is not the whole story of China-India relations and should be put at a proper place in the overall bilateral relations. We should not allow differences to become disputes.

The past experiences have repeatedly indicated that highlighting differences will not

help solve problems but erode the foundation of mutual trust. A sound bilateral relationship is conducive to enhancing political mutual trust and creating favorable conditions and atmosphere for the settlement of the boundary question.

Border disputes are reality to both of us. We need to attach adequate attention and take them seriously. Both China and India have the political will to resolve the boundary question.

Maintenance of peace and tranquility need our joint efforts. The border disputes can only be resolved through dialogue and negotiations. The two sides should strictly abide by the existing agreements and protocol, properly manage the border situation and prevent from jeopardizing peace and tranquility in the border areas. In case of an incident, a timely communication through military and diplomatic channels should be undertaken to avoid any action that may complicate or escalate the situation. We should strengthen confidence-building measures to jointly maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas. The lesson of last year's border incident is profound and such incident should not be repeated.

Mr Sudheendra Kulkarni: Both sides have reiterated that differences should not be escalated into disputes. I think that it is wise thing to move forward and I hope we can indeed move forward. Let me come to the next question.

There is a huge and untapped scope for economic cooperation between India and China. Our trade, business and investment cooperation suffered a setback in 2020. Around the same time, some countries in the West intensified the talk about decoupling and disengagement of economic relations with China. That dangerous talk and such efforts are still continuing.

Ambassador, what are your thoughts on how India and China should expand and deepen their economic cooperation? You are well aware of India's legitimate concerns in this matter. How will China address them? And what in your opinion should India do?

I have a related point to make here. Since last year, our Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been emphasising the need for India to become 'Atma Nirbhar' – that is, self-reliant in critical areas of the economy. In its own way, China is also pursuing the path of Self-Reliance and giving primacy to further developing its domestic economy through its dual circulation strategy.

I believe that the strategies of India and China are not mutually exclusive and opposed to each other. For example, both being huge markets and rapidly growing digital economies, we should cooperate in hi-tech areas. Such cooperation will make both our economies stronger and more self-reliant.

The same is also true about India-China cooperation in green and clean energy development, since our two countries are equally committed to cooperation in fighting the Climate Crisis. Can you throw some light on this matter?

Ambassador Sun: As you said, China is accelerating the building of a new development paradigm with domestic circulation as the mainstay and domestic and international circulations reinforcing each other. It is by no means a closed domestic circulation. It's a dual circulation.

As China adapts to the new development stage, we will enhance our capacity for self-sustained development and achieve high-quality development. Meanwhile, China will promote further opening-up to connect the Chinese market with the international market.

We noted that the Indian government had unleashed "Atma-nirbhar Bharat" campaign to accelerate India's development and also emphasized that India will not separate itself from the global trends.

In my view, major economies like China and India with over one billion population, are not likely to solve the problem of survival and development relying on other countries' favor. We have to find development paths that suit ourselves on our own efforts. This is what happened in China in the past few decades.

In the era of globalization, the interests of various countries are deeply integrated. We all

have a stake in each other's future. Relying on oneself to develop does not mean "closing one's own door". We need to stick to opening up and promote cooperation and inclusive development.

Despite global pandemic last year, China's economy has shown remarkable resilience and vitality. We serve as a "stabilizer" and an "engine" for the world economy.

I would like to give you three examples.

First, China took the lead in controlling the epidemic and achieved positive economic growth. China's GDP has exceeded 100 trillion RMB yuan with its per capita GDP exceeding \$10,000. We can see the promising prospects for high-quality economic development.

Second, the third China International Import Expo (CIIE) held last year attracted companies from 124 countries and regions and achieved cumulative intended turnover of more than \$72 billion. It demonstrates China's firm conviction to open its domestic market to the world.

Third, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) has surpassed the European Union to become China's largest trading partner. The two-way trade has reached \$684 billion, among which, Vietnam, one single country, accounted for \$192 billion. Both China and ASEAN are beneficiaries in such win-win cooperation.

In the era of globalization, the interests of various countries are deeply integrated. We all have a stake in each other's future. Relying on oneself to develop does not mean "closing one's own door".

China will continue to improve all-round business environment. The negative list of foreign investment has been further shortened and the door to the outside world will only open even wider. As the world's second largest economy, China's development will present even greater opportunities to India and other countries in the world. So, decoupling from China means closing the door to opportunities. I believe that wise governments and businesses will make the right choice.

亚洲文明对话大会

CONFERENCE ON DIALOGUE OF ASIAN CIVILIZATIONS

2019年5月15日 中国·北京

MAY 15, 2019 BEIJING, CHINA



China has never deliberately pursued a trade surplus with India. The current imbalance in China-India trade is mainly caused by the difference in the trade structure.

According to China's statistics, despite the impact of the pandemic last year, the bilateral trade reached \$87.6 billion, of which India's exports to China were \$20.8 billion, a year-on-year increase of 16%. It shows that the Chinese market will always welcome marketable commodities.

The economies of China and India are highly complementary. China has been India's largest trading partner for consecutive years and India is China's largest trading partner in South Asia.

The economies of China and India are highly complementary. China has been India's largest trading partner for consecutive years and India is China's largest trading partner in South Asia. This is the result of the market functions and enterprises' choices. Whether it be "complete decoupling" or "selective decoupling", it will not be realistic and harm others without benefiting oneself.

China and India should integrate into the process of globalization and strive to make the pie of cooperation even bigger. We need to ease

trade imbalance in the course of opening-up and mutually-beneficial cooperation to achieve common development.

We hope that India will treat all as equals in its opening-up and refrain from imposing restrictions on specific countries or regions, over-stretching the concept of national security to exclude companies from specific countries. We hope Indian authority will treat Chinese companies in accordance with the World Trade Organization principles of non-discrimination and fair market competition, and provide an open, transparent and fair business environment.

You mentioned environmental protection. Protecting the environment and tackling climate change are important for our future generations. President Xi Jinping has pointed out that "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets". China is pursuing the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone. We are striving to promote ecological civilization. We will adopt more vigorous policies and measures to have CO2 emissions peak before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

China and India are members of the BASIC countries with similar positions on climate change. We have a good foundation for cooperation in this regard. India's service sector has developed rapidly, and service sector has

relatively low carbon emissions. China has advanced technologies in areas like new energy vehicles, smart grids, energy conservation and emission reduction. So we can further strengthen mutual learning, work together to tackle the challenge of climate change and complement each other in various fields.

Mr. Sudheendra Kulkarni: You really put it very well that when we expand the pie of cooperation, it is good for India and China and for many other countries in the world.

The COVID-19 pandemic has proved to be the worst public health crisis, also an economic crisis, the world has faced in modern times. How can India and China cooperate in fighting these crises - especially, by joining hands in vaccine cooperation and not competition?

Ambassador Sun: This is an important question. As you said in the beginning of this dialogue, we advocate building a community with a shared future for mankind. The global fight against the Covid-19 pandemic has proved that humanity is a community with a shared future. We are all in the same boat. It is only through mutual help, unity and cooperation can humankind overcome this crisis. The human society today is faced with many global challenges. There must be global action, global response and global cooperation.

China is a firm believer in making COVID-19 vaccines a public good. China was among the first to pledge that its vaccines would be made a global public good. China has worked in real earnest to improve vaccine accessibility and affordability in developing countries. The safety and effectiveness of the Chinese vaccine are earning widespread recognition across the world. China is ready to discuss with other countries the feasibility and protocols for mutual recognition of vaccination. We hope that Chinese vaccines will inject more confidence and hope into the global fight against the virus. No matter by which country the vaccine is produced, it is a good vaccine so long as it is safe and effective. India is also promoting vaccination across the country. We do hope that India will make further progress and bring COVID-19 under control at an early date. We also oppose any kind of “vaccine nationalism” and “vaccine divide” or any attempt to politicize vaccine cooperation.

China will continue to support the work of the World Health Organization (WHO) and its key role in the fight against the pandemic. We will continue to push forward building a global community of health for all, and strive for an early victory over the corona-virus across the world. China and India may keep close communication with each other on this issue.

Mr. Sudheendra Kulkarni: It's very heartening to hear that China regards the COVID vaccine as a global public good, which is available, accessible and affordable to all the people around the world because a truly global humanitarian crisis calls for the widest possible global cooperation.

My next question is somewhat sensitive. We are well aware that the Indian media has been putting a lot of focus on QUAD and it does so in ways that create a negative impression about China. Recently, QUAD leaders also had their first ever virtual meeting.

Since China and many other Asian countries are also maritime stakeholders in the region, would China be willing to cooperate with QUAD members in establishing a “rules-based” order to ensure free and peaceful navigation for one and all? In other words, from what China has called “Selective Multilateralism”, is there a possibility for India and China to create genuine multilateralism in the Indo-Pacific, with the participation of all other stakeholders? If we do so, I strongly believe we can remove a major irritant in India-China relations.

China is a firm believer in making COVID-19 vaccines a public good. China was among the first to pledge that its vaccines would be made a global public good. China has worked in real earnest to improve vaccine accessibility and affordability in developing countries.

Ambassador Sun: The pandemic is accelerating the profound changes in a global landscape. The mankind is facing multiple crises, as we name some of them, economic recession, climate change, regional hotspots and other challenges. They are all closely interlinked with each other. Hegemonism, unilateralism, protectionism are

prevailing. The right way to solve these challenges and problems is to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of the international community and to practice the true multilateralism.

Earlier this year, President Xi Jinping delivered a speech at the World Economic Forum. He called for lighting up humanity's way forward with multilateralism, and send out a strong message of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

The true multilateralism means upholding the UN-centered international system and the international order based on the international law. It means openness and inclusiveness instead of closeness and exclusion. It means equal-footed consultation instead of supremacy over others.

Building small circles in the name of multilateralism is in fact "group politics". "Multilateralism prioritizing one's own interests" is still unilateral thinking. "Selective multilateralism" is not the right choice.

China upholds peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit. Our foreign policy is to safeguard world peace and promote common development. We unswervingly adhere to the path of peaceful development.

Culturally, China does not have the gene of hegemony in our blood. Historically, China used to be the most powerful country in the world, but never invaded or plundered other countries. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, we have followed an independent foreign policy of peace, and promoted the establishment of a just and reasonable international order.

Today, despite its fast growth and great achievements, China remains a developing country that is willing to help other developing countries achieve common development. We should not take it for granted that a large country will definitely bully others. This is not true. It will not happen to China. China hopes to manage its own affairs well and create a better life for its people. We will also safeguard our own legitimate rights and interests. We have no interest in replacing others or "dominating" the world.

Now we are in the 21st century, the mankind should be much more progressive and smarter

than in the previous centuries, and must not repeat the mistakes made in history.

We should stand on the right side of history and firmly against power politics, "law of the jungle", zero-sum games and cold war mentality.

All countries need to respect each other's social systems and development paths, respect each other's core interests and major concerns, and respect each other's legitimate rights to develop themselves.

All countries should seek peaceful co-existence, equal-footed cooperation and win-win results, and work together to build a new type of international relations.

China and India are major developing countries and emerging economies. We share important and extensive common interests in international and regional affairs. We should stick to our independent foreign policy, strengthen policy coordination within the United Nations, G20, BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), China-India-Russia and other multilateral institutions.

China, India and many other civilizations should learn from each other and they can benefit from mutual learning. China and India are the world's two large treasure houses of civilization, which lasted for thousands of years.

We should promote cooperation on pandemic prevention and control, poverty alleviation, energy security, climate change, environmental protection and food safety, and jointly maintain regional stability and safeguard the common interests of developing countries. China and India should work together to build a more just, democratic and rational multi-polar international order. Let's come to work together.

Mr. Sudheendra Kulkarni: You said something really profound that we should learn from history and not repeat the mistakes of the past. We all know how in the 19th and 20th centuries major powers had a confrontational approach and the entire world suffered. The two horrific world wars. India and China, as two great civilizational

countries, have a responsibility to set a new example. And therefore, you have said, our firm commitment to peace is to establish a new model and build the way for a new world order.

Ambassador Sun: Yes. I do believe so. I think China and India will benefit from the ancient civilizations of the East, that we value harmony, peace and families. We value all these things to live peacefully together. We believe that the whole world is one family and it's a community with a shared future. So, we have many common grounds on these issues.

Mr. Sudheendra Kulkarni: You know, as our Prime Minister often said, "vasudhaiva kutumbakam". The entire world is one family. This is our ancient civilization wisdom, and absolutely the same thoughts are expressed by the Chinese. So it is a wisdom of our two civilizations that can guide the entire world to a better future.

Ambassador Sun: Exactly, we are living under the same dome. We have nowhere else to go. So, what can we do? We can live peacefully with each other and solve problems through dialogues and consultations, but not to seek any kind of hegemony, "dominance" of the world or "the rule of jungle". In jungles, of course, those bigger animals eat the smaller ones. But in human society, it should not happen. We are human beings and we are now in the 21st century. So, we have to think about something new and not repeat the mistakes in history.

Mr. Sudheendra Kulkarni: You know, Ambassador, I'm so happy that I participated in the Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations, which President Xi Jinping hosted in Beijing in 2019. This is precisely the message that the conference presented to the entire world. The wisdom of all the civilizations of the entire world, India, China and all other civilizations, we should respect each and draw upon the wisdom to build the way for the future.

You have been insistently and persistently emphasizing the need for expanding people-to-people contacts as a strong anchor for India-China friendship. You will agree that when influential people or organisations in India - especially those that have a negative view of China - establish contacts with China, this has a better chance of making a positive contribution

to our bilateral relations. I find that the Chinese society, including the educated public, has insufficient understanding about Hindu religion, Hindu culture and their contribution to Indian civilisation.

Therefore, there is a need for an ambitious programme aimed at making the Chinese people gain a better understanding about Hinduism and Hindu culture. What do you think the two countries should do to promote people-to-people contacts, especially with this perspective?

Ambassador Sun: You mentioned a very important international conference hosted by China. President Xi Jinping delivered a very important speech on mutual learning of civilizations. The world is colorful because of different civilizations. It is just like a big garden. You cannot imagine there is only one flower in this garden. There are so many flowers in this garden that make it more colorful and beautiful. It is the same with different civilizations. There are different "flowers" in this "big garden" of the planet. Different countries, big or small, are all making their contributions to making this garden more colorful. We cannot imagine there is only one civilization in the world.

In my opinion, China, India and many other civilizations should learn from each other and they can benefit from mutual learning. China and India are the world's two large treasure houses of civilization, which lasted for thousands of years. In ancient times, we have Faxian, Xuanzang and Dharma-ratna, Bodhidharma. They introduced Buddhism to China. We consider they have built the bridge of cultural and people-to-people exchanges between our two great civilizations. This is also the great contribution to the global civilizations. In modern times, we have academic masters such as Ji Xianlin and Chandra Bagchi, devoted their whole life to explore and present the Chinese and Indian cultures to our peoples and the world. We need more people like Ji Xianlin and Chandra Bagchi nowadays to bring our two great cultures and civilizations even closer.

However, we know that the foundation of personnel exchanges between our two countries is weak. Before the pandemic, there are only about one million mutual visits between China and India each year. I think this is totally incommensurate with the size of our two countries. Some Chinese

people may not have enough knowledge about Indian culture, religion and folk customs. I think perhaps the same happens in India about China. Lack of close communication and contact between us leads to some misunderstandings and misinterpretation. Therefore, people-to-people exchanges between our two countries are indispensable, and we have huge potential in this regard. I think we can start from the following areas to have a better understanding of each other.

First, we should attach importance to language education. Languages serve as a bridge for cultures exchanges. We actively support Hindi education in China. In the beginning of this century, the Peking University was the only university with Hindi course. Now there are 18 universities in China to offer Hindi courses. On the other hand, the Chinese language is the most spoken language in the world. With the rapid growth of China, learning Chinese can better embrace opportunities and future. We are ready to work with the Indian side to promote Chinese language education and encourage the Indian people to learn Chinese for better understanding of China.

Second, we can step up local exchanges. There are 14 sister provinces and cities between China and India. During the second informal summit at Mahabalipuram, the two leaders agreed to establish sister province/city relations between Fujian province and Tamil Nadu, and between Quanzhou city and Chennai. We hope the two sides could implement the consensus as early as possible to further unleash the potential of bilateral local exchanges and cooperation.

Third, we need to support youth exchanges. China and India have the largest population of youth in the world. They are the mainstay of China-India friendship. During the pandemic, our young people actively held online sessions and forums on anti-pandemic experience and business cooperation. There are very touching moments when our young people were encouraging each other to fight the pandemic. We can have more online seminars and roundtables, and encourage our young people to share their photos, words and Vlogs about their experiences in India and China on social media platforms. This is a popular way among the “Z generations”.

In addition, we are also willing to communicate with all Indian political parties to share experience and enhance mutual understanding. As I see it, the sky is the limit for people-to-people exchanges and cultural learning.

Mr Kulkarni, you have been committed to promoting cultural and people-to-people exchanges between our two great nations for such a long time. I really appreciate your efforts. I hope you can inspire more Indian friends to have an objective view towards China through your personal experiences and maybe after the pandemic through their own trips to China.

We need to follow the trend of history, and stick to the general direction of two major neighboring, emerging economies forging ahead side by side to jointly achieve development.

Mr. Sudheendra Kulkarni: What you said reminds me of the enormous contributions that Prof. Ji Xianlin, who has made contribution to scholarly understanding between our two countries. Not many people in India know that Prof. Ji Xianlin translated the Ramayana epic into Chinese and many other Hindu texts. By popularizing such works, we can indeed bring the two countries closer. As you rightly said, the sky is the limit. We have enormous potential and enormous need to expand and deepen people-to-people contacts, especially among the best minds of the two countries. So their thoughts will live for centuries. We still remember Prof. Ji Xianlin. We still remember all the great adventurers and explorers who travelled across the length and breadth of the subcontinent and China. So we should follow their footsteps.

This has been a very fruitful dialogue. Your Excellency, permit me, at the conclusion of this conversation, to make an important point from my side. I must bring to the attention of the listeners of this dialogue some wise thoughts that President Xi Jinping had presented in his profound speech when he visited India for the first time in September 2014. He delivered this speech at the Indian Council of World Affairs in New Delhi. Paying a glowing tribute to India

and Indian civilization, President Xi Jinping said: "I have read a lot about the colonial history of India when the Indian people fought arduously for national independence and when Mahatma Gandhi lived and conceived his ideas. By so doing, I was hoping to get insights into the evolution and character making of this great nation. I have read Tagore's poetry such as *Gitanjali*, *Stray Bird*, *Gardener and Crescent Moon*, many lines of which remain fresh in my mind.

He wrote, "We come nearest to the great when we are great in humility"... "Let life be beautiful like summer flowers and death like autumn leaves." Such beautiful and philosophical lines have inspired me deeply in my outlook on life. Let me confess that I am deeply moved every time I read this speech by your President Xi Jinping.

The best way to conclude our conversation would be to remind ourselves of what President Xi Jinping said: "China and India have a combined population of over 2.5 billion. If we speak with one voice, the whole world will listen; and if we join hands, the whole world will pay attention."

Ambassador Sun: You just quoted the important remarks delivered by President Xi, which demonstrates the great importance he attaches to China-India relations. The precious spiritual legacy left over by Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore still inspires us today.

I still remember when Rabindranath Tagore was completing his journey to China in the last century, he said "My heart stays." So you can see this close bond between our two great nations in history. This is really something we need to carry on in the new century. That is why we always say that the significance of China-India relations goes far beyond the bilateral scope. It has global and historical meaning. It is a long and arduous task for us to promote the development of China-India relations. As our leaders have guided us, we need to make unremitting efforts and meet each other half way during this process. Let me highlight three points as follows:

First, we should stick to the strategic consensus reached by President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi. As I said in the beginning of the dialogue, China and India are partners rather than rivals, and development opportunities rather than threats to each other.

This is the basic judgment, a political cornerstone and a strategic guidance for China-India relations. We should abide by this basic judgment. We should transmit the important consensus to all levels and put it into action.

Second, we need to view the bilateral relations from an overall, long-term and strategic perspective. China-India relations are not one-fold or flat, but multi-faceted and multi-dimensional. Our common interests far outweigh differences. We need view the China-India relationship as a whole, and must not keep our eyes only on one aspect of it. This relationship is not confined to any specific incident or a short period of time. This is not the way we should do. Let us think from the past, present and future. We cannot just focus on the current differences, and turn our back to the fundamental and long-term interests of our two countries. We should have a comprehensive and accurate understanding of the relationship.

We need to support youth exchanges. China and India have the largest population of youth in the world. They are the mainstay of China-India friendship. During the pandemic, our young people actively held online sessions and forums on anti-pandemic experience and business cooperation

Third, we need to push the bilateral relationship ahead. We should always be forward-looking and firmly follow the right path of mutual trust and cooperation, and not go astray with suspicion and distrust nor fall back on a road of negative retrogression. We need to follow the trend of history, and stick to the general direction of two major neighboring, emerging economies forging ahead side by side to jointly achieve development. I strongly believe this is what all peace-loving and development-seeking countries and people in the world hope to see.

I hope to meet you and Indian friends' offline after the pandemic. We had a very good dialogue today and I look forward to having another talk about China-India friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation in the future. Let's work hand-in-hand for a sound and stable development of China-India relations.

Poverty Alleviation: Common Cause, Great Achievements



Individual and collective model poverty fighters were honored during a grand gathering that was held to mark the country's accomplishments in poverty alleviation at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in February, 2021.

On March 26, 2021, Chinese Ambassador to India H. E. Sun Weidong published an article entitled “Poverty Alleviation: Common Cause, Great Achievements” on The Policy Chronicle. The full text is as follows:

On February 25, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced to the world that, thanks to the hard work over the past eight years, China's final 98.99 million impoverished rural residents under the current standard had all been lifted out of poverty, and the country's region-wide poverty had been eradicated. China met the poverty eradication target set out in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule. China made historic achievements in wiping out absolute poverty facing the Chinese nation for thousands of years.

This means, 770 million Chinese rural residents have shaken off poverty since the beginning of reform and opening-up over 40 years ago. In the past eight years, more than 10 million people

have been lifted out of poverty on average each year. This means, those lifted out of poverty are free from worries over food and clothing and have access to compulsory education, basic medical services and safe housing, as well as clean drinking water. This means, nearly 20 million impoverished people enjoy subsistence allowances and extreme poverty aid, and more than 24 million people in difficulties or with severe disabilities receive living and nursing subsidies.

This means, all townships and administrative villages with feasible conditions have been connected to asphalt or cement roads, 1.1 million kilometers of rural roads in poverty-stricken areas have been built or upgraded, and the power supply reliability rate of rural power grids

reached 99%. This means, dilapidated buildings of 25.68 million impoverished rural residents have been renovated, and more than 9.6 million people have moved into new houses. The rights to subsistence and development are primary basic human rights. The above figures are a vivid manifestation in explaining the Chinese government's "people-centered" philosophy of governance.

The "code of success" behind China's poverty alleviation is the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China, the spirit of self-reliance and hard work of the Chinese nation, the solid material foundation accumulated since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially since the reform and opening-up, and the persistence and perseverance that has been carried out tenure by tenure, generation after generation, as well as the concerted efforts of the whole Party and Chinese people of all ethnic groups. In the past eight years, President Xi Jinping has presided over the Central Poverty Alleviation Work Symposium seven times and conducted more than 50 studies on poverty alleviation. He traveled through 14 contiguous poor areas and talked face-to-face with impoverished rural residents about their family lives and incomes. Under the strong leadership of the Party and the government, China launched a massive people's war against poverty, opened a magnificent chapter in history, and countless touching stories emerged prominently.

One example is Ms. Huang Wenxiu, a girl born in a peasant family in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China. After obtaining master's degree, she gave up job opportunities in big cities and returned to her impoverished home village to be a Party secretary, dedicated to changing local poverty and backwardness. She spent two months visiting all 195 poor households of the village, learning about their respective conditions and the root of poverty, and mapping out the distribution of impoverished households. She led the villagers to improve the roads, water supply and electric facilities, and develop planting industries such as cedar and sugar orange, which enabled the impoverished households to embark on the road to a prosperous life. In June 2019, she encountered a flash flood at work and lost her life at the age of 30.

Ms Huang is an outstanding representative of hundreds of thousands of poverty alleviation officials in China. Since 2013, under the guidance of "targeted poverty alleviation", more than three million officials have been selected and assigned to the front line of poverty alleviation across China. They took roots in impoverished villages and carried out "precision irrigation" according to specific conditions of villages, households and individuals. They selflessly dedicate their time and energy to the cause of poverty alleviation, exchanging their "hard-work index" for villagers' "happiness index", changing fates of countless people. Among them, more than 1,800 sacrificed their lives on this journey of poverty alleviation.

As an old Chinese saying goes, "it's better to pass on fishing skills than to hand out fish." Development is the golden key to sustainable poverty reduction. The State Grid Corporation of China (SGCC) combines the policies of poverty alleviation and new energy development to carry out the "Sunshine Poverty Alleviation Action" in poverty-stricken areas with sufficient sunshine resources. It established photovoltaic (PV) power stations in impoverished villages and opened a "sunshine bankbook" for each villager to regularly receive dividends from power generation. Farmers could also develop PV-plus industries, such as mushrooms breeding, flowers and ornamental plants cultivation in PV power plants to bring additional income. From a "blood-transfusion" poverty alleviation to a "blood-making" model, these programs addressed the root causes of poverty with development, injecting sustainable energy into poverty eradication and effectively reducing the return-to-poverty rate.

Eradicating poverty is a global challenge and a common dream for all mankind since ancient times. The history of China's development is a history of Chinese nation's battle against poverty. China's poverty reduction experience can be summarized as 5 "D"s, namely Determined Leadership, Detailed Blueprint, Development Oriented, Data-based Governance and Decentralized Delivery. China's approach to poverty alleviation provides new perspectives and useful experiences for poverty reduction across the world.

As the world's largest developing country, China's development and poverty alleviation

efforts have gradually benefited other developing countries and regions. Coffee is one of Rwanda's main agricultural products for export. Last year, Rwanda was once locked down due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and the coffee orders from Europe and the United States sharply dropped.

Rwandan coffee farmers went through a rough patch of dull sale during the harvest season. The situation changed late last year, when a Chinese e-commerce platform linked Rwandan coffee beans to Chinese consumers. H.E. Vera Songwe, UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, and H.E. James Kimonyo, Rwanda's ambassador to China, personally sold Rwandan coffee through live streaming e-commerce.

Within one single second, 1,500 kg of Rwandan coffee beans were sold out in China, equivalent to the total sales in the whole past year. The popularization of digitization not only allows Chinese farmers in poverty-stricken areas to explore new market for high-quality agricultural products through online platforms, but also makes developing countries benefit from China's huge market.

Based on eradicating its own poverty, China has provided assistance within its capacity to developing countries. The South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund established by China has implemented more than 200 development cooperation projects in more than 30 countries.

As a founding member of the United Nations' Alliance for Poverty Eradication, China shared its poverty reduction experience internationally through the China Poverty Reduction International Forum, the China-Africa High-Level Dialogue on Fighting Against Poverty for Common Prosperity, and the China-ASEAN Forum on Social Development and Poverty Reduction.

Earlier this year, China-ASEAN "Cloud-Classes on Youth Contribution in Poverty Alleviation" project was launched, in which China shared its poverty alleviation experience with ASEAN youth organizations in an "online plus offline" pattern. Currently, e-commerce poverty alleviation, industrial poverty alleviation, tourism poverty alleviation, financial poverty alleviation and education poverty alleviation



have been incorporated into the top-level poverty alleviation design in many Southeast Asian countries.

China and India are the only two countries with a population of more than one billion, both of us are ancient civilizations, large agricultural countries, and members of the United Nations' Alliance for Poverty Eradication. It is our common long-cherished wish to shake off poverty at an early date. As representatives of Asian countries, both China and India are working hard to explore ways of poverty alleviation in accordance with national conditions, and have carried out cooperation in forestry, agriculture and technology exchange under the framework of South-South cooperation.

China-India cooperation in poverty reduction has huge potential and broad prospects, and is in the fundamental interests of the two countries and their peoples. On the journey toward poverty alleviation, China is willing to work hand in hand with India, learn from each other, and jointly achieve the goal of lifting 2.7 billion people out of poverty and enabling our peoples to live a prosperous life at an early date, jointly making due contribution to the cause of poverty alleviation for mankind.

China-India Working Mechanism on Border Affairs Holds Meeting

The two sides reviewed disengagement of frontline troops and agreed to implement the five-point consensus reached by foreign ministers in Moscow.

On March 12, Director-General of the Department of Boundary and Ocean Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, Hong Liang, and Additional Secretary of the East Asia Division of the Ministry of External Affairs of India, Naveen Srivastava, co-chaired the 21st round of meeting of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on border affairs via a videolink. Representatives from both countries' departments related to diplomacy, national defense and immigration attended the meeting, says a Chinese embassy report.

The two sides appraised of the disengagement of the front-line troops of both countries at the Bangong Lake area, and had candid and in-depth exchange of views on promoting the resolution of other issues in the China-India border areas.

Both sides agreed to implement the five-point consensus reached by the foreign ministers in the Moscow meeting and the spirit of the phone conversation between them on February 25, to

stabilize and control the border situation and avoid relapse.

The two sides agreed to continue dialogue and communication via diplomatic and military channels, hold the next round of Senior Commanders Meeting as soon as possible to further de-escalate the situation on the ground, and jointly maintain the hard-earned peace and tranquility in the border areas.

The two sides agreed to continue dialogue and communication via diplomatic and military channels, hold the next round of Senior Commanders Meeting as soon as possible to further de-escalate the situation on the ground, and jointly maintain the hard-earned peace and tranquility in the border areas.



Chinese, Indian Militaries to Maintain Contact After 11th Round of Talks

The Chinese and Indian militaries exchanged views on issues of mutual concern and agreed to maintain communications through military and diplomatic channels in their 11th round of corps commander-level meeting held on April 9, a spokesperson for the Western Theater Command of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) said in a statement.

“We hope the Indian side could cherish the current positive trend of de-escalation and cooling in the border area, adhere to the relevant agreements between the two armies and the consensus of the previous talks and move towards the same direction as the Chinese side to jointly maintain peace and tranquility in the border area,” the spokesperson said a report published on CGTN website on April 11, 2021.



Strong Support for Improving Hong Kong's Electoral System

During an 11-day campaign, nearly 1.17 million people signed the petition online and 1.21 million wrote their names at promotional booths. The campaign involved over 1,300 organizations and 5,300 volunteers.

More than 2.38 million signatures were collected in Hong Kong in support of improving the electoral system of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) during an 11-day campaign, March 21.

At a press conference, Tam Yiu-chung, the chief convener of the campaign, said that nearly 1.17 million people have signed the petition online and 1.21 million have written their names at promotional booths on the street. Over 210,000 invalid signatures were identified and removed. Tam said he was moved by the wide participation of Hong Kong residents from all walks of life, including students and ethnic minorities.

Tam is also a member of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee.

The campaign began on March 11, when the NPC, China's top legislature, adopted a decision on improving the electoral system of the HKSAR.

Improving the electoral system is the common voice of Hong Kong people as Hong Kong needs to correct the wrong and refocus on development, Starry Lee Wai-king, chairperson of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong, said.

Highlighting the "patriots administering Hong Kong" principle, Ip Lau Suk-ye, chairperson of Hong Kong's New People's Party, believes that after the HKSAR's electoral system is improved, capable patriots will be elected so that Hong Kong and its residents will be more prosperous.

Ng Chau-pei, president of Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions, said the improvement of the electoral system will facilitate the steady and sustained implementation of "one country, two systems" and Hong Kong's long-term peace and stability. The campaign involved over 1,300 organizations and 5,300 volunteers.



Improving the electoral system is the common voice of Hong Kong people as Hong Kong needs to correct the wrong and refocus on development, Starry Lee Wai-king, chairperson of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong, said.

Mainland, Taiwan Experts Discuss Anti-Epidemic Policies, Experience

Experts from the Chinese mainland and Taiwan have shared their experience in tackling the COVID-19 epidemic and discussed anti-epidemic policies during an online symposium, reports Xinhua. Participants of the symposium, which was held on March 19, included scientific and technical personnel and frontline health workers. They exchanged their views on topics, including anti-epidemic policies, application of science and technology in COVID-19 containment, epidemic response measures in communities, and cross-Strait exchanges in the post-epidemic era.

During the discussion, many experts pointed out the need to earnestly review the experience

accumulated in fighting the epidemic, put people's lives first, and uphold science and the humanitarian spirit, so as to safeguard the interests and well-being of compatriots on both sides of the Strait.

Participants also called for measures to bring cross-Strait personnel exchanges and communication in all fields back to normal in an orderly manner, with continuous epidemic prevention efforts in place. Optimistic about the prospects of cross-Strait medical and health exchanges and cooperation, many expressed their expectations for enhanced communication and collaboration in this field.

Form IV (See Rule 8)

| | |
|---|--|
| 1.Place of Publication | New Delhi |
| 2.Periodicity of publication | Bi-Monthly |
| 3.Printer's name (Whether citizen of India) (If foreigner,state the country of origin) Address | Mme Ji Rong No The People's Republic of China Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India 50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi -110021 |
| 4.Publisher's name (Whether citizen of India) (If foreigner,state the country of origin) Address | Mme Ji Rong No The People's Republic of China Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India 50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi -110021 |
| 5.Editor's name (Whether citizen of India) (If foreigner,state the country of origin) Address | Mme Ji Rong No The People's Republic of China Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India 50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi -110021 |
| 6.Name and address of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one percent of the total capital | Embassy of the People's Republic of China 50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi -110021 |

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

Date: April, 2021

Mme. Ji Rong
Signature of Publisher

LIES ABOUT XINJIANG BY US AND ITS WESTERN ALLIES WILL NOT SUCCEED

The US-led Western nations need to take an honest and unbiased look at Xinjiang, a beautiful Chinese region without oppression and exploitation

Rabi Sankar Bosu



If hypocrisy and dishonesty can be rated, criticism from the United States and its allies will top all lists. Their advocating for global human rights agenda is a joke. As such, the question is: Who authorizes the US to draft human rights text book for others?

The death of 46-year-old African American George Floyd and the 'Black Lives Matter' movement had shown the world that the US police can kill unarmed black people in the name of so-called crime suppression.

It must be noted here that in 2020, more than 41,500 people died due to gun violence in the US.

Nearly 3,800 anti-Asian hate incidents were reported between March 19, 2020, and February 28, 2021, among which Chinese are the largest ethnic group.

The popularization of digitization not only allows Chinese farmers in poverty-stricken areas to explore new market for high-quality agricultural products through online platforms, but also makes developing countries benefit from China's huge market.

The death of more than 500,000 people with the world highest number of COVID-19 infected cases in the US so far only exposed the US' lip-service on human rights. It is a farce that the US wants to protect human rights in other countries but does not want to donate vaccines to save their lives. What a shame!

The US government fails miserably as COVID-19 rages in the country.

The death of more than 500,000 people with the world highest number of COVID-19 infected cases in the US so far only exposed the US' lip-service on human rights. It is a farce that the US wants to protect human rights in other countries but does not want to donate vaccines to save their lives. What a shame!

In order to tarnish China's development, the US and some of its Western allies have been fabricating lies about China's domestic matters --- be it Xinjiang or Taiwan or Hong Kong. Now they have orchestrated drama of sanctioning relevant Chinese officials for their contribution to Muslim community in Xinjiang, earning them sea credit from Islamic countries.



Workers at a cotton textile factory in Aksu City, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in March, 2021.

The US and its allies have no right to lecture China on its Xinjiang policy. Since 2018 more than 1,200 diplomats, United Nations officials, foreign journalists and others from over 100 countries have visited Xinjiang and highly lauded China's Xinjiang policy that serves the best interests of 25 million people in Xinjiang.

The US-led Western nations need to take an honest and unbiased look at Xinjiang, a beautiful Chinese region without oppression and exploitation, which produces as much as 85% of the country's cotton.

The Xinjiang cotton is clear and innocent. Here no worker is squeezed to slave as the "free and democratic" America cruelly did to its black slaves 200 years ago.

According to China's Foreign Ministry, 69.83% of Xinjiang cotton was harvested by machines in 2020. The number was up to 95% in northern Xinjiang. The mechanization in southern Xinjiang has increased steadily. Is this forced labor?

The US and its allies have no right to lecture China on its Xinjiang policy. Since 2018 more than 1,200 diplomats, United Nations officials, foreign

journalists and others from over 100 countries have visited Xinjiang and highly lauded China's Xinjiang policy that serves the best interests of 25 million people in Xinjiang.

Vladimir Norov, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), who led a delegation of more than 30 diplomats from some 21 countries to Xinjiang from March 30 to April 2, shared his thoughts and experiences by saying that: "I am deeply impressed by the rapid development of Xinjiang. People of all ethnic groups live and work in peace and contentment and enjoy equal rights."

It is hoped that anti-China forces led by the US should not use Xinjiang as a card to contain China's development through fabricating lies and building a false narrative. China doesn't initiate to attack others. However, China will respond vigorously to any retaliatory sanctions and actions by the US or the EU as already reflected by the sanctions against 10 individuals and four organizations in the EU. China's progress will not be bothered by political manipulation. China has survived many challenges and succumbed to none in history. The days of bullying China without paying price are gone.

(Courtesy: China Focus of CIPG)



Entrepreneurs use intelligent agricultural drones for defoliant spraying operations to ensure that the efficiency of the cotton harvest season is not affected by the epidemic.

After 62 Years, Tibet is Prospering



People posed for a group photo to celebrate the Serfs' Emancipation Day at the square in front of the Potala Palace in Lhasa, capital of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region in March, 2021.

Tibet now has railway, aviation, and a highway transport system. Water supply, power grids, and the Internet are also available.

Southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region will keep pace with other parts of the country in completing the building of a moderately prosperous society and embarking on a new journey toward socialist modernization, said Qizhala, chairman of the regional government, on March 28. Mr Qizhala made the remarks in a televised speech marking the 62nd anniversary of Tibet's democratic reform, reports Xinhua.

On March 28, 1959, the Communist Party of China led people in Tibet to launch the democratic reform, which abolished its feudal serfdom under theocracy.

In the past, the democratic reform liberated one million serfs in Tibet, marking a historic leap in the social system. Now, with the poverty alleviation drive, the region's 3.5 million people are ushering in a moderately prosperous life. It

is a historic leap in their way of life, the regional chairman said.

"Today, the foundation for our development is more solid than ever, development opportunities are better than ever, and the momentum of development is stronger than ever," he said.

Tibet now has railway, aviation, and highway transport system. Water supply, power grids, and the Internet have entered villages and households, Mr Qizhala said, adding that it is a far cry from the old days.

On March 28, 1959, the Communist Party of China led people in Tibet to launch the democratic reform, which abolished its feudal serfdom under theocracy.

LEARN EVERYDAY CHINESE



xiāngyùē
相约 (1)
MAKING AN
APPOINTMENT

16 你看过京剧吗

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A BEIJING OPERA

一 句子 Sentences

101 你看过京剧吗? Have you ever seen a Beijing opera?
Nǐ kàn guo jīngjù ma?

102 我没看过京剧。 I haven't seen a Beijing opera.
Wǒ méi kàn guo jīngjù.

103 你知道哪儿演京剧吗?
Nǐ zhīdào nǎr yǎn jīngjù ma?
Do you know where Beijing opera is put on?

104 你买到票以后告诉我。
Nǐ mǎi dào piào yǐhòu gào su wǒ.
After you have bought the tickets, please let me know.

105 我还没吃过北京烤鸭呢!
Wǒ hái méi chī guo Běijīng kǎoyā ne!
I haven't had any Beijing roast duck yet.

106 我们应该去尝一尝。
Wǒmen yīnggāi qù cháng yi cháng.
We should go and have a taste of it.

107 不行。No, I can't. (It is not possible.)
Bù xíng.

108 有朋友来看我。
Yǒu péngyou lái kàn wǒ.
A friend of mine will come to see me.

二 会话 Conversations

1

玛丽: 你看过京剧吗?
Mǎlì: Nǐ kàn guo jīngjù ma?

大卫: 没看过。
Dàwèi: Méi kàn guo.

玛丽: 听说很有意思。
Mǎlì: Tīngshuō hěn yǒu yìsi.

大卫: 我很想看, 你呢?
Dàwèi: Wǒ hěn xiǎng kàn, nǐ ne?

玛丽: 我也很想看。你知道哪儿演吗?
Mǎlì: Wǒ yě hěn xiǎng kàn. Nǐ zhīdào nǎr yǎn ma?

大卫: 人民剧场常演。
Dàwèi: Rénmín Jùchǎng cháng yǎn.

玛丽: 那我们星期六去看, 好不好?
Mǎlì: Nà wǒmen xīngqīliù qù kàn, hǎo bu hǎo?

大卫: 当然好。明天我去买票。
Dàwèi: Dāngrán hǎo. Míngtiān wǒ qù mǎi piào.



四 生词 New Words

| | | | | |
|---|----|---------|-----|---|
| 1 | 过 | guo | 助 | used after a verb to indicate the completion of an action |
| 2 | 京剧 | jīngjù | 名 | Beijing opera |
| 3 | 演 | yǎn | 动 | to put on, to perform |
| 4 | 以后 | yǐhòu | 名 | later, afterwards |
| 5 | 告诉 | gào su | 动 | to tell, to inform |
| 6 | 烤鸭 | kǎoyā | 名 | roast duck |
| 7 | 应该 | yīnggāi | 能愿 | ought to, should |
| 8 | 行 | xíng | 动/形 | it's OK; capable |

| | | | | |
|----|-----|----------|-----|-----------------------|
| 9 | 有意思 | yǒu yìsi | | interesting |
| 10 | 当然 | dāngrán | 副 | of course, certainly |
| 11 | 名菜 | míng cài | | famous dish |
| 12 | 事 | shì | 名 | event |
| 13 | 酒 | jiǔ | 名 | alcoholic beverage |
| 14 | 茶 | chá | 名 | tea |
| 15 | 菜 | cài | 名 | dish |
| 16 | 价钱 | jiàqián | 名 | price |
| 17 | 收 | shōu | 动 | to receive |
| 18 | 词典 | cídiǎn | 名 | dictionary |
| 19 | 咖啡 | kāfēi | 名 | coffee |
| 20 | 杂技 | zájì | 名 | acrobatics |
| 21 | 练习 | liànxí | 名/动 | exercise; to exercise |

R.N.I. No. 47440/88
Bi-Monthly
March-April 2021



An aerial view of an intricate interchange on the Anshun-Ziyun Expressway, China