CHINA'S BULLET TRAIN CRH380
Ambassador Le Yucheng pays a farewell call to Sushma Swaraj, External Affairs Minister of India.

Ambassador Le Yucheng pays a farewell call to Sonia Gandhi, the President of Congress Party.

Ambassador Le Yucheng pays a farewell call to Ajit Doval, Indian National Security Adviser.

Ambassador Le Yucheng pays a farewell call to Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, Foreign Secretary of India.


Ambassador Le Yucheng attends the Sichuan Tourism promotion in India.
Qingdao, China's Sailing City, continues to attract tourists and international businesses from around the world. The abundance of natural beauty, talented human resources, three central business districts, and the new Blue Silicon Valley continue to lure foreign investment.

In 2008, Qingdao hosted the Sailing Regattas of the 29th Olympic Games as well as the 13th Paralympic Games at the Olympic Sailing Centre & International Marina. In 2009, China's Sailing City welcomed sailors from the Volvo Ocean Race (VOR 2008-2009). In 2014, Qingdao hosted the International Horticultural
Exposition in Baiguo Mountain Park of Licang District. Qingdao annually hosts the International Sailing Week, SINO CES, and International Beer Festival. The Clipper Round The World Yacht Race is hosted bi-annually.

The coastal waters of Jiaonan, now part of Qingdao’s Huangdao District, are home to China’s first aircraft carrier Liaoning. The naval base, home to China’s North Sea Fleet, extends into the mountains behind the seaport and has extensive underground facilities that house a compliment of nuclear missiles and ammunition. In April 2014, US Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel toured the carrier Liaoning at the naval base during his first official visit to China.

Qingdao Geography, Demographics, Economy, & Tourism

As of November 16th 2015, Qingdao implemented a 72-hour visa-free transit policy to facilitate business and tourism. Visitors can enjoy a 72 hour visa-free stay while taking an international transfer via Liuting International Airport.

Also known as the Switzerland of the east, Qingdao lies on the southern tip of Shandong Peninsula in Jiaozhou Bay. Qingdao has eight urban districts (Shinan, Laoshan, Huangdao, Shimei, Licang, Hongdao, Jimo, and Jiaozhou) and jurisdiction over four county level cities (Jimo, Jiaozhou, Pindu, Laixi). Facing the Yellow Sea, Qingdao occupies 10,645 square kilometers of land with a population of more than 8.7 million.

Qingdao is one of China’s most important independent coastal regions with state planning and budgeting powers, the city has experienced rapid growth over the last decade. Qingdao’s Port is the second-largest in China. It handles more imports of natural rubber, cotton and crude oil than any other port in the country.

The Qingdao Economic & Technological Development Zone (QETDZ), Sino-German High-Tech Ecology Park, and three Central Business Districts combine to form Shandong’s premier international business Mecca and Blue Silicon Valley. Qingdao’s major industries include trade, light industry, home appliances, petrochemicals, vehicles, textile processing, food processing, machinery, pharmaceuticals, tourism and oceanography research.

Qingdao is well known for its European architecture, attractive coastal landscapes, and local folklore. Popular attractions include mystical Mount Lao, Badaguan, Tsingtao Brewery Museum, and Zhongshan Park. With its abundance of natural beauty, the year-round schedule of international events and seasonal tourist attractions make China’s Sailing City an ideal tourist destination for both domestic and international travelers.
The 4th Nuclear Security Summit

STRENGTHEN GLOBAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ARCHITECTURE AND PROMOTE GLOBAL NUCLEAR SECURITY GOVERNANCE

Remarks by H.E. Xi Jinping, President of the People's Republic of China
At the Nuclear Security Summit in Washington D.C. Washington D.C., 1 April 2016

President Obama,
Dear Colleagues,

It gives me great pleasure to join you in Washington D.C. for this important discussion on international nuclear security. I want to thank President Obama and the US government for the thoughtful arrangements.

Sixty years ago, humanity started the peaceful use of nuclear energy and embarked on a path to strengthen nuclear security. Over the past 60 years, thanks to the concerted efforts of the international community, the public awareness of nuclear security has been greatly enhanced, nuclear security cooperation has yielded
fruitful results, and the nuclear security capability of countries has markedly improved.

The Nuclear Security Summit process, which started in 2010, has provided a major boost to international nuclear security. Six years on, from developing common goals, establishing key priorities to mapping out the blueprint for the future, we have made our solid contribution to this great cause.

Two years ago, at the Third Nuclear Security Summit in The Hague, I suggested that countries should follow a sensible, coordinated and balanced approach to nuclear security, and put it on the track of sound and sustainable development. I am pleased to note that new progress has been made in improving global nuclear security over the past two years.

That being said, we have no reason to be self-complacent and slacken our efforts. Looking around the world, the global landscape is going through profound changes unseen in the past. New threats and challenges keep emerging in the security field. The root causes of terrorism are far from being removed. Nuclear terrorism remains a grave threat to international security.

Looking ahead, a more robust global nuclear security architecture is the prerequisite for the sound development of nuclear energy. It is also an important step for promoting global security governance, building a new type of international relations and improving world order. The conclusion of the Nuclear Security Summit will not be the end of our endeavor, rather it will be the beginning of a new journey.

Dear Colleagues,

At the Summit in The Hague, I called for the building of a global nuclear security architecture featuring fairness and win-win cooperation. The principle of fairness secures a strong foundation, a cooperative approach generates momentum for development, while a win-win prospect gives us greater confidence. Together, they will provide strong and sustainable institutional guarantee for mankind to benefit from nuclear energy with security. We should work together and make fresh efforts to realize this grand objective.

-Stepping up political input and sticking to the direction of addressing both symptoms and root causes. As national leaders, we have the responsibility to ensure that nuclear security gets adequate attention, and it is necessary to assess the international nuclear terrorism situation on a regular basis. We must build international consensus on enhanced nuclear security, have zero-tolerance for nuclear terrorism with no discrimination, push for the full implementation of the legal obligations and political commitments on nuclear security, and give an effective response to new challenges and threats.

As a Chinese saying goes, for a tree to grow tall, it needs to have deep roots. And we have always wanted to find a solution that addresses the root cause of the problem. We must bear in mind the well-being of humanity, build a new type of international relations featuring win-win cooperation, steadily advance global security governance, uphold a peaceful and stable international environment, promote common development and prosperity of all countries, and facilitate mutual learning and exchanges between different civilizations. Only in this way can we remove the breeding ground of nuclear terrorism at an early date.

-Stepping up national responsibility and tightening up a line of defense that is sustainable. Just as a country makes its own choice to develop nuclear energy, it bears unshirkable responsibility to ensure nuclear security. Taking into account national conditions, we must, at the national level, plan and implement nuclear security strategy, formulate mid-and-long term development plans for nuclear security, improve nuclear security legislation and monitoring mechanism, and ensure that relevant work receives sufficient input and support.

Strategic layout will get nowhere without support of concrete measures. The threat posed by nuclear terrorism is highly asymmetrical and unpredictable. Day-to-day prevention and crisis response must go together. It is important to detect and nip such threats in the bud before they become real and turn into crisis, build a basic line of defense, and prevent new risks whereby terrorists
manipulate international network and financial system to stir up trouble. Moreover, it is important to work out crisis response plan which is comprehensive and stage-specific, accurately assess risks, decisively handle incidents, and timely put the situation under control.

-Stepping up international cooperation and enhancing the momentum of coordination for common progress. Nuclear terrorism is the common enemy of all mankind. Nuclear security incidents will have impacts that go beyond national borders. In the age of connectivity, no country can deal with such problems alone, and no country can stay immune from their impacts. Under the precondition of respect for national sovereignty, all countries should participate in nuclear security affairs, and adopt an open and inclusive spirit to forge a community of shared future on nuclear security.

Existing international organizations and mechanisms can serve as solid platforms for international cooperation on nuclear security in the future. The IAEA can play a central role to coordinate and consolidate global resources for nuclear security, and use its professional expertise to serve all countries. As the most universal international organization, the United Nations can continue to play an important role. Other organizations and mechanisms can also play a useful, complementary role and promote practical cooperation in law-enforcement and other fields. In this process, it is necessary to accommodate the legitimate demand of developing countries and provide them with assistance.

-Stepping up the culture of nuclear security and creating an atmosphere of joint efforts and shared benefits. The human factor is the most important element in the strengthening of global nuclear security architecture. The awareness of the rule of law, the sense of urgency, and the spirit of self-discipline and coordination are central to the nuclear security culture. As such, every one working in this field must follow their guidance in thinking and action so that they will readily understand their responsibilities and fulfill their duties.

It is equally important that the academic community and the general public also foster the awareness of nuclear security. We must encourage think tanks of all countries to closely follow the developments of international efforts against nuclear terrorism, actively carry out studies in nuclear security and put forth more valuable recommendations on work to strengthen global nuclear security architecture and enhance all countries' nuclear security. In addition, we must do a good job to spread the knowledge of nuclear security and increase the public understanding of and attention to nuclear security.

Dear Colleagues,

As the largest developing country, China has always been committed to development and utilization of nuclear energy while ensuring security in the first place. This is to bridge the gap in energy supply, and address the challenges posed by climate change. China is the country with the fastest growth of nuclear power. At the same time, it has kept a good record of nuclear security. Since the Summit in The Hague, China has made new progress in the field of nuclear security.

-In pursuit of excellence through constant improvement, China has strived to explore effective ways to strengthen nuclear security. We have already incorporated nuclear security in China's national security system, written it into the National Security Law and defined its strategic nature. We are constantly improving the national legal framework concerning nuclear security and studying the promulgation of law on atomic energy and law on nuclear security. We have formulated and implemented the mid-to-long term work plan on nuclear security, and we are making efforts to improve monitoring and law-enforcement mechanisms, carry out capacity building for all personnel in this industry and organize various kinds of mock exercises to raise the ability of emergency response.

-Keeping its promise on nuclear security, China has fulfilled its international obligations and political commitment. China has ratified all the international legal instruments in the field of nuclear security, consistently and strictly implemented related Security Council resolutions, and actively supported and
participated in international initiatives on nuclear security. The Center of Excellence on Nuclear Security I promised at the Summit in The Hague has been completed a year ahead of schedule and is now operational in Beijing; the HEU-fueled Miniature Neutron Source Reactor (MNSR) of the China Institute of Atomic Energy has been smoothly converted to start using safer LEU fuels; and positive progress has been made in the Chinese-assisted program to convert a HEU-fueled research reactor in Ghana.

Aspiring for win-win cooperation, China is vigorously promoting international exchanges and cooperation. China firmly supports the IAEA in implementing the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and will increase donations to the Nuclear Security Fund. China and the IAEA have agreed to officially start implementing the first International Physical Protection Advisory Service this year. This February, China and the US successfully held the first annual Nuclear Security Dialogue. We will also deepen our exchanges and cooperation with other countries, the UN and the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

While stepping up its own nuclear security, China will actively advance related international cooperation, share its technologies and expertise and contribute resources and platforms. I hereby announce:

First, China will build a network for capacity building on nuclear security. We will use existing platforms including the Center of Excellence on Nuclear Security and the China Customs Radiation Detection Training Center to carry out training of nuclear security professionals, exercises and exchanges regarding nuclear security technologies and other activities. We welcome the participation of Asia Pacific countries, countries along the Belt and Road and other developing countries in relevant projects and will stay in close cooperation with the IAEA.

Second, China will promote cooperation model for less use of HEU. We support all countries in minimizing the use of HEU according to their needs as long as it is economically and technologically viable. We are willing to build on the Ghana model and help countries convert HEU-fueled MNSR imported from China under the principle of voluntarism and pragmatism. We will present to other interested countries the multi-party cooperation model for converting HEU-fueled MNSR for their reference.

Third, China will implement the action plan on strengthening security of radioactive sources. To prevent the large amount of radioactive sources from falling into the hands of terrorists, we will, in the coming five years, review the radioactive sources within China, improve the security system and give priority to conducting real-time monitoring of high-risk mobile radioactive sources. We stand ready to share our experience with other countries and work with them to enhance the security monitoring of radioactive sources.

Fourth, China will launch the technological support initiative against crisis of nuclear terrorism. We will, together with like-minded countries and organizations, carry out scientific research in the fields of civilian nuclear material analysis and tracing, actively organize mock exercises and jointly enhance our capacity for addressing crisis.

Fifth, China will promote its national security monitoring system for nuclear power. China applies the most stringent security monitoring to ensure the safety and security of the nuclear power stations within China and those exported to other parts of the world. Nothing is left to chance. Relying on the National Research and Development Center for Nuclear and Radiation Safety and Security Monitoring Technologies, we will help others enhance their capacity in security monitoring and contribute our share to enhancing nuclear power safety and security worldwide.

Dear Colleagues,

What we plant in spring will blossom in summer, come to fruition in autumn and sustain us throughout the winter. The more we plough, the more we will gain. As long as we cooperate in good faith and continue to step up nuclear security, nuclear energy will certainly deliver a brighter future to mankind.

The 4th Nuclear Security Summit
On April 1, 2016 local time, President Xi Jinping attended the leaders’ meeting of six countries on the Iranian nuclear issue in Washington D.C., and delivered an important speech.

Xi Jinping pointed out that the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) on Iranian nuclear issue is a great milestone, but much remains to be done to implement it. The JCPOA, as the result of successful negotiations, also calls for earnest implementation. We should stick to the political commitment and make sure implementation of the deal will not derail from its original intention. Any external interference should be eliminated so that conflicts triggered by other issues will not affect the implementation of the JCPOA.

Xi Jinping stressed that today’s world is still permeated with unstable elements. With international hotspot issues keeping emerging, it allows no delay in strengthening global security.
governance. The settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue has provided many inspirations for us. First, dialogue and negotiation are the best choice when resolving hotspot issues. Though dialogues and consultations take more time and energy, the outcomes are reliable. Second, cooperation and coordination among major countries proves to be an effective channel when settling major disputes. As the international community is a community of common destiny, major countries should play a mainstay role in coping with issues, just as the six countries in addressing the Iranian nuclear issue. Third, justice and equality should be the basic principle for reaching any international agreement, and legitimate concerns of all countries should be properly handled. International disputes should be settled in a fair manner and double standard will lead nowhere. Fourth, political decisiveness is the key factor for breakthrough in negotiations. All parties should focus on the major conflicts and make resolute decisions at crucial moments.

Xi Jinping emphasized that China has always been an active participant, promoter and contributor in the process of solving the Iranian nuclear issue. China is ready to, together with all other parties, make unremitting efforts in the follow-up implementation of the JCPOA and make new contributions to pushing forward global security governance.

Yukiya Amano, Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, reported on the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action on Iranian nuclear issue.

Other leaders present at the meeting, including President Barack Obama of the US, Prime Minister David Cameron of the UK, President François Hollande of France, Federal Minister of Defence Ursula von der Leyen of Germany, Russian Ambassador to the US Sergey Ivanovich Kislyak and President Donald Tusk of the European Council, also expressed their views respectively.

Yang Jiechi and others attended the meeting.
From March 28 to April 1, 2016, President Xi Jinping paid a state visit to the Czech Republic and attended the 4th Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) held in Washington D.C. of the US. At the end of the trip, Foreign Minister Wang Yi briefed journalists on the visit.

Wang Yi said that this year is the beginning year of the “13th Five-Year Plan” and also the first year of the decisive stage in finishing building a moderately prosperous society. Just after the conclusion of the annual sessions of the National People’s Congress (NPC) and the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), President Xi Jinping started his visit to Europe and the US at the
beginning of spring, attracting wide attention from the global community. This visit is featured by the combination of bilateral and multilateral activities with a well-organized schedule, rich contents and fruitful results. During the five-day visit, President Xi Jinping attended more than 20 events, met with leaders of many countries, extensively engaged with people from various circles, and proposed important policies and initiatives, which has promoted bilateral relations, guided multilateral process and jointly pursued cooperative security. The visit has reached the expected goals of expanding cooperation and influence and achieved a full success.

I. Lifting the positioning of China-Czech relations and promoting win-win cooperation between China and Europe.

Wang Yi said that the Czech Republic is among the first countries that recognized and established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. After 67 years of trials and hardships, the China-Czech relations have stepped into the fast lane of development. Both sides maintain close high-level exchanges and conduct comprehensive cooperation in all fields. The Czech Republic has become an important partner of China in Central and Eastern Europe, and is one of the most active European countries in developing relations with China. President Xi Jinping's state visit to the Czech Republic is not only the first visit to the Czech Republic by Chinese President since the establishment of bilateral diplomatic relations, but also his first visit to a Central and Eastern European country as Chinese President, which is of landmark significance in the history of China-Czech relations, and injects new momentum into the practical cooperation between China and Central and Eastern Europe and even China-Europe cooperation at large.

The new positioning for China-Czech relations was identified during the visit. Long distance can never separate bosom friends. The visit of President Xi Jinping was warmly welcomed by all sectors of the Czech society. The Czech Republic attached great importance to the visit and treated him with the highest standard of courtesy. President Xi Jinping became the first foreign leader invited to the rural residence of President Miloš Zeman. The two heads of state jointly signed the Joint Declaration on Building a Strategic Partnership between People's Republic of China and Czech Republic so as to push the China-Czech relations to a new stage, which is the most important political result of the visit. Both heads of state guided and planned the China-Czech relations from a strategic perspective, ushering the bilateral relations into a new era. During his visit, President Xi Jinping emphasized on many occasions that the China-Czech relations have entered the best period of development. Both sides should view the bilateral relations from a strategic height and long-term perspective, consolidate the traditional friendship, deepen the political mutual trust and ensure the long-term, sound and stable development of China-Czech relations. President Miloš Zeman and other Czech leaders all agreed with him.

The visit promoted the new strategy alignment between China and the Czech Republic. Located in the heart of Europe, the Czech Republic, with a strong industrial base, is an important country in Central and Eastern Europe and along the Silk Road Economic Belt. Last November, China and the Czech Republic signed the intergovernmental Memorandum of Understanding on jointly building the Belt and Road. The Czech Republic is also one of the active participants and front runners of the cooperation between China and the Central and Eastern European countries (16+1 cooperation). During the visit, the two heads of state reached important consensus on promoting the docking between the Belt and Road initiative and development strategy of the Czech Republic, between international production capacity cooperation and competitive industries of the Czech Republic, as well as between the "16 + 1 cooperation" and China-Czech cooperation. The two sides signed the Memorandum of Understanding on the planning outline of cooperation on implementing the Belt and Road construction, and agreed to establish comprehensive connectivity with the opening of direct flights between the two countries as the first step, promote production capacity cooperation on the basis of manufacturing industry, and strengthen communication between both peoples by promoting traditional Chinese medicine, so as to plan and carry out deeper cooperation between the two countries. President Xi Jinping
pointed out that upholding the spirit of mutual respect and assistance, mutual benefits and win-win results, openness and inclusiveness, cooperation between China and the Central and Eastern European countries should realize the docking between the “16+1 cooperation” and the construction of Belt and Road as well as the development of China-Europe relations to make contributions to regional and world development. This is the important initiative and guideline proposed by President Xi Jinping for the “16+1 cooperation” at a macro and strategic level, and it has been actively echoed by the Czech side. The Czech side expressed that it is willing to fully participate in the “16+1 cooperation” and actively push forward the “16+1 cooperation” and the construction of four major partnerships between the EU and China so that the Czech Republic can become a safe harbor and door for EU-China cooperation.

New areas in economic and trade cooperation were expanded. In recent years, economic and trade cooperation between China and the Czech Republic has enjoyed rapid development. The Czech Republic has been the second largest trading partner of China in Central and Eastern Europe for years in a row, and China is the largest trading partner of the Czech Republic outside the EU. In 2015, against economic slowdown, bilateral trade volume exceeded 11 billion dollars. Great progress has been made in investment by both countries, and the manufacturing, finance, aviation transportation industry and other fields of the Czech Republic have become hot investment areas for Chinese enterprises. During the visit, the two countries signed 10 intergovernmental documents and 15 cooperation agreements between enterprises, covering a host of areas such as infrastructure, machinery, automobile, aviation, finance, nuclear energy, science and technology, people-to-people and cultural exchange, local affairs, medicine and health, and industrial park cooperation. Both sides agreed to push forward innovation cooperation in emerging fields such as e-commerce, telecommunication, smart industry, nanotechnology, and environmental protection, creating new growth points for bilateral economic and trade cooperation. At present, both countries are facing structural adjustment and transformation, with technology industry highly complementary to each other. The economic and trade outcomes of this visit will comprehensively expand cooperation in the area for better realization of bilateral complementary advantages as well as mutual benefit and win-win results, which will be welcomed by both peoples.

New people-to-people and cultural exchange results were fostered. With picturesque landscape, rich cultural heritages and talented people, the Czech Republic has bred the unique Bohemian civilization and made great contribution to the progress of human civilization in such fields as philosophy, music, literature and arts. The Chinese civilization has undergone 5,000 years of historical changes, during which it has been making constant exchanges and mutual learning with other civilizations. A Chinese saying goes, when people meet, it’s important to know each other; and when people know each other, it’s important to understand each other. China and the Czech Republic, both boasting profound history and splendid culture, enjoy deep traditional friendship with each other. Famous artists such as Bedrich Smetana, Antonín Leopold Dvořák, Zdenek Sklenar and Jaroslav Hašek and their works are popular in China. During this visit, President Xi Jinping interacted and communicated with the Czech people from all walks of life and discussed the traditional friendship between the two countries with them. He showed the wise and amicable image of Chinese leaders through practicing public diplomacy by himself, which won active responses from all circles of the Czech society. Xi Jinping and President Milos Zeman together planted a ginkgo sapling, a symbol of the China-Czech friendship, in the hope that the bilateral friendship can be nourished with great care and grow sturdily. When meeting with young ice hockey and football players of the two countries, Xi Jinping sent his wishes to them, hoping them to make contributions to the China-Czech sports exchanges. The two heads of state agreed to expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges in all fields, carry out projects that can enhance people-to-people bonds, forge tourism cooperation into a “name card” for China-Czech exchanges and cooperation, and send more overseas students to each other, so as to pass down the China-Czech friendship from generation to generation.

Wang Yi said that this historic visit of President Xi Jinping to the
Czech Republic is a visit that enhances friendship, deepens cooperation and consolidates strategy docking. This visit is another vivid interpretation of the concept of a new type of international relations with win-win cooperation as the core, and will lay a solid foundation and open up a vast space for future development of bilateral relations, thus exerting a positive and profound impact on the advance of the Belt and Road initiative and mutually beneficial cooperation between China and Central and Eastern Europe as well as the whole European region at large.

II. Promoting construction of nuclear security architecture and playing the role of responsible major country

Wang Yi expressed that the international security situation is undergoing profound changes and global terrorist activities occur frequently. The recent terrorist attacks hitting Lahore of Pakistan and Brussels of Belgium sounded the alarm for the world once again. Meanwhile, the development of nuclear energy is still in the ascendant and nuclear security risks cannot be ignored. Against this background, it is increasingly important to protect global nuclear security and prevent nuclear terrorism. President Xi Jinping’s attendance at the fourth NSS in Washington D.C. upon invitation is China’s major diplomatic move in the field of nuclear security, which include continuously strengthened construction of mechanisms and capabilities at the country level, approval of all international legal instruments on nuclear security and active promotion of international exchanges and cooperation. We also submitted the National Progress Report on Nuclear Security to the summit and set up a state exhibition booth for nuclear security achievements and a Chinese delegation press center to actively carry out introduction and publicity during the summit. It can be said that China’s nuclear security achievements are “visible and tangible”, which is so practical that they can stand the test of history and time, presenting China’s open, confident and responsible international image.

China’s initiatives on nuclear security cooperation were put forward. President Xi Jinping put forward five initiatives on promoting international cooperation in nuclear security, which include to establish the “network of nuclear security capability building”, make use of platforms such as the center of excellence (COE) on nuclear security to carry out activities like personnel training, technical practice and exchanges, promote the “cooperation model for less use of highly-enriched uranium (HEU)” to assist relevant countries to modify existing miniature neutron source reactor (MNSR) running on HEU, and promote the “national security monitoring system for nuclear power” to help countries in need to improve security supervision and capabilities. Based on China’s capabilities and needs, these initiatives provide the international community with public goods, push all countries for common benefits, and have won universal support from participating countries.

China’s achievements in nuclear security were introduced. In combination with the commitments made in last summit, President Xi Jinping gave a comprehensive introduction to China’s new measures and new achievements in the field of nuclear security, which include continuously strengthened construction of mechanisms and capabilities at the country level, approval of all international legal instruments on nuclear security and active promotion of international exchanges and cooperation. China’s ideas were incorporated into the summit outcomes. China’s nuclear security concept put forward by President Xi Jinping was supported by all participating countries, and the communiqué adopted by the summit incorporates China’s major principles and propositions including “approach to nuclear governance.”

China’s proposition of strengthening nuclear security was elaborated. In last NSS held in The Hague, President Xi Jinping put forward for the first time China’s rational, coordinated and balanced “approach to nuclear security” and advocated to establish a global nuclear security architecture featuring fairness and win-win cooperation, which gained praise from all parties. In this summit, regarding how to reinforce the international nuclear security system, President Xi Jinping proposed that we should strengthen political input, step up state responsibility, beef up international cooperation and enhance nuclear security culture. The four-point proposal was widely agreed by participating countries and served as a significant guidance for the summit process.
security” and establishment of international nuclear security architecture. We also promoted the summit outcome documents to reiterate the core role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the international nuclear security system. The issuing of the China-US Joint Statement on Nuclear Security Cooperation during the summit turned out a highlight. The Center of Excellence on Nuclear Security in China co-built by the two countries has been successfully completed and put into operation, popping up as the most advanced nuclear security exchanges and training center in the Asia-Pacific and even the world. All these reflect that cooperation between China and the US in global governance issues such as nuclear security is effective, which has provided a crucial driving force for the success of the summit.

During the summit, a leaders’ meeting on the Iranian nuclear issue among the six parties was specifically held to summarize implementation of the comprehensive agreement on the Iranian nuclear issue. President Xi Jinping gave a speech in the meeting, elaborating on China's principles and propositions on issues related to Iran's nuclear programs and providing political guidance for follow-up implementation of the comprehensive agreement.

During the summit, President Xi Jinping met with President Barack Obama of the US. This was the first meeting between the Chinese and US heads of state this year and has attracted wide attention. Both heads of state had a candid and in-depth exchange of views on a wide range of issues of common concern and reached a series of important consensus. Both sides thought positively of and highly affirmed China-US cooperation in areas such as nuclear security and climate change, issued joint statements on nuclear security cooperation and climate change and agreed that the cooperation between China and the US has played an important demonstration role in coping with global challenges. Both sides agreed to enhance coordination in macroeconomic policies, and work together with the rest of the international community to promote world economy for robust, sustainable and balanced growth. Both sides agreed to arrange contacts and institutional dialogues at various levels between the two countries in the next stage, continue deepening practical cooperation in various sectors and managing and controlling disparities in a constructive way, and constantly push forward the construction of the new model of major-country relationship between China and the US. Both sides agreed to enhance cooperation between the two countries a vital factor to solve global hotspot and thorny issues. This meeting was positively-toned and constructive, releasing positive signals to the rest of the world that China and the US are committed to better communication, coordination and cooperation and laying a sound foundation for healthy and stable development of China-US relations in the coming period.

President Xi Jinping also extensively contacted other foreign leaders attending the summit and met respectively with leaders such as President Park Geun-hye of the Republic of Korea (ROK), Prime Minister Lars Lokke Rasmussen of Denmark and President Mauricio Macri of Argentina, reaching new consensus on enhancing bilateral relations and conducting international and regional cooperation.

III. Introducing China’s Domestic and Foreign Policies and Demonstrating Bright Prospects for Future Development

Wang Yi said that China's development draws increasing attention of the whole world. Prior to President Xi Jinping's trip, the annual sessions of the NPC and the CPPCC had just adopted the outline of the “13th Five-Year Plan”, drawing a blueprint for China's economic and social development in the coming five years. One important reason for the focus of the international community and public opinion on this trip is their hope to explore China's future development trend through this diplomatic move of China's top leader.

During his trip, in response to the outside world’s concerns, President Xi Jinping took advantage of various occasions including talks, meetings, conferences, visits and roundtables to elaborate on China’s
development concept in plain language with full and accurate facts and data, showing the world China's bright prospects of economic and social development, passing on confidence and hope and boosting understanding of all parties.

In terms of China's economic situation, President Xi Jinping emphasized that China's economic structure enjoys continuous optimization and upgrading, and economic development constantly accumulates new momenta. He pointed out that China's economy will remain positive in a long run, and China will still make great contributions to world economic growth. President Xi Jinping's confident statement has enhanced the outside world's positive expectation on China's economy.

Regarding the "13th Five-Year Plan", President Xi Jinping put forward goals, missions and measures in combination with the Plan. He emphasized that China will make great efforts to adjust itself to and get hold of the economy's new normal, and transform development pattern under the guidance of development concept transformation. He pointed out that the "13th Five-Year Plan" will create more favorable conditions, a broader market and more diverse business opportunities for other countries to participate in China's economic and social construction. The media said that President Xi Jinping's introduction makes China's future development direction and path clear to the world. China, like a giant ship, will surely sail to the bright other shore with dream and hope.

Wang Yi concluded that President Xi Jinping's visit and attendance at the summit further improve China's diplomatic layout, promote China's international status, and draw up a new charter of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics. This year we will further study and carry out the important diplomatic ideas of General Secretary Xi Jinping, actively put the concept of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics into practice under the guidance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and centering on the big picture of the CPC and the state, promote the “Belt and Road” to yield more fruits and spare no effort to hold successfully the home-court diplomatic event of the G20 Hangzhou Summit, so as to offer forceful guarantee for the smooth startup of the "13th Five-Year Plan" and create a better external environment for building a comprehensively well-off society.

2016 Boao Forum for Asia

LI KEQIANG HOLDS DIALOGUE WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM SECTORS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, FINANCE, THINK TANK AND MEDIA ATTENDING THE 2016 ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF BOAO FORUM FOR ASIA

On the afternoon of March 24, 2016, Premier Li Keqiang held a dialogue with Chinese and foreign representatives from sectors of industry and commerce, finance, think tank and media attending the 2016 annual conference of Boao Forum for Asia (BFA). More than 150 personages from all sectors
around the world were present.

Global Chairman of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu David Cruickshank of the US, Chairman of Toyota Motor Corp. Takeshi Uchiyamada of Japan, Chairman of Zhejiang Geely Holding Group Li Shufu, Chairman of Eurasian Resources Group Alexander Masbkevitch of Kazakhstan, Founder of Headlines Today Zhang Yiming and Chief Editor of Bloomberg News Agency John Micklethwait of the US respectively expressed their views on the issues of the reform of Chinese state-owned enterprises, entrepreneurship and innovation, the transition from old to new driving force of Chinese economy, foreign economic cooperation, and how to view the current international system. Li Keqiang responded to their questions one by one.

Li Keqiang expressed that reform is the fundamental driving force for China's development. The Chinese government will unswervingly push forward reforms, actively promote the development of enterprises of different ownership, and create a market environment for fair competition, including streamlining the state-owned enterprises to improve their competence in the market competition as well as relaxing the restrictions on private enterprises and foreign-owned enterprises to enter the Chinese market. Nevertheless, delegating powers to lower levels does not mean allowing unrestrained freedom. The government will resolutely fight according to law against infringement of intellectual property rights, forged and fake commodities, and particularly those unlawful activities damaging public health and security. As for the recent illegal vaccine incident in some parts of China, we have made strict order to investigate thoroughly, and will take strong law-based actions to punish those committing crimes and illegal activities, and seriously punish the relevant liable parties. This, in fact, is providing opportunities of fair competition for those honest and law-abiding enterprises. There is no doubt that reforms will affect the interests of certain parties. But with the resolution of cutting arms to save the body, we will not hesitate to carry out actions that are conducive to the welfare of the people. We must stand by our words and must not stop our action until success is achieved.

Li Keqiang pointed out that currently the Chinese economy is...
standing at the turning point where the new growth impetus is replacing the old one. Once we choose our direction, we will hold on to that path. Through implementation of the strategy of innovation-driven development, we promote mass entrepreneurship and innovation, and develop new economic growth impetus. This has encouraged creativity of millions of people, boosted the emergence of new technologies, new industries and new type of business, and meanwhile rebuilt and improved the traditional growth impetus. Through such transition, the industry will “reborn on wings of fire”. And the Chinese economy will also pass the threshold and stride forward to the medium-to-high end.

Li Keqiang stressed that as China has been deeply integrated into the world economy, it is not only the beneficiary of the international political and economic system, but also its participant and constructor. We hope that the world can achieve balanced development and increase the voice of developing countries at the same time, but it should be within the current international system rather than setting up a new framework. China's development is an important force in maintaining the world peace and promoting the world economic recovery. China is ready to make joint efforts with all countries around the world to create an international environment of peace, harmony and common development.

Representatives attending the conference expressed that China's economic development has made
On the afternoon of March 24, 2016, Premier Li Keqiang met in Boao, Hainan Province with Director-general of Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Yasuo Fukuda and some other members of BFA Boards of Directors.

Li Keqiang noted that as the continent gathering world’s largest population, Asia is featured with prominent civilization diversity. For a long time, all the Asian countries have been seeking common ground and shelving differences on the basis of mutual respect and equal treatment. It is the harmonious and peaceful environment in the region that contributes to development of China and other regional countries. All countries should promote understanding and reach consensus through dialogue and consultation, as harmony, which contributes to a better development environment, can only be achieved through consensus.

Li Keqiang pointed out that the current world economy is undergoing new changes and nurturing a new industrial revolution. Asia’s development needs more vitality, and its civilization diversity and inclusiveness could inject new energy when pooling consensus. The BFA provides a platform for all countries to open their minds and conduct discussions. It is hoped that the forum will continue to lead thoughts and ideas, assist Asian countries to draw on each others’ strength and help them join efforts to spearhead innovation and industrial revolution.

Li Keqiang stressed that China has accomplished tremendous achievements since its reform and opening-up over 30 years ago, but it remains the biggest developing country and has a long way to go in realization of the comprehensive modernization. As a beneficiary of the reform and opening up, China will open its door of opening up wider to the outside world. China is ready to draw on the wisdom of other Asian nations, intensify cooperation with all other countries in the world, and persist in realizing development and prosperity though opening up.

Yasuo Fukuda and other members of BFA Boards of Directors, including former Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin of France and former Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong of Singapore, expressed that the keynote speech delivered by Premier Li Keqiang at the annual meeting of the BFA is clear-cut and encouraging and will
China India Relations

help boost the outside's confidence in China's economic prospect. They believed that China's economy will maintain growth and continue to inject vitality to world economic development.

Yang Jing, Zhou Xiaochuan, and Vice Chairman of BFA Zeng Peiyan attended the meeting.

China-India Relations

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LE YUCHENG AT VIF

Gen. NC Viji
Ambassadors and Generals,
Dear Friends,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Namaste!

Time flies fast! I have already been in India exactly 19 months, and now I’m finishing my term and leaving this weekend. For an outgoing ambassador, it’s really not an easy thing to say goodbye to many old friends, with whom we have so closely worked and interacted. These days while packing luggage, I’m also instinctively packing my thoughts, so I’m very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to make my last public appearance and share with you some of my feelings and observations.

I’m a lucky ambassador. I’m privileged to have experienced a special period of great significance both in the history of India and of China-India relations.

I witnessed India’s rapid changes and progresses under PM Modi’s leadership. I arrived in India on 10th of September 2014, just 100 days after PM Modi assumed office.
I'm impressed by India's fast growing economy, dynamic reform, vigorous society, booming business, improving infrastructure, attractive investment environment, increasingly opening up to the world, etc.

I witnessed unprecedented changes and breakthrough development in China-India relations from estrangement to engagement and from divergence to convergence.

I witnessed close and frequent interaction between our leaders in the past one year and half. I am honored to receive President Xi Jinping in his first state visit to India a few days after assuming ambassadorship and accompany PM Modi in his China visit. The visits injected strong dynamism to and ushered in a new era in China-India relations. Now interaction between the two leadership has become a regularity. Our leaders met at least 8 times in the past one year and half, setting direction and drawing blue print for this important relationship.

I witnessed growing industrial cooperation between our two countries. A few years back, few Chinese companies invested in India. But now Chinese business chamber in Delhi alone has more than 300 members. Accumulative Chinese investment in India has reached $4 billion, and last year, investment agreement worth $30 billion were signed. Wanda group, one of the largest real estate companies in China plans to invest $10 billion to develop industrial park in Haryana and Sany group has committed $3 billion in renewable energy. Despite sluggish global trade, China-India trade surged to $71 billion last year, a highlight amidst the bad news of flagging global economy.

I witnessed dynamic people-to-people exchanges, which is a bright spot in our relations. The opening of Nathula pass for Indian pilgrims and the launch of e-visa for Chinese tourists are two milestones. Last year, for the first time in history, two-way visits exceeded 1 million. This year the number is growing at 25%, the highest growth ever seen in history. Dialogue and exchanges between think tanks, media and local governments are flourishing. And I can’t wait to see the 4 movies of our joint production.
I witnessed close cooperation between China and India on regional and global issues. The BRICS and AIIB are recent examples of our cooperation. I learned that AIIB plans to provide India with $300 million loan in solar power. From climate change to counter-terrorism, from connectivity to regional cooperation, we have a big part to play in shaping a new world order that is more fair and equitable.

These changes and development show that China-India relations are at the best time in half a century. As our two countries continue to develop and our roles in the world continue to grow, the huge potential in our relations will be increasingly brought out. Like all relations, we may have some sensitive issues and differences, but the direction of China-India relations is set, and the growth is irreversible, because this is the call of the times. We must work to add more building blocks and remove stumbling blocks, and drive our relations forward.

I am privileged to witness and be part of these changes and developments. And I am proud to do my humble part in this noble cause and even have set a few records in promoting our bilateral relations.

I was honored to present credentials to President Mukherjee just 2 days after my arrival and had a one-on-one meeting with PM Modi 7 days upon arrival, both speed are unprecedented. I am the first foreign ambassador to call on Foreign Secretary Jaishankar on the 2nd day after his taking office and the first Chinese ambassador to have mutual home visits with Mr. Ajit Doval, India’s National Security Adviser. I am the first Chinese ambassador to be officially invited to deliver remarks in Indian parliament and defense/military colleges. I am the first Chinese passport holder to go through Nathula Pass and the first Chinese ambassador to visit Manipur in Northeast India, a region never before opened to Chinese diplomats, not to say Chinese ambassador. These many “first experiences” also illustrate the unprecedented growth and changes in our relations.

The past 19 months here have left me not only memorable moments of official contacts, but also many touching stories of encounters and interactions with ordinary Indian friends, which reaffirms my belief that, in the final analysis, it is people who are driving forward state-to-state relations. Let me share with you some of the stories.

First is the story of Nathula Pass. Last June, I attended the opening ceremony of the new route to Kailash Manasarovar through Nathula Pass on behalf of Chinese Foreign Ministry, and received the first batch of Indian yatris there. I saw how they crossed the Pass with excitement and satisfaction despite the altitude reaction. Some said that by making this yatra, their dreams of generations had come true. Upon completing the 2,000 km journey myself and after accompanying these devoted and grateful Indian yatris, I had a better understanding of the spiritual significance of Kailash Manasarovar and the political significance of the new route. This is not only a route of pilgrimage, but also a route of friendship and cooperation.

Second is the story of learning Chinese. I know a retired Indian diplomat in her 70s, who is very interested in China’s development and wants to have more in-depth study on China. She told me that she plans to go to China again especially to learn Chinese, as that is her biggest wish. I also learnt that a mother in Mumbai hired a Chinese language tutor for her 19-month old baby, saying that the language of the fast growing country is the best gift for her daughter. The passion of learning Chinese, from one-year-old to 70-year-old, is a vivid example of the “China fever” in India and attest to the growing desire of our people to learn more about each other across language and culture.

Third is the story of ordinary volunteers of friendship. I was told that China Central Radio has a loyal listener in West Bengal, who has been tuning in to its Hindi and Bengali programs for 30 years since 1985. He also organized a community club to promote China-India friendship and introduce China’s development, which now has more than 60 members. I also know many members of India-China Friendship Association, who have been working voluntarily and tirelessly for China-India friendship for decades. Among them is the honorary chairman of its Tamil Nadu chamber, who is 94 years old. When I went to Tamil Nadu last year for a speech on China-India relations, he chanted with all emotion and passion, “Hindi, Chini, Bai hai!” At that moment, something special touched my heart.

Fourth is the story of blood
donation. In 2014, about 100 Chinese people in Zhejiang province, China, queued up to donate blood for an Indian businessman who suddenly fell ill. A few months later, 100 Indian businessmen in China donated blood for a local girl suffering from leukemia. In 2015, a Chinese news editor donated stem cells for an unknown Indian boy. Moved by the stories, I wrote an article in the Economic Times—“Dear boy, Aal Izz Well!” Upon reading my article, an 11-year-old girl from Mumbai wrote me a letter, saying that “China and India should keep the past behind and move ahead”, as “we are living in a time of collaboration and not confrontation”. I invited her to our National Day Reception and encouraged her to continue to follow, support and work for China-India friendship.

These are all ordinary people, they are not after fame or fortune. All they want to see is lasting friendship between our two countries. There are many such people in our societies, we may not know their names, but what they are doing every day is the best footprint of amity between people and constitutes the most solid foundation and reliable driving force for our relations.

Whenever I think of those touching stories and those lovely people, my heart is swelling with emotions and filled with hope. I am optimistic, because the growth of China-India relations is not only the call of the times, but also the aspiration of the people.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In the past one and half years, I walked many streets and countryside across India. I’ve been to 15 states, and everywhere I go, I am overwhelmed by the hospitality and friendship of the Indian people.

Nineteen months is not long, but I realize no matter how long I’m here, it’s always difficult to say goodbye. This may be my last public speech in India, but certainly not my last engagement with India. Here I would like to assure you, wherever I go, my commitment to China-India relations will remain unchanged.

Thank you!

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR LE YUCHENG AT THE RECEPTION TO MARK FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF NEW KAILASH MANASAROVAR YATRA ROUTE VIA NATHULA PASS

Shri Mr. Tarun Vijay, Member of Rajya Sabha of India, Mr. Pradeep Rawat, Joint Secretary of East Asia Division, Ministry of External Affairs of India, Mr. Venu Rajamony, Press Secretary to President of India, Mr. Taer Ga, Deputy Director of Foreign Affairs Office of Tibet Autonomous Region, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Namaste!

With the smell of colorful Holi festival still in air, we gather here in the Chinese Embassy to celebrate the first Anniversary of new Kailash Manasarovar Yatra route via NathuLa pass. I’d like to extend my sincere thanks and warm welcome for your presence.

As you all know, in the Ali area of Tibet Autonomous Region, lie a holy mountain Kailash and a sacred lake Manasarovar. Kailash Manasarovar is believed to be the residence of Lord Shiva, where he sits in a state of perpetual meditation and takes the stairway to heaven. Positioned at the very center of the Universe, it is acclaimed as King of Mountains and Mother of all Rivers.
Since ancient times, it has been the Holy Mountain and Sacred Lake in the minds of Hindus. For many years, Indian Yatris climb up hills and wade over waters through Qiangla Pass to Kailash Manasarovar, which is not only inconvenient but also unsafe. In this sense, opening a more comfortable and safer Yatra route via Nathula Pass becomes an aspiration of all Indian Yatris.

In September 2014, Chinese President Xi Jinping and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi reached an important consensus on opening a new pilgrimage route of Kailash Manasarovar Yatra through Nathula Pass. With media’s blanket coverage, Nathula pass became well-known overnight. I was honored to witness that historic moment. Right upon that moment, countless work has been done for the opening of new route by Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Indian Ministry of External Affairs as well as local governments. Authorities in Tibet Autonomous Region put in great efforts to build hotels, reception centers and washrooms, to prepare Yatra bus and to train guides and so on. On June 22, 2015, after 9-month tireless preparation, a grand opening ceremony was held on the Chinese side of Nathula pass. The first batch of 50 Yatris walked through the pass, setting foot on their long-expected new Yatra route.

On behalf of Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I took the journey to Nathula pass through Sikkim to pave the way for the Yatris, becoming the first Chinese passport-holder to go through Nathula pass. The new route from Nathula pass to Kailash Manasarovar spans about 2000km, but the Yatris needn’t risk their lives on the way as before. Sitting comfortable in air-conditioned buses by a maximum speed of 120 km per hour, they can take the pleasure of enjoying the heavenly beauty and grace of the splendid landscapes. The trip to Kailash Manasarovar is no longer tough, but more pleasant and convenient, full of happiness and enjoyment.

I’d like to note that my good friend Mr. Tarun Vijay also joined China India Relations
the first batch of Yatris through Nathula pass. In his book “An Odyssey in Tibet: A Pilgrimage to Kailash Manasarovar”, he vividly describes his previous experience of Yatra and mentions that the trip to Kailash Manasarovar is not a pure pilgrimage, but a dream of generations and highest life ideal to come true. Life would be far from meaningful without one such Yatra. Having covered the journey from Nathula pass to Kailash Manasarovar, I personally felt that my mind was purified and my soul sublimed. I have gathered deeper understanding towards the Indian Yatris’ persistent spirit of devotion, and the political significance of the consensus reached by the leaders of two countries to open the new Yatra route through Nathula pass. Yes, the Nathula pass serves as not only a route of pilgrimage, but also a route of friendship and cooperation between China and India. Crossing the Himalayas, this “Sky Path” will go down in history as another milestone in the people-to-people exchanges and friendship between our two countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen, my dear friends,

This year's Kailash Manasarovar Yatra will see an increased quota of 7 batches and 350 Yatris via Nathula pass, and we will expect more in the coming years. The Yatra has been so popular among Indian people that not every applicant could make it. For people who cannot join the Yatra, the government of Tibet Autonomous Region has made several kinds of souvenirs with the mark of Kailash Manasarovar, which will be later unveiled. Tibet and India are connected by mountains and rivers. Beautiful Tibet beckons more Indian Yatris and tourists to explore the numerous amazing scenic spots apart from Kailash Manasarovar.

The new Yatra route through Nathula Pass has been operated for one year, in which I can sense that between our two peoples communication is being enhanced and perception gap being narrowed. The year of 2015 witnessed an increase of 21% Chinese tourists visiting India after Prime Minister Modi announced issuing e-visa for Chinese nationals, and the number of bilateral exchanges exceeds 1 million for the first time ever. At the beginning of 2016, China attended
Delhi International Book Fair as Guest of Honor and launched a grand ceremony of “Visit China Year” in Delhi, which created a strong wave of China Wind. All of these attest to the bright future of people-to-people exchanges between two countries.

As we gather here tonight to mark the first Anniversary of the new Yatra route via Nathula Pass, we are committed to enhancing cultural and people-to-people exchanges, to injecting stronger and much more energy into China-India relations, and to laying more solid social foundation between our two peoples.

To conclude, let us join hands together to build a better future for China-India relations.

Dhanyavaad!

WRITTEN INTERVIEW WITH CHINESE AMBASSADOR LE YUCHENG

(Deccan Herald)

1. You took over as China’s ambassador to India just before September 2014 visit of Chinese President Xi Jinping to India. As you are now set to leave India, could you please give us an update on the progress in India-China relations over the past 19 months of your tenure? (Deccan Herald)

Time flies fast! I have already been in India exactly 19 months. I’m privileged to have experienced a special period of great significance both in the history of India and of
China-India relations, and witness unprecedented changes and breakthrough development in China-India relations from estrangement to engagement and from divergence to convergence.

I witnessed close and frequent interaction between our leaders in the past one year and half. I am honored to receive President Xi Jinping in his first state visit to India a few days after assuming ambassadorship and accompany PM Modi in his China visit. The visits injected strong dynamism to and ushered in a new era in China-India relations. Now interaction between the two leadership has become a regularity. Our leaders met at least 8 times in the past one year and half, setting direction and drawing blue print for this important relationship.

I witnessed the investing boom from China to India. A few years back, there were few Chinese companies investing India, but now many rush to India, with the Indian market becoming more attractive.

I witnessed dynamic people-to-people exchanges, which is a bright spot in our relations. The opening of Nathula pass for Indian pilgrims and the launch of e-visa for Chinese tourists are two milestones. Last year, for the first time in history, two-way visits exceeded 1 million. This year the number is growing at 25%, the highest growth ever seen in history. Dialogue and exchanges between think tanks, media and local governments are flourishing.

Dialogue and exchanges between China and India on regional and global issues are also on the rise. There was an increasing trend in the number of inter-governmental meetings between China and India, which is a positive sign.

I witnessed close cooperation between China and India on regional and global issues. The BRICS and AIIB are recent examples of our cooperation. I learned that AIIB plans to provide India with $300 to 400 million loan in solar power. From climate change to financial cooperation, from regional connectivity to BRICS cooperation, we have a big part to play in shaping a new world order that is more fair and equitable.

These changes and development show that China-India relations are at the best time in half a century. As our two countries continue to develop and our roles in the world continue to grow, the huge potential in our relations will be increasingly brought out. Like all relations, we may have some sensitive issues and differences, but the direction of China-India relations is set, and the growth is irreversible, because this is the call of the times. We must work to add more building blocks and remove stumbling blocks, and drive our relations forward.

2. What’s the latest situation of China-India economic engagement? (PTI)

Both China and India are big developing countries, which have maintained rapid economic growth and become important engines of world economy. The economic structures of our two countries are more complementary than competitive. In the context of the sluggish demand and weak growth of the world economy, our bilateral trade continued to grow in 2015, and...
reached $71.6 billion. China's investment in India is also growing rapidly and the investment stock has reached nearly $4 billion. In 2015, investment agreements worth $40 billion were signed. A large number of well-known Chinese enterprises, such as Alibaba, Wanda Group, Xiaomi smartphone, LeEco, VIVO, etc., are optimistic about the Indian market and rush to invest in India. Many Indian friends are concerned about the construction of industrial parks invested by China so hereby I would like to focus on it.

In September of 2014, President Xi Jinping announced the establishment of two industrial parks in India during his visit. Now the plan has been developed in progress. Some manufacturers such as Tebian Electric Apparatus have formally started operation in the industry park in Gujarat. And the investment of automobile industrial park in Maharashtra has been expanded. These two industrial parks amount to $6.8 billion in investment.

Since 2015, Chinese companies significantly accelerate the construction of industrial parks, and continue to make positive progress. Wanda Group plans to invest $10 billion in constructing industrial park in Haryana. The MOU of this project was signed in January 2016 and construction will start this year. China Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Group has also signed a MOU with Gujarat on the establishment of industrial park, with a total investment of about $1 billion. China Fortune Land Development Co. has reached a preliminary cooperation intention with Haryana government, and proposed to construct industrial park by public-private partnership model. In addition, there are about 100 small or medium-sized Chinese companies plan to invest $1 billion to India.

Industrial cooperation between China and India has developed substantially, especially in the railway sector, construction machinery, mobile phone, new energy. By the end of 2015, China had implemented around 100 projects in India, worth nearly $10 billion. Apart from traditional areas such as power and telecommunications, cooperation projects in steel, transport, energy and many other fields keep emerging. Chinese technologies and equipment have won growing recognition from the Indian market.

3. India has over the past one year moved into a closer strategic partnership with United States, Japan and Australia. How does China view all these developments? Do you think these developments could have an impact on India-China relations? (Deccan Herald)

China hopes to see cooperation and friendship of all countries, not conflict and tension. With the expansion of national development and interests, both China and India are destined to reach out and deeply integrate into the world, which is the inevitable trend. China has no objection to India developing normal relations with other countries that are not against any third country. China is also playing an increasingly important role on the international society, and pursues friendly and cooperative relations with all countries.

Countries may have different history, culture and social system, but their interests are intertwined. Mutual respect is especially important in our relationships. We must respect each other's core interests and concerns, and choice of development path, not interfere in each other's internal affairs, not engage in military and political alliances against third parties, and remain committed to promoting peace, stability and development of the region and beyond.

4. What is your take on the future of ties between India and China, two Asian giants? (PTI)

The bilateral relations cannot develop without the guidance of the leaders. This year, the G20 summit and BRICS Leaders’ Meeting will be held in China and India respectively, setting the stage for our leaders to meet again. With more interaction of our leaders, there will be a brighter future of China-India relations unfolding.

The bilateral relations cannot develop without a solid base of popular support. I have many touching stories to share with you. First is the story of blood donation. In 2014, about 100 Chinese people in Zhejiang province, China, queued up to donate blood for an Indian businessman who suddenly fell ill. A few months later, 100 Indian businessmen in China donated blood for a local girl suffering from leukemia. In 2015, a Chinese news editor donated stem cells for an unknown Indian boy. Moved by the stories, I wrote an article in the Economic Times—"Dear boy, Aal
Izz Well!”. Upon reading my article, an 11-year-old girl from Mumbai wrote me a letter, saying that “China and India should keep the past behind and move ahead”, as “we are living in a time of collaboration and not confrontation”. I invited her to our National Day Reception and encouraged her to continue to follow, support and work for China-India friendship. Second is the story of ordinary volunteers of friendship. I was told that China Central Radio has a loyal listener in West Bengal, who has been tuning in to its Hindi and Bengali programs for 30 years since 1985. He also organized a community club to promote China-India friendship and introduce China’s development, which now has more than 60 members. I also learnt that a mother in Mumbai hired a Chinese language tutor for her 19-month old baby, saying that the language of the fast growing country is the best gift for her daughter. There are many such people in our societies, we may not know their names, but what they are doing every day is the best footprint of amity between people and constitutes the most solid foundation and reliable driving force for our relations. I am optimistic, because the growth of China-India relations is not only the call of the times, but also the aspiration of the people.

In the past one and half years, I walked many streets and countryside across India. I’ve been to 15 states, and everywhere I go, I am overwhelmed by the hospitality and friendship of the Indian people. Nineteen months is not long, but I realize no matter how long I’m here, it’s always difficult to say goodbye. Here I would like to assure you, wherever I go, my commitment to China-India relations will remain unchanged. The way of China-India relations is still long but promising.

**MINISTER LIU JINSONG VISITS DELHI UNIVERSITY**

Liu Jinsong, Minister and DCM of China Embassy in India, Mr. Xie Zhenhua, Special Representative for Climate Change of China and Dr. Ruan Zongze, Executive Vice President and senior fellow at CIIS visited Delhi University and give a speech on Chinese Foreign Policy on 6 April, 2016.
China India Relations
LIU JINSONG, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF CHINESE EMBASSY, TURNED OVER THE LETTERS OF CONSOLATION TO PRADEEP KUMAR RAWAT

Liu Jinsong, Charge d'Affaires of Chinese Embassy, turned over the letters of consolation from Chinese leaders to Pradeep Kumar Rawat, Joint Secretary of Indian Ministry of External Affairs, to express grief over the deadly temple fire in Kerala.
CHINA-INDIA COOPERATION ON PRODUCTION CAPACITY—
THE NEW SUPPORTING OF THE WORLD ECONOMY GROWTH

Li Baijun, Economic and Commercial Counselor, Chinese Embassy in India

In December 2015, I accompanied Mr. Le Yucheng, the Chinese Ambassador to India, to the Opening Ceremony of VIVO India. That was the first commercial event I participated in as Economic and Commercial Counselor. I asked the head of VIVO India about the company. He said that VIVO came to India in December 2014. It has nearly 10,000 employees in 300 cities of 22 Indian states. Its production center in Noida will have a monthly output of 1 million phones by the end of 2016. In addition, VIVO is the key sponsor of Indian Premier League, the popular local game. The model X5 VIVO tailored for the Indian market was also popular among young people. Hearing these, I was a bit puzzled: why has VIVO invested so much in India? The head of VIVO India gave a simple answer, “We have technologies and equipment, while India has talents and market. This is a perfect match. India will be a key market for us in the future.” Several days later, at the China-India matchmaking fair for mobile phone industry joined by nearly 200 mobile phone companies from both countries, I heard the
same message many times.

The mobile phone industry is only an epitome of production capacity cooperation between China and India. Photovoltaic, IT, the Internet, construction machinery and other sectors also share similar stories. In recent years, especially after Prime Minister Modi took office in 2014 and President Xi Jinping paid a visit to India, production capacity cooperation between China and India has increased substantially both in quantity and quality. We have fruitful cooperation in the railway sector, construction machinery, industrial parks, mobile phone, new energy and other fields of production capacity cooperation. By the end of 2015, China follows and implements around 100 projects in India, worth nearly USD 10 billion. Apart from traditional areas such as power and telecommunications, cooperation projects in steel, transport, energy and many other fields keep emerging. Chinese technologies and equipment have won growing recognition from the Indian market. One thing worth noting is that China's investment in India achieved leapfrog growth in the past two years. According to Chinese statistics, in 2013 and 2014, the direct investment stock from China to India soared from USD 1.117 billion to USD 3.4 billion, a near-double increase. The investment grew even further again in 2015. Many famous enterprises in China, such as Alibaba, Wanda Group, Xiaomi, Letv and VIVO are all optimistic about the Indian market and choose to invest there. "Chinese brands made in India" have become a new normal and "Make in Chindia" a new trend.

In the meantime, as the world's factory and world's back office, China and India enjoy great potential in cooperation on production capacity. China is the world's biggest producer of over 220 industrial goods, notably steel, cement and automobile. It also represents 38%, 41% and 60% of the world's machine tool production, ship completions and power generation equipment. Such green, low-carbon, quality and world-leading production capacity is precisely what India needs for its infrastructure development; while India's competitiveness and creativity in IT, pharmacy and the services sector also attract China's interest for exchanges and cooperation. China and India's capacity cooperation will be complementary and turn India into world's most competitive
3. The Presidents recognize that the Paris Agreement marks a global commitment to tackling climate change and a strong signal of the need for a swift transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies. In this regard, the Presidents are also committed to working bilaterally and with other countries to achieve successful outcomes this year in
related multilateral fora, including on an HFC amendment under the Montreal Protocol pursuant to the Dubai Pathway and on a global market-based measure for addressing greenhouse gas emissions from international aviation at the International Civil Aviation Organization Assembly. To accelerate clean energy innovation and deployment, they will work together to implement the goals of the Mission Innovation initiative announced at the Paris conference and carry forward the work of the Clean Energy Ministerial. They support a successful G-20 Summit in Hangzhou this year; including strong climate and clean energy outcomes, and call on the G-20 countries to engage constructively in international cooperation on energy and climate change. And they will continue to deepen and broaden bilateral cooperation through the China-U.S. Climate Change Working Group, the China-U.S. Clean Energy Research Center, and other efforts.

4. Finally, the Presidents commit to taking concrete steps to implement the commitments they made in their September 2015 Joint Statement to use public resources to finance and encourage the transition toward low carbon technologies as a priority. Since the Joint Statement, the United States led an effort in the OECD to successfully adopt the first-ever set of multilateral standards for support of coal-fired power plants using export credit, and China has been strengthening its green and low-carbon policies and regulations with a view to strictly controlling public investment flowing into projects with high pollution and carbon emissions both domestically and internationally.

5. The joint efforts by China and the United States on climate change will serve as an enduring legacy of the partnership between our two countries.
On April 5, 2016, President Xi Jinping met with Duke of York Prince Andrew of the UK.

Xi Jinping pointed out that last October, he paid a successful state visit to the UK and received warm hospitality from the royal family and the government of the UK. The friendly interactions he had with Queen Elizabeth II and the wider royal family impressed him a lot and remained refreshed in his memory. China appreciates the royal family's long-term contribution to enhancing mutual understanding and friendship between both peoples.

Xi Jinping stressed that this year marks the first year of the “golden era” of China-UK relations. We are willing to make joint efforts with the UK in further enhancing bilateral friendly exchanges at all levels and enriching the connotation of cooperation in various areas.
between both countries. Both sides should further increase high-level exchanges, run well the bilateral institutional dialogues, constantly deepen practical cooperation in order to bring more benefits to both peoples. As major countries with time-honored civilizations and rich culture, China and the UK should further strengthen people-to-people and cultural exchanges, mutual learning and bilateral cooperation in the area. I expect the royal family of the UK to continue to play an active role in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese and British people so as to lay a solid public opinion foundation for the sustainable and sound development of China-UK relations.

Prince Andrew said that President Xi Jinping’s successful state visit to the UK last October has left a deep impression to the royal family and the people of the UK. The UK side is willing to, together with the Chinese side, maintain close contact, constantly promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges to promote mutual understanding between both peoples and advance bilateral practical cooperation so as to make the “golden era” of UK-China relations truly shine.

State Councilor Yang Jiechi and others attended the meeting.

LI KEQIANG MEETS WITH PRESIDENT JOHANN N. SCHNEIDER-AMMANN OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION

On the afternoon of April 7, 2016, Premier Li Keqiang met at the Great Hall of the People with President Johann N. Schneider-Ammann of the Swiss Confederation, who was in China for a state visit.

Li Keqiang expressed that China attaches great importance to developing relations with Switzerland. President Xi Jinping will hold talks with you tomorrow. The two countries have effectively boosted economic and trade cooperation since the free trade agreement (FTA) took effect about two years ago. In 2015, the bilateral trade maintained a growing trend against the background of overall decline in China-Europe trade. China stands ready to work with Switzerland to carry forward the traditional friendship, deepen practical cooperation, and take trade and finance as the two-wheel drive, and innovation cooperation as a new growth point to accelerate and upgrade China-Switzerland cooperation. China will continue to play a leading and exemplary role in relations between China and European countries.

Li Keqiang pointed out that innovation is the only road to transformation and upgrading of the Chinese economy. China is deeply carrying out the innovation-driven development strategy, and promoting mass entrepreneurship and innovation so as to turn the economic growth pattern from excessive dependence on natural resources to more reliance on human resources. Switzerland is not only a country of innovation, but renowned for its craftsmanship. Both sides have broad prospect for innovation cooperation. It is hoped that the two countries could create
mechanisms for bilateral innovation cooperation between businesses, colleges, research institutes and others. Meanwhile, the two sides should strengthen the alignment of “Made in China 2025” and Switzerland’s “Industry 4.0” strategy, so as to help the two countries lead the pack in the trend of digitization and “Industry 4.0”, go beyond traditional trade and investment relations and achieve a higher level of mutual benefits and win-win results.

Johann N. Schneider-Ammann expressed that the operation of the Switzerland-China FTA is doing well, which has vigorously promoted bilateral economic and trade exchanges. The two countries are real cooperative partners of mutual benefit and win-win result, and enjoy great potential for economic cooperation. Switzerland is willing to work with China to continuously expand cooperation in areas including finance, tourism and sports, and is willing to actively discuss with China on creating corresponding platforms for developing cooperation in such key areas as innovation, high technology and high-end manufacturing.
WANG YI MEETS WITH PRESIDENT U HTIN KYAW OF MYANMAR

On April 6, 2016, Foreign Minister Wang Yi met in Naypyidaw with President U Htin Kyaw of Myanmar. Chairperson of the National League for Democracy (NLD) and Foreign Minister Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi of Myanmar was present.

Wang Yi firstly conveyed greetings from President Xi Jinping to U Htin Kyaw. Wang Yi expressed that Myanmar has achieved the smooth transfer of the government, and the Chinese leadership entrusted me with visiting this country at the first moment, highlighting the importance China attaches to and the support China offers to the new government of Myanmar. China hopes and believes that the NLD will sincerely cooperate and join hands with all parties to open up a new future for the country. China will always pursue good neighborly policy towards Myanmar, and stands ready to carry forward the traditional friendship with Myanmar's new government, enhance high-level exchanges, strengthen political mutual trust and further deepen the comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership between the two.
countries. China and Myanmar, which are adjoined by mountains and rivers and highly complementary in economy, are natural cooperation partners. China, based on Myanmar’s development requirements, is willing to step up efforts to dovetail its development strategies with those of Myanmar, and actively explore further cooperation in people’s livelihood, production capacity, infrastructure and other fields. China, in accordance with Myanmar’s willingness, also stands ready to play a positive role in promoting peace and facilitating talks in northern Myanmar.

U Htin Kyaw asked Wang Yi to convey his greetings to President Xi Jinping. U Htin Kyaw expressed that President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to him soon after he was elected as the president of Myanmar and the Chinese Foreign Minister visited Myanmar immediately after the formation of Myanmar’s new government. This showed China’s support for Myanmar’s new government, and Myanmar appreciates that. Just now the Chinese Foreign Minister put forward many good proposals on enhancing practical cooperation between the two countries, demonstrating China’s sincerity to further develop Myanmar-China relations. Myanmar and China enjoy time-honored friendship and Myanmar will never forget China’s supports and assistance in various aspects. At present, Myanmar’s new government has a lot of work to do in developing economy and improving people’s livelihood, and the two countries can cooperate in many fields. Myanmar’s new government is willing to work together with China to further promote the bilateral friendship, deepen cooperation in all fields, and strengthen communication and cooperation in international and regional affairs. Myanmar also stands ready to continue cooperating with China to safeguard peace and stability at the border areas between the two countries.
Beijing, April 5 (Xinhua) — The Chinese economy is showing signs of warming as observers eagerly await the release of first-quarter GDP data next week.

With fiscal and credit policy support beginning to take effect, the official purchasing managers' index for the manufacturing sector came in at 50.2 in March, up from February's 49 to its highest level since August.

According to the data released on Friday, the index for non-manufacturing business activity stood at 53.8, up from 52.7 in February, reversing a downward trend since December.

A reading above 50 indicates expansion, while a reading below 50 represents contraction.

Meanwhile, consumer inflation in February was 2.3 percent, up from January's 1.8 percent.

The improvement came after the government took a number of pro-growth measures.

China has cut benchmark interest rates and banks' reserve requirement ratio (RRR) multiple times since 2014, and has been driven to make more such moves by
the economy logging its lowest annual expansion in a quarter of a century at 6.9 percent in 2015.

In early March, the central bank announced another RRR cut of 0.5 percentage points for commercial banks, the first such cut this year.

At a press briefing last month, a central bank spokesperson described its monetary policies as “prudent with a slight easing bias.”

According to the government work report unveiled last month, China is aiming for a deficit-to-GDP ratio of 3 percent for this year, up from 2.3 percent in 2015. The government deficit for 2016 is projected to be 2.18 trillion yuan (335 billion U.S. dollars), a rise of 560 billion yuan over last year and giving the government more money to spend.

Continued strong home sales and more efforts to destock in third- and fourth-tier cities have also helped, boosting demand for related industries in both the manufacturing and services sectors.

China’s real estate investment rose 3 percent in the first two months of 2016 year on year, up from an increase of just 1 percent in the whole of 2015, official data showed.

Analysts are divided about what policy direction China could and should take from here.

“Considering that current conditions remain uncertain, the government needs to continue with moderate stimulus measures to reinforce market confidence,” said Caixin chief economist He Fan.

Further monetary and fiscal policy expansion can help stabilize property investment and support urbanization-related infrastructure spending, said an HSBC report.

An economic research team with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences also suggested that the government cut tax to reduce corporate costs and maintain an appropriate growth in money supply to reduce financing costs for the real economy.

But others expect the government to take a break from policy easing.

“Given the upcoming stabilization of real economic activity, ongoing rebound in property sales and prices, and the recent jump in headline consumer price index, we think policy easing momentum has likely peaked in the near term,” said UBS chief China economist Wang Tao.

“As such, we no longer expect a benchmark interest rate cut this year,” Wang said.

China is due to release the first-quarter GDP data on April 15.

China’s Economic Reform Deserves Objective, Comprehensive Evaluation

China’s economic restructuring, which is seeing the coexistence of the upgrade of traditional industries and the booming development of emerging sectors, deserves an objective and comprehensive evaluation.

Just days after rating agency Standard & Poor’s cut the outlook on China to negative from stable, the Chinese economy has produced some encouraging numbers.

China’s purchasing managers’ index came in at 50.2 in March, up from February’s 49, above the 50-point mark that separates growth from contraction for the first time since August. It indicates an expansion of manufacturing activity in the country.

Official data also showed that profits of China’s major industrial firms rose 4.8 percent year on year in the first two months of 2016, reversing last year’s downward trend.

Besides, in January and February, power consumption, a key barometer of economic activity, stood at 876 billion kilowatt hours, up 2 percent from one year earlier.
Electricity consumption in the tertiary or service sector rose by 11.9 percent and use by the secondary sector fell by 2.1 percent.

Those numbers showed that while a series of government policies to sustain growth have started to take effect in China, the Asian giant is already optimizing and upgrading its economic structure.

The new normal of the Chinese economy requires that it should not be simply measured by its growth rate, but be assessed in an all-round manner with the coexistence of both the new and old industrial sectors, said Toshiya Tsugami, a China expert and former official at Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

One major issue China faces is how to eliminate “zombie companies” that can only survive on government or bank aid, while creating new engines for development, Tsugami said, adding that China has been successful in cultivating emerging enterprises in such areas as services and information technology.

With the stimulation of Beijing's “Internet Plus” drive and other measures encouraging innovation and business start-up activities, the Chinese economy is embarking on an innovation-driven path while maintaining stability.

China's State Council on Wednesday announced a series of new policies to encourage innovation, including setting up three new “national innovation demonstration zones” in the provinces of Henan, Shandong and Liaoning, bringing the number of such areas to 14.

The State Council will also test innovative reforms in China's financial hub of Shanghai over three years, including exploring new financial service models and simplifying foreign investment rules.

Now, China’s economy has entered a new era which sees a fusion of emerging and traditional industries, industrial differentiation and change of driving forces.

However, a change of driving forces for the economy requires time. Upgrading traditional industries to eliminate those with overcapacity cannot be achieved overnight, while developing emerging industries with an innovation-friendly environment needs time for reform policies to take effect. China has demonstrated that it has policy room to keep its economy stable.

Therefore, it is advisable to adopt a long-term perspective when analyzing China's economic reform as a partial analysis may lead to biased conclusions.
BAIDU EYES MASS PRODUCTION OF DRIVERLESS CARS IN FIVE YEARS

Beijing, April 1 (Xinhua) — In the race for driverless cars, Chinese tech giant Baidu is no slow gamer. In the next five years, the company aims to bring the technology to ordinary citizens, according to Wang Jing, Baidu senior vice president.

“In three to five years, we’ll bring down the cost of radar sensors to below 20,000 yuan (about 3,100 U.S. dollars),” said Wang.

The company will choose 10 cities to try out driverless cars this year, making the technology safer based on data and analytics. In three years, Baidu aims to commercialize the technology and mass production will be achieved in five years.

By launching the project on autonomous cars in 2013, Baidu joined the race with Internet giants and car makers in a crowded market. Companies such as Google and Tesla Motors are investing big in the field, hoping that the technology will disrupt the future of traveling, and delivering.

There are concerns, however, such as road safety, information security, and regulatory uncertainty, which are hindering the commercialization of the segment.

Despite the uncertainties, Baidu is putting a lot of time and effort on driverless cars, and investment is flowing in.
SAMSUNG PAY LAUNCHED IN CHINA IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CHINA UNIONPAY

Seoul, March 29 (Xinhua) — Samsung Electronics’ mobile payment service Samsung Pay was launched in China on Tuesday in partnership with China UnionPay, the South Korean company said.

Samsung said in a statement that its mobile payment service will be available from Tuesday to swipe your card anywhere in China.

Samsung Pay is currently available on Samsung Galaxy S7, Galaxy S7 edge, Galaxy S6 edge-plus and Galaxy Note5 in China. The service will be supported by mid-range models in the future.

The users of those Samsung smartphones can select credit and debit cards from nine Chinese banks, while six more Chinese banks will support the Samsung mobile payment service in the future.

“In compliance with national laws and regulations, thanks to cooperating with China UnionPay and many banks, we ultimately want to make Samsung Pay available to as many consumers as possible in China, so that everyone can have the opportunity to enjoy the simplicity, safety and convenience of this mobile payment solution,” said Injong Rhee, head of R&D, software and services of mobile communications at Samsung.

HUAEWI 2015 PROFITS UP 33 PCT

China’s leading telecommunications company, Huawei Technologies, reported Friday that its profits leapt 33 percent last year, driven by smartphone sales.

The company said in its annual report that net profits rose to 36.9 billion yuan (6.13 billion U.S. dollars) in 2015 and global revenue grew to 395 billion yuan, up 37 percent year on year.

The growth was fueled by a striking expansion of consumer
business, which hit 129 billion yuan last year, up 73 percent.

The success was down to the brand’s increasing reputation, said Huawei CEO Guo Ping. The company’s terminal products, including smartphones, are sold in 170 countries and regions.

In addition, thanks to wider global use of fourth-generation mobile services, sales of Huawei’s network gear increased 21 percent to 232 billion yuan.

The company’s revenue in overseas markets accounted for 58 percent of the total, said CFO Meng Wanzhou.

Huawei’s annual report is more striking for investment in R&D than record-breaking profits. Huawei spent 59.6 billion yuan on R&D in 2015 and has invested more than 240 billion yuan in R&D over the past ten years.

The 59.6 billion yuan Huawei spent on R&D in 2015 accounted for 15.1 percent of the company’s total income and the 79,000 technical staff comprise 45 percent of total employees.

Huawei is investing 1 billion dollars in a technology research platform open to the global market, and the company has joined 300 standards organizations, industry alliances and open source communities, becoming an international standard maker, according to Guo.

“A group of leading international companies have emerged in Guangdong Province, and one thing they have in common is that they all own their own core technology,” said Li Xinchun of Sun Yat-Sen University, management school. In 2015, R&D in Guangdong took up 2.5 percent of GDP. The province is encouraging its thousands of companies to increase direct investment overseas and expand transnational businesses.

The province is planning to expand the number of companies in the Pearl River Delta whose main business income is over 10 billion yuan to 255, and those with main business income more than 100 billion yuan to about 30, more than double the current number.

“What can be expected is that as the innovation drive deepens, more transnational companies will emerge in Guangdong and in the country at large. They will play a vital part in the global market and become leaders in their fields,” Li said.
In terms of high-speed rail (HSR) network length, no country comes close to China, whose system had reached 12,183km by October 2014. To put this in context, China has constructed almost four times as much high-speed railway as Spain, which has the world’s second largest network. Today most of the metropolitan regions in China are either connected, or in the process of being connected, to lines with a maximum speed of 200km/h or above.

By July 2014, China Railways Corporation (CRC) was operating more than 1330 China Rail High Speed (CRH) services a day on both the high-speed network and upgraded conventional lines. More lines are being built and upgraded to connect all cities of more than 500,000 people with services of at least 160km/h by this year. Since China’s first truly high-speed line only opened in 2008, this represents a radical change in the provision of passenger services by CRC in a very short time.

However, building new infrastructure or providing services is not an end in itself and when the high-speed programme was announced there was much debate over whether the projected traffic would materialise and whether the cost of constructing such a system could be justified.

By October 1 2014, CRH had carried more than 2.9 billion passengers since its launch. Traffic increased from 128 million in 2008 to 672 million in 2013 with annual growth of around 39% during this period.

In 2013, Chinese high-speed traffic reached 214 billion passenger-km, slightly more traffic than the rest of the world’s high-speed networks.
combined and around 2.5 times the volume carried in Japan, which has the second-busiest network. These are substantial numbers for a system that is still in its early days.

China is unique in many of its characteristics, be it for its sheer land area (9.6 million km²), the long distances between north and south, east and west, its current stage of economic development (GDP of $US 6807 per capita in 2013) and its population density (141 people/km²), particularly in central and eastern provinces. It has many well-dispersed large cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants located 200-900km apart, ideal territory for high-speed rail.

China is also at a turning point in its urbanisation, a strategic time to put in place the transport backbone that will stimulate the overall competitiveness of cities. In 2013, 53% of the population was urbanised but by 2030 this will increase to 70% or around 1 billion people.

According to the 2010 census 221 cities have a population of more than 500,000 and 81 cities are home to more than a million inhabitants and more are expected to join their ranks as urbanisation continues. Those cities will seek to develop their service industries and play a major role in the growing domestic economy. Competitiveness will be influenced by the quality of their transport links to innovation networks and to supply chains, both national and international.

China is also seeking to rebalance economic growth geographically, and after 30 years of rapid development in the eastern provinces, development of central and western provinces has become a prime objective for the government, with improved connectivity expected to play a central role in this rebalancing. The completion of high-speed links to Xinjiang in the west and Guizhou in central China at the end of 2014 demonstrates this policy in action.

As these changes occur, international benchmarks show that the average distance travelled is likely to increase significantly as China’s per capita GDP increases. If the average Chinese citizen were to travel as much as the average Japanese, European or American, the distance they travel would be multiplied by four, five or 10 respectively by 2030, compared with 2012 levels. As the Chinese economy grows in sophistication and the population becomes more affluent, service levels will also need to be raised.

While new transport demands are emerging and existing transport needs are growing, the CRC network is already one of the most densely used in the world, with robust growth between 2009 and 2013. Overall passenger traffic grew by 5.5% per year during this period reaching 2.1 billion passengers or 1060 billion passenger-km in 2013. Railfreight grew by 6% per year to 3.6 billion tonnes, or 2633 billion tonne-km in 2013. These are large volumes compared with the size of the network (103,100km in 2013).

China-HSThe combination of rapidly growing traffic and of high existing traffic density meant that major investment would be needed if rail continues to play a key role in the economy.

The government’s Mid-to-Long Term Railway Network Plan adopted in 2004, and updated in 2008, laid out a development strategy for the network for the period up to 2020, including the connection of all provincial capitals and cities above 500,000 people to a rapid rail network of 45,000km, including about 16,000km of high-speed lines. The programme was later accelerated to achieve most of these objectives by 2015.

The CRH network was launched in April 2007 with a new generation of trains capable of...
operating at up to 250km/h, although initially most mileage was covered on upgraded conventional routes. The need to share track with freight trains meant average station-to-station speeds remained moderate, even if maximum speeds had improved substantially. With a 10-hour trip, the average speed between Beijing and Shanghai had reached 132km/h.

In 2008, the first of a new generation of high-speed lines began operating. The Beijing - Tianjin high-speed line opened in August 2008, with a maximum operating speed of 350km/h and an average station-to-station speed of 240km/h. It quickly established itself as a competitive form of transport, carrying over 16 million passengers in its first year of operation.

By December 2012, both the 1318km Beijing - Shanghai and the 2281km Beijing West - Guangzhou high-speed lines had been completed, connecting the three most vibrant economic clusters in China. By international standards these lines offer extremely competitive journey times, with the caveat that many stations are located outside central areas, and thus require additional connection time. For example the Beijing West - Zhengzhou East CRH service offers an average station-to-station speed of 289km/h with a journey time of 2h 24min for the 693km trip. The average speed for Beijing - Shanghai is 275km/h and the 1318km journey takes just 4h 48min.

On July 1 2014, CRC introduced a new summer timetable with 1330 CRH services per day. Aside from increasing CRH capacity, the new schedule enabled a shift towards more high-speed services and an increase in freight traffic on conventional lines, which was one of the original goals of developing the high-speed network.

Nevertheless, the new timetables raised some concerns. Service levels did not differentiate between peak and off-peak periods and few discounts were offered for services with lower demand. This may result in lower occupancy rates on off-peak trains, while tickets for peak trains will remain difficult to obtain. A number of conventional services were also replaced by CRH, reducing options for low or middle-income passengers who may be less time sensitive but more price sensitive. These concerns could be addressed in part by introducing additional flexibility in pricing with discounted tickets during off-peak

News From China  April 2016  51
periods.

All CRH trains are formed of eight or 16 cars with capacity ranging from 494 to 1299 seats. The busiest routes can be served by up to 101 services per direction per day, with up to eight trains per hour at peak times. Traffic density on such routes is estimated at about 30-40 million passengers. Two types of services are provided; express trains stopping only at major cities while other trains stop at intermediate stations. On medium density routes, 40-50 trains operate daily.

Fares vary depending on the speed of the services. Second class fares for 200 to 250km/h HSR services are about $US 0.045 per km, similar to intercity bus fares. Second class fares for 300 to 350km/h HSR services are $US 0.077 per km, lower than or comparable with discounted air fares. This is three to four times the fare for conventional express trains, but tickets for these services are often difficult to obtain and the level of service is significantly lower. The low-cost of high-speed fares compared with other countries reflects the substantial traffic densities and occupancy rates, and the lower cost base for construction and operation.

During 2008-2013, total rail passenger volume continued to grow at 7.6% annually, but with a change in traffic composition. While conventional rail traffic grew 1.5% annually, CRH traffic has increased 39% per annum since 2008. The introduction of CRH services has not caused a reduction in ridership on the conventional network, but has instead fuelled accelerated growth, which the previous network, close to its full capacity, was unable to achieve.

By October 1 2014, CRH had carried an estimated 2.9 billion passengers, an estimated 1.9 billion of whom travelled over the dedicated high-speed network for at least part of their journey.

In 2013, CRH services carried an estimated 672 million passengers equivalent to 32% of all rail journeys in China, and CRH passenger volume reached 221.7 billion passenger-km. The average distance travelled reached 330km and average distances are increasing steadily as the network expands. The large number of passengers on short-distance CRH services lowers the average.

The two busiest lines are Beijing - Shanghai and Beijing - Guangzhou, each estimated to carry more than 100 million passengers in 2014. Few of these passengers travelled end-to-end and the average trip length on both corridors is about 500km. The first long-distance line, the 969km Wuhan - Guangzhou line carried around 50 million passengers in 2013, about 14 million of whom came from interline traffic, illustrating network effects. Around half of the ridership on this route came from conventional services with the remaining traffic being new-to-rail. According to a report in the People's Railway Post in January 2014, the average sea occupancy on CRH services was 70% in 2013.

While HSR has experienced stronger growth than air transport, the two modes remain quite different in their features. In 2013, twice as many passengers travelled on CRH services (672 million) as domestic flights (327 million) and while domestic air traffic increased continuously at an average of 13% per year between 2008 and 2013, CRH growth has been substantially faster, averaging 39% per year. However, the average air trip was substantially longer at 1363km in 2012 and is getting longer, presumably as flights covering distances of less than 800km tend to be withdrawn when faced with high-speed rail competition.

For short trips (less than 150km), car and bus often remain competitive, especially if the high-speed station is located far from the city centre, while for journeys of more than 1000km air is still an attractive option. Nevertheless, the reliability, frequency and comfort of CRH services make rail competitive for most middle-distance trips and in some cities, such as Baoding, CRH has even become a commuting option.

While the high-speed network in China will quickly reach maturity, traffic is still in its early days as the experience of Japan and France, the two leaders in high-speed traffic outside China, has shown. Judging from both of these examples, and from the forecast increase in mobility in China, the current level of traffic is relatively strong. In 2013 after five years of CRH operations, high-speed passenger density (defined as passenger-km divided by the average length of high-speed lines in operation) had reached 22.5 million, close to the level reached in France (25 million) after 32 years of operation. While it will take longer to reach the current level in Japan (36 million), China's current level of traffic compares favourably with Japan at the same stage of development.

Considering the overall development context in China, rapid traffic growth looks set to continue.
over the next two decades, with levels closely related to the pace of economic development. This network also offers high transport capacity, a feature particularly relevant during the peak traffic periods. Experience in France indicates traffic could be further expanded by offering differentiated pricing strategies based on occupancy rates.

The level of demand seen so far confirms a strong need for such a service along core corridors, and passengers’ willingness to pay higher fares.

In May 2013 CRC, the World Bank and China’s Third Railway Survey and Design Institute surveyed 1001 passengers on conventional and high-speed trains on the Tianjin - Jinan and Jilin - Changchun routes. This showed that a large proportion of high-speed passengers - 62% based on the Tianjin - Jinan route - belong to the 25-55 age group. Many of these passengers were travelling for business, with high-speed rail facilitating an increase in trip frequency for businesses.

The research found that a broad range of travellers from different income levels choose CRH for its comfort, safety and punctuality over existing alternatives. Users perceive it as facilitating reunions with family and friends, tourism, and access to job opportunities.

The self-reported income levels from the on-train survey suggests that the majority of passengers had monthly income of less than Yuan 5000 ($US 805) per month (50-70% of users in the two case studies). The high-speed passengers’ average income was 35-50% higher than that of passengers on conventional trains. High-speed appears to have filled a gap in the type of services previously offered.

As the network develops, there will be a clear need to pay careful attention to the overall door-to-door trip experience for travellers. This includes dealing with aspects that sometimes extend beyond the remit of the railway, for example by improving station access, and, in particular, reducing the waiting times for taxis or ensuring high frequency local public transport services. It also includes optimising train frequencies and stops based on emerging trip patterns and user surveys, introducing flexible ticket prices reflecting peak/off-peak periods, and introducing convenient e-ticketing.

By focusing on these aspects, and on the efficient operation of the network, high-speed rail in China can be expected to continue to experience substantial growth for years to come.
Chinese Culture & Films

CHINESE FILMS BECOME HIGHLIGHT OF 49TH HOUSTON INT’L FILM FESTIVAL

The 49th WorldFest Houston International Film Festival began here on Friday with the premiere of 20 Chinese films becoming the highlight of the oldest independent film festival in the world.

Last year, five Chinese films were presented at the festival with “Walking to School” winning the Special Jury Remi Award. Another film “China Women” won Musical Platinum Remi Award and Best Art Direction Gold Remi Award.

This year, Chinese film “Compact Density of Stone,” a film about late Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, became the opening film for Panorama China, a program of the festival that was initiated last year.

Hunter Todd, founder and president of WorldFest, said that they expanded the program to be a major spotlight of Chinese cinema for all of North America this year and these films will open a window to the world of the incredible capabilities of China filmmaking.

Both Chinese Consul of Culture in Houston Yang Song and Panorama China Chairman Ray Jiang spoke highly of the festival and the Chinese films.

Seeing the festival as an important platform for foreigners to understand today’s China through film-watching, they hope that Panorama China will become a regular program and the largest platform for Chinese films to be premiered in North America.

“I enjoy films from all over the world but this year is going to be different because we have awesome Chinese films,” an American girl told Xinhua.
It's been confirmed that Chinese actor Huang Lei is playing the lead character in the Chinese adaptation of hit Japanese manga series "Midnight Diner."

The TV series' official weibo account has released a set of photos showing Huang Lei's portrait, playing the protagonist in the drama.

Shooting of the 34-episode TV series began in mid-January.

However, the cast had been kept a close secret.

Midnight Diner follows the life
of a lone chef who opens a restaurant that runs from midnight to sunrise.

The restaurant has only one dish on the menu, but the chef cooks anything his clients ask with the ingredients he has on hand.

The Chinese adaptation is directed by Taiwan director-Tsai Yueh-hsun, who’s also behind hit series such as "Meteor Garden" and "Black & White".

It’s being reported that Lin Chi-ling, Barbie Hsu and Mark Zhao have cameo roles in the series.

Midnight Diner has already been made into television series in Japan and South Korea.

The two series are both very popular in China.

Nepali edition of the book "My Father Deng Xiaoping: The War Years", was released amid a function organized by China Study Center here in Kathmandu on Sunday.

The biography of Chinese late leader Deng Xiaoping authored by his youngest daughter Deng Rong was released by Nepal’s Deputy Prime Minister Chandra Prakash Mainali and Chinese Ambassador to

NEPALI EDITION OF "MY FATHER DENG XIAOPING: THE WAR YEARS" RELEASED
Nepal Wu Chuntai.

While unveiling the book, Deputy Prime Minister Mainali said that the book is very much useful for those Nepali readers who are keen to know about the late Chinese leader Deng and his key role in formation of new China.

"It is a great matter of pleasure for the Nepali readers to get a new book about Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in their native language. This book will be extremely relevant to know about the economic reforms and economic policy taken up by leader Deng during his time in China as China is becoming the world's largest economy in near future," Deputy Prime Minister said on the occasion.

Talking about the China-Nepal relationship, the Deputy Prime Minister mentioned that Prime Minister Khadga Prasad Sharma Oli's recent visit to China has boosted the bilateral ties to a new height.

"The relationship between China and Nepal has turned to a strategic partnership from the Comprehensive Partnership thanks to the prime minister for making such a landmark visit to China," he said.

Mainali said that the Transit Transport Agreement signed between China and Nepal during the prime minister's visit to Beijing is landmark for Nepal as it gives access to Nepal to conduct trade and commerce with third countries via Chinese seaports.

On the occasion, Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Wu Chuntai said that the book is very much important for the Nepali readers to know the history of new China.

While talking about the recent visit of the Nepali prime minister to China, the ambassador said that the visit boosted the historical and friendly relationship between the two countries.

The ambassador emphasised on the implementation of major bilateral agreements signed between China and Nepal during Prime Minister Oli's visit.

Nepal's Former Ambassador to United Nations Shambhuram Simkhada was of the view that the book will be interesting for the Nepali readers as it talks about the great Chinese leader Deng's contribution in creation of new China.

The former ambassador said that Nepal and China should work closely for implementation of 10 major bilateral deals signed in Beijing last month during Prime Minister Oli's visit.

While delivering the speech, General Secretary of the China Study Center Upendra Gautam highlighted that the book was released in view of giving more information to the Nepali native readers regarding the history of new China.

**XINHUA INSIGHT: CHINESE FILM INDUSTRY TAKES LESSONS FROM HOLLYWOOD**

Film industry watchers have speculated that China's annual box office sales could surpass North America's as soon as 2017.

In February, Chinese cinemas pulled in a record 6.87 billion yuan (1.06 billion U.S. dollars) in ticket sales, with monthly box office sales overtaking North America's for the first time, according to statistics from the film bureau of the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television (SAPPRFT).

China has become the second largest film market with its box office sales reaching 44 billion yuan (6.8 billion U.S. dollars) in 2015, up 48.7 percent from 2014.

However, there is still a huge gap between China's film industry and Hollywood.

"It is evident Chinese movies still lag far behind their Hollywood peers," said Luan Guozhi, deputy director of the film bureau of
Domestic films dominated last year, earning 27.1 billion yuan in ticket sales, or 61.58 percent of the country's total, but they still faced fierce competition from Hollywood.

Imported films are capped at 64 each year to protect the domestic movie industry, and 35 American movies accounted for 85 percent of revenues of foreign films.

“Our films have yet to make a breakthrough in terms of storytelling and technical competitiveness,” said Luan.

CO-PRODUCTIONS BRING PROGRESS

One bright spot for the domestic film industry is cooperation between Chinese and U.S. industry leaders and investors.

Chinese conglomerate Dalian Wanda Group announced it had acquired leading Hollywood film production company Legendary Entertainment for 3.5 billion U.S. dollars in January.

Mammoth state-run enterprise CITIC Group established the first China-U.S. joint film venture last April by working with Dick Cook, president and CEO of Dick Cook Studios (DCS).

CITIC plans to invest 150 million U.S. dollars in the studio and become one of the largest shareholders, while also setting up a branch in Beijing.

The joint venture plans to make three films in the next three years at its Beijing studio, which will combine Chinese stories and Hollywood techniques.

CITIC announced last month that it is the sole investor in a Hollywood film, which will be directed by Oscar winner Paul Haggis and begin filming this year in Britain.

The film, a screen adaptation of the best-selling “Ranger’s Apprentice” series by Australian author John Flanagan, is expected to rival the Harry Potter series in its success, the joint venture said.

“The years 2016 and 2017 will be crucial if our film industry wants to blend into the international market,” said Guo Xiaoxian, chairman of Beijing Times Films Company, Ltd.

In addition to investment and
new technology, including 3D and high frame rates, a persistent pursuit of perfection is also crucial for China’s movie industry to catch up, said Hollywood producer Don Hahn.

Success only comes after trial and failure, and film crews must harness their emotions to produce genuine and moving films, Hahn said.

Cheryl Boone Isaacs, president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, said the core of filmmaking is exploring and expressing human nature.

Filmmakers should regard themselves as artists, break with traditional thinking and use different modes of storytelling, said Paul Haggis.

The most effective way to learn from Hollywood’s experience is still through co-production, said Hou Guangming, president of the administrative council of the Beijing Film Academy.

In 2013, Chinese authorities doubled the number of foreign films for import and allowed foreign enterprises to invest in Chinese film production companies. China’s film professionals have since learned a lot from U.S. producers and distributors, and the market posted average annual growth of 30 percent.

In 2015, 12 China-US co-productions received administrative approval, with seven of them already having completed filming. Among the most successful was Kung Fu Panda 3, which grossed nearly 1 billion yuan in the domestic market and did well in North America.

China and the U.S. film administration launched a talent exchange program in 2015, and so far China has sent two delegations to study at Paramount Pictures and Walt Disney Pictures.

Chinese film companies are also cooperating on other projects with Hollywood to build an entire industrial chain, covering film and TV education, derivatives development, movie theme parks and an international filmmaking base.

Tibet Today

FREE WIFI ON BUSES IN TIBET’S LHASA

Free WiFi will be available on all city buses and tour buses in Lhasa, capital of China’s Tibet Autonomous Region, this year, a local operator said.

The service will be provided after a new traffic command center is put into use, Cao Zhiming, chairman of the city’s public transport company, told Xinhua.

Passengers can also use a mobile app to check nearby bus stations and the arrival time of buses.

Lhasa authorities have pledged to spend 100 billion yuan (15.5 billion U.S. dollars) improving
infrastructure, including roads, the airport and tourist destinations, in an attempt to double tourism revenue by 2020.

Tourism revenue in Lhasa has more than tripled in the past five years to an estimated 15.5 billion yuan last year, with tourist numbers rising an average of 23.3 percent each year.

TIBET PLANS FOR DUTY-FREE SHOPS

Lhasa - China’s Tibet autonomous region is applying to establish duty-free shops at selected entry ports to boost border trade and tourism, Lhasa Customs said Wednesday.

Lhasa Customs is working closely with the regional government to apply for the central government’s approval to the opening of such shops, said Wang Wenxi, chief of Lhasa Customs.

Bordering India and Nepal, Tibet has become a gateway of trade between China and south Asian countries. The region’s foreign trade reached about 76 billion yuan ($11.7 billion) between 2011 and 2015, more than 60 percent of which were achieved in border areas.

Wang did not specify in which ports the duty-free shops will be established. However, ports bordering Nepal like Jilong are more likely candidates as trade with Nepal accounts for most of Tibet’s overall foreign trade.

The region’s trade with Nepal dropped 59.2 percent in 2015 after a strong earthquake devastated ports and trade routes in April. The Jilong port was reopened in October 2015 while the other major port Zhangmu is still under reconstruction.

Opening duty-free shops will help improve Tibet’s status as a major tourist destination in the world, Hong Wei, deputy head of the region’s tourism promotion committee.

Tibet received about 67.9 million visitors between 2011 and 2015, raking in 87.4 billion yuan.
Lhasa - The number of listed companies in southwest China's Tibet autonomous region has risen to 13 after Tibet Huayu Mining Co Ltd joined their ranks.

With the government encouraging Tibetan IPOs to boost the region's economy, Huayu's shares on the Shanghai stock exchange jumped by the maximum allowance of 44 percent on Wednesday's first day of trading and by the daily limit of 10 percent to 11.37 yuan ($1.75) per share on Thursday.

Established in 2002 in Lhasa with a registered capital of 468 million yuan, the company is engaged in exploitation, processing, sales and prospecting of non-ferrous metal. It has two mining projects for production and four for prospecting, with total assets exceeding 1 billion yuan.

The China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC) approved Huayu's IPO application in November.

Chen Manjiang, deputy director of the regional government's finance office, said the listing indicates the capital market is becoming an increasingly important part of the regional economy.

In March last year, the CSRC vowed to prioritize IPOs by Tibetan companies and create a "multi-layer equity market" in the region.

It said it would help Tibet's businesses to issue corporate bonds on the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock exchanges as well as through the new national stock transfer system for smaller firms.

Tibet's 12 listed companies reported a total market value of 140.76 billion yuan at the end of 2015, about 1.37 times as much as the region's GDP for that year, according to the regional securities regulator.

Another 33 Tibetan businesses are planning to go public.

TIBETAN IPO RUSH CONTINUES WITH NEW SHANGHAI LISTING

BOOK REVIEW

Contemporary China's Diplomacy

China's diplomacy features both global common characteristics and Chinese national and cultural characteristics like benevolence and good-neighborliness and harmony as the core. China's foreign experience is both the treasure of China's diplomacy and the basis for its future development and the great contribution to international diplomacy theories. The book aims at giving a concise and comprehensive introduction to China's diplomacy development and change, and elaborates the status and changes of the relationship between China and other major countries in the world and relevant reasons, and China's standpoints and policies on major international issues.

You can come to get the book for FREE, or ask for a VPP service as you need.

Please email us first to reserve the book providing the serial No. Hope to hear from you in the coming future. Your comments and suggestions on NFC are also greatly welcome.

Editor
News From China
E-mail: newsfromchinadelhi@gmail.com
Address: 50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021
Tel: 0091-11-26116683
Instructions for Chinese Visa Application

(Effective from September 1, 2013)

What is the main purpose of your visit to China and which is the most appropriate visa category for your application?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visa Categories</th>
<th>Description of Visa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Issued to foreign crew members of means of international transportation, including aircraft, trains and ships, or motor vehicle drivers engaged in cross-border transport activities, or to the accompanying family members of the crew members of the above-mentioned ships.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to reside in China permanently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to go to China for exchanges, visits, study tours and other activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to transit through China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J1</td>
<td>Issued to resident foreign journalists of foreign news organizations stationed in China. The intended duration of stay in China exceeds 180 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J2</td>
<td>Issued to foreign journalists who intend to go to China for short-term news coverage. The intended duration of stay in China is no more than 180 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to go to China as a tourist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to go to China for commercial and trade activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>Issued to those who are family members of Chinese citizens or of foreigners with Chinese permanent residence and intend to go to China for family reunion, or to those who intend to go to China for the purpose of foster care. The intended duration of stay in China exceeds 180 days. “Family members” refers to spouses, parents, sons, daughters, spouses of sons or daughters, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandsons, granddaughters and parents-in-law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to visit their relatives who are Chinese citizens residing in China or foreigners with permanent residence in China. The intended duration of stay in China is no more than 180 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Issued to those who are high-level talents or whose skills are urgently needed in China.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to go to China to visit the foreigners working or studying in China to whom they are spouses, parents, sons or daughters under the age of 18 or parents-in-law, or to those who intend to go to China for other private affairs. The intended duration of stay in China exceeds 180 days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Visa Categories and Description of Visa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visa Categories</th>
<th>Description of Visa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to visit their family members who are foreigners working or studying in China, or to those who intend to go to China for other private matters. The intended duration of stay in China is no more than 180 days. “family members” refers to spouses, parents, sons, daughters, spouses of sons or daughters, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandsons, granddaughters and parents-in-law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X1</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to study in China for a period of more than 180 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X2</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to study in China for a period of no more than 180 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>Issued to those who intend to work in China.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are the documents you shall prepare before submission of visa application:

1. **Basic Documents and Reminders**
   
   1. **Passport**
      
      Original passport with at least six months of remaining validity, at least 2 blank visa pages, a photocopy of the passport’s data page and the photo page if it is separate. For multiple-visa application, the remaining validity of the passport must cover the validity of visa and the duration of stay. For example, if applying for a visa with 6 months validity, multiple entries, and 30 days of each stay, the remaining validity of the passport should be at least 7 months.
   
   2. **Visa Application Form and Photo**
      
      One completed Visa Application Form (2013) with a recently-taken color passport photo (bare-head, full face) against a light background attached
   
   3. **Proof of legal stay or residence status** (applicable to those who are not of Indian citizenship).
      
      The applicant from a third country should provide valid Indian visa or valid Residence Permit in India and its copy, and fill up the Additional Application Form. In case the applicant from a third country staying in India with a short-term visa, a note verbale (with details as follows: applicant’s name, passport number, occupation, purpose to go to China, duration of stay in China) by the Embassy or Consulate-General of his/ her own country is required.
   
   4. **Photocopy of previous Chinese passports or previous Chinese visas** (applicable to those who were Chinese citizens and have obtained foreign citizenship).
      
      If you are applying for a Chinese visa for the first time, you should provide your previous Chinese passport and a photocopy of its data page.
      
      If you have obtained Chinese visas before and want to apply for a Chinese visa with a renewed foreign passport that does not contain any Chinese visa, you should present the photocopy of the previous passport’s data page and the photo page if it is separate, as well as the previous Chinese visa page. (If your name on the current passport differs from that on the previous one, you must provide an official document of name change.)
(5) The Visa Application Form shall be signed by the applicant. In case the applicant is a person without or with limited capacity for civil conduct, the application form should be signed by his/ her guardian on his/ her behalf. If the form is filled out by entrusted travel/ visa agent, both the applicant’s signature and the stamp of the agent are required.

(6) Child of Chinese descent born either in China or in India applies for a Chinese visa for the first time, the Birth Certificate with his/ her parents’ names on, the original certificate for renunciation of Chinese nationality and its copy, and the statement written by his/ her parents or guardian are required.

(7) Child of Chinese descent born in a third country should make his/ her Chinese visa application in his/ her resident country if the Birth Certificate and the certificate for renunciation of Chinese nationality cannot be submitted.

(8) The applicant must be in India while making the application for a Chinese Visa. Otherwise, the applicant should take full consequences.

(9) Different types of visas will be issued according to applicants’ identities, purposes and activities. The applicant should not engage in activities not conform to the type of visa he/ she is holding in China. Application should be made in line with the purpose of activity in China. Otherwise, the applicant should take full consequences.

(10) Fraud documents or false information provided by the applicant will result in rejection of individual application and disqualification of travel/ visa agency to apply for Chinese visa.

(11) Ordinary passport holders are required to submit applications to the Chinese Visa Application Service Centre (CVASC) where CVASC is available.

(12) The Chinese Embassy and Consulates-General do not accept applications by post.

(13) The normal processing of Chinese visa takes about one to two weeks. The applicant should plan ahead. Any applicant who attempts to interfere with the office of Chinese Embassy or Consulates by using “my air ticket has been confirmed” as a pretext may likely result in the rejection of his/ her visa application.

(14) In case of urgent service is provided at the approval of the Chinese Embassy or the Consulates-General, the applicant should pay extra fee accordingly.

(15) Applicants residing within consular district of Chinese Consulate-General in Kolkata and Mumbai are required to submit their applications to the respective Chinese Consulate-General in Kolkata and Mumbai. The consular district of the Chinese Consulate-General in Kolkata covers Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal. The consular district of the Chinese Consulate-General in Mumbai covers Maharashtra and Karnataka.

2. Supporting Documents

C Visa

(1) A letter of guarantee issued by a foreign transport company or an invitation letter issued by a relevant entity in China.

(2) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.
Note:
Non-regular scheduled flight, chartered flight, private plane must get the Aviation Permit before departure.

D Visa
(1) The original and photocopy of the Confirmation Form for Foreigners Permanent Residence Status issued by the Ministry of Public Security of China.
(2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place of destination in China, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company / person).
(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:
Holders of D Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit/entry administrations of public security organs under local people’s governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners’ residence permits.

F Visa
(1) An invitation letter issued by a relevant entity or individual in China. The invitation should contain:
   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
   b. Information on the planned visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting entity or individual, financial source for expenditures)
   c. Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual)
(2) Personal or company’s written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).
(3) For a multiple entry visa application, copies of previous Chinese visas (on one A4 paper) are required.
(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

G Visa
(1) An onward air (train or ship) ticket with confirmed date and seat to the destination country or region.
(2) Personal or company’s written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).
(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

J1 Visa
(1) Visa Notification Letter issued by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China and an official letter issued by the media organization for which the journalist works.
(2) Applicants are required to contact the Press Section of the Chinese Embassy/Consulate General in advance and complete relevant formalities.
We kindly remind you that:

Holders of J1 Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit/entry administrations of public security organs under local people’s governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners’ residence permits.

**J2 Visa**

(1) Visa Notification Letter issued by the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China or other authorized units in China and an official letter issued by the media organization for which the journalist works.

(2) Applicants should contact the press section of the Chinese Embassy/Consulate General in advance and complete the relevant formalities.

**L Visa**

(1) Documents showing the itinerary including air ticket booking record (round trip) and proof of a hotel reservation, etc., or an invitation letter issued by a relevant entity or individual in China. The invitation letter should contain:
   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
   b. Information on the planned visit (arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, etc.)
   c. Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual).

(2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company / person); Certification letter from the working unit of the applicant (with details as follows: name and contact number of the working unit, the applicant’s income statement), or Original copy of recent 6-month bank statement of the applicant.

(3) If applicant repeatedly applies for tourist visa to China, the following information shall be covered in the personal statement: reasons for revisit, the places the applicant plans to visit this time and places he/she visited before.

(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

(5) If the applicants travel in China on a group basis, the invitation letter issued by the travel agency is required.

**M Visa**

(1) Documents on the commercial activity issued by a trade partner in China, or trade fair invitation relevant entity or individual. The invitation letter should contain:
   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
   b. Information on the planned visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting entity or individual, financial source for expenditures)
   c. Information on the inviting entity or individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of the legal representative or the inviting individual).
(2) For application of a multiple entry visa: copy of all previous Chinese visas (on one A-4 sized paper) should be attached.

(3) Personal or company’s written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting / contact company or person).

(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

Q1 Visa
For family reunion, the following documents are required:

(1) An invitation letter issued by a Chinese citizen or a foreign with a Chinese permanent residence permit who lives in China. The invitation letter should contain:
   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
   b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, intended arrival date, place(s) of intended residence, intended duration of residence, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures)
   c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact telephone number, address, official stamp, signature of legal representative or the inviting individual, etc.)

(2) Photocopy of Chinese ID of the inviting individual or foreign passport and permanent residence permit.

(3) Original and photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate, certification of kinship issued by Public Security Bureau or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship of family members between applicant and inviting individual.

“Family members” refers to spouses, parents, sons, daughters, spouses of sons or daughters, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandsons, granddaughters and parents-in-law.

(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

For foster care, the following documents are required:

(1) Foster entrustment notarization issued by Chinese Embassies/Consulates General in foreign countries or Foster Care Power of Attorney notarized and authenticated in the country of residence or in China.

(2) Original and photocopy of the consignor’s passport(s), as well as the original and photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate, certification of kinship issued by Public Security Bureau or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship between parents and children.

(3) A letter of consent on foster care issued by the trustee living in China who has agreed to provide foster care services and a photocopy of the ID of the trustee.

(4) A photocopy of the certificate indicating the permanent residence status abroad of the parent(s) when the child was born, provided that either or both parents of the child are Chinese citizens.

(5) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:
Holdes of Q1 Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit/ entry administrations of public security organs under local people's governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners' residence permits.

Q2 Visa

(1) An invitation letter issued by a Chinese citizen or a foreign citizen with a Chinese permanent residence permit who lives in China. The invitation letter should contain:
   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
   b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures)
   c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact number, address, signature etc.)

(2) Photocopy of Chinese ID or foreign passport and permanent residence permit of the inviting individual.

(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

R Visa

(1) The applicant should submit relevant certification in accordance with relevant regulations, and meet the relevant requirements of the competent authorities of the Chinese government on high-level talents and individual personnel with special skills urgently needed by China.

(2) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

S1 Visa

(1) An invitation letter from the inviting individual (a foreigner who stays or resides in China for work or studies) which contains:
   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
   b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place of intended residence, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures, etc.)
   c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact telephone number, address, signature, etc.)

(2) A photocopy of the inviting individual’s passport and residence permit.

(3) Original and photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate, certification of kinship issued by Public Security Bureau or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship of immediate family members between applicants and inviting individual.

“Immediate family members” refers to spouses, parents, sons or daughters under the age of 18, parents-in-law.

(4) For private affairs, documentation identifying the nature of the private affairs such as marriage, inheritance, adoption, etc. should be provided as required by the consular officer.

(5) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting person).
(6) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

Holders of S1 Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit/entry administrations of public security organs under local people’s governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners’ residence permits.

S2-Visa

For visiting family members for a short period, the following documents are required:

(1) An invitation letter issued by the inviting individual (a foreigner who stays or resides in China for work or studies) which contains:
   a. Information on the applicant (full name, gender, date of birth, etc.)
   b. Information on the visit (purpose of visit, arrival and departure dates, place(s) to be visited, relations between the applicant and the inviting individual, financial source for expenditures, etc.)
   c. Information on the inviting individual (name, contact telephone number, address, signature, etc.)

(2) A photocopy of the inviting individual’s (a foreigner who stays or lives in China for work or studies) passport and residence permit

(3) Photocopy of certification (marriage certificate, birth certificate or notarized certification of kinship) showing the relationship of family members between the applicant and the inviting individual.

“Family members” refers to spouses, parents, sons, daughters, spouses of sons or daughters, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandsons, granddaughters and parents-in-law.

(4) For private affairs, documentation identifying the nature of the private affairs such as marriage, inheritance, adoption, should be provided as required by the consular officer.

X1-Visa

(1) Original and photocopy of the Admission Letter issued by a school or other entities in China.

(2) Original and photocopy of “Visa Application for Study in China” (Form JW201 or Form JW202).

(3) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the school or entity of admission).

(4) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

Holders of X1 Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit/entry administrations of public security organs under local people’s governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners’ residence permits.

X2-Visa

(1) Original and photocopy of Admission Notice issued by a school or other entities in China.
Instructions for Chinese Visa Application

(2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the school or entity of admission).

(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy or Consulate-General.

Z-Visa

(1) One of the following documents:
   a. Foreigners Employment Permit of the People’s Republic of China issued by Chinese government authorities for Human Resources and Social Security, as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities.
   b. Permit for Foreign Experts Working in China issued by the State Bureau of Foreign Experts as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities.
   c. Registration Certificate of Resident Representative Offices of enterprises of foreign countries(regions) issued by Chinese authorities of industrial and commercial administration, as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities as well as Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Chinese entities.
   d. An approval document for commercial performances issued by the Chinese government authorities for cultural affairs or Invitation Letter of Duly Authorized Entity or Confirmation Letter of Invitation issued by relevant Foreign Affairs Office of provincial governments of China.
   e. Letter of Invitation to Foreigners for Offshore Petroleum Operations in China issued by China National Offshore Oil Corporation;

(2) Personal written statement (covering letter with details as follows: place to visit, name, address and contact number of the inviting/ contact company or person).

(3) Other documents required by the Chinese Embassy and Consulate-General.

We kindly remind you that:

Holders of Z Visa shall, within 30 days from the date of their entry, apply to the exit/ entry administrations of public security organs under local people’s governments at or above the county level in the proposed places of residence for foreigners’ residence permits.

3. Special Reminder

(1) The invitation letter may be in the form of fax, photocopy or computer printout, but the consular officer may require the applicant to submit the original of the invitation letter.

(2) If necessary, the consular officer may require the applicant to provide other documents or supplementary materials, or require an interview with the applicant.

(3) The consular officer will decide on whether or not to issue the visa and on its validity, duration of stay and number of entries in light of specific conditions of the applicant.
## FLIGHTS BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA

### Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROUTING</th>
<th>FLIGHT NO.</th>
<th>DEPARTURE TIME</th>
<th>ARRIVAL TIME</th>
<th>FLIGHT DATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Delhi-Guangzhou</td>
<td>CZ3028</td>
<td>12:45</td>
<td>19:50</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangzhou - NewDelhi</td>
<td>CZ3027</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Delhi-Guangzhou</td>
<td>CZ360</td>
<td>23:40</td>
<td>6:50+1</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangzhou - NewDelhi</td>
<td>CZ359</td>
<td>18:50</td>
<td>22:30</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Schedule of China Southern Airlines Flights (Summer Season)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROUTING</th>
<th>FLIGHT NO.</th>
<th>DEPARTURE TIME</th>
<th>ARRIVAL TIME</th>
<th>FLIGHT DATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Delhi-Guangzhou</td>
<td>CZ3028</td>
<td>11:50</td>
<td>19:30</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangzhou - NewDelhi</td>
<td>CZ3027</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td>11:50</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Delhi-Guangzhou</td>
<td>CZ360</td>
<td>23:10</td>
<td>6:50+1</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guangzhou - NewDelhi</td>
<td>CZ359</td>
<td>18:50</td>
<td>22:10</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### China Eastern Time Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROUTING</th>
<th>Flight Number</th>
<th>Dep.</th>
<th>Arr.</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Aircraft</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delhi-Shanghai(Pudong)</td>
<td>MU564</td>
<td>0230</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Airbus 330-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai Pudong: Terminal-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai(Pudong)-Delhi</td>
<td>Flight Number</td>
<td>Dep</td>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MU563</td>
<td>2110</td>
<td>0125+1</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Airbus 330-200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai Pudong: Terminal-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolkata-Kunming</td>
<td>Flight Number</td>
<td>Dep</td>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MU556</td>
<td>0035</td>
<td>0510</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Boeing 737</td>
<td>Delhi IGI: Terminal-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kolkata NSCBI: Terminal-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kunming-Kolkata</td>
<td>Flight Number</td>
<td>Dep</td>
<td>Arr</td>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MU555</td>
<td>2355</td>
<td>2345</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Boeing 737</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Schedule of Air China Flights Between India and China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROUTING</th>
<th>FLIGHT NO.</th>
<th>DEPARTURE TIME</th>
<th>ARRIVAL TIME</th>
<th>FLIGHT DATES (JUL-AUG)</th>
<th>FLIGHT DATES (SEP-DEC)</th>
<th>FLIGHT DATES (JAN-MAR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEL-PEK</td>
<td>CA948</td>
<td>0310</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>TUE/THUR/SUN</td>
<td>TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN</td>
<td>TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEK-DEL</td>
<td>CA947</td>
<td>2040</td>
<td>0140+1</td>
<td>MON/WED/SAT</td>
<td>MON/WED/FRI/SAT</td>
<td>MON/WED/FRI/SAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOM-SHA</td>
<td>CA430</td>
<td>0150</td>
<td>1325</td>
<td>MON/TUE/THUR/SAT</td>
<td>MON/TUE/THUR/SAT (NOV-DEC) MON/TUE/SAT</td>
<td>MON/THUR/SAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHA-BOM</td>
<td>CA 429</td>
<td>1650</td>
<td>0050+1</td>
<td>MON/WED/FRI/SUN</td>
<td>MON/WED/FRI/SUN (NOV-DEC WED/FRI/SUN)</td>
<td>WED/FRI/SUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOM-PEK</td>
<td>CA 890</td>
<td>0230</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>MON/WED/FRI/SUN</td>
<td>MON/WED/FRI/SUN</td>
<td>MON/WED/FRI/SUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEK-BOM</td>
<td>CA 889</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>0100+1</td>
<td>TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN</td>
<td>TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN</td>
<td>TUE/THUR/SAT/SUN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Address and Contact Numbers of Chinese Airlines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Airlines</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Contact No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air China</td>
<td>Ground Floor, E-9 Connaught House, Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001</td>
<td>Tel: 011-43508888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 011-43508899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unit No. 9/2, Queen’s Road, Bangalore 560001</td>
<td>Tel: 080-43587900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 080-43587999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ground Floor, C&amp;B Square, 127 Andheri-Kurla Road, Andheri (east), Mumbai 400069</td>
<td>Tel: 022-6175555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 022-6175566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Eastern Airlines</td>
<td>Thapar House, 124, Janpath, New Delhi 110001</td>
<td>Tel: 011-43513166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 011-43513155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>228A, Land Mark Building, A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata 700020</td>
<td>Tel: 033-40448887/88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 033-22875173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Southern Airlines</td>
<td>118, New Delhi House, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110001</td>
<td>Tel: 011-43596075/77/78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 011-23737453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathy Pacific</td>
<td>G123, Tolstoy House, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi</td>
<td>Tel: 011-23321286/3332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fax: 011-23721550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Colorful Yunnan
An Ideal Tourist Destination

In order to promote Silk Road Tourism and celebrate “Visit China Year in India 2016,” China National Tourist Office (CNTO), New Delhi and Delhi Office of Shandong Airlines co-organized a familiarization trip to Yunnan province from 20th to 25th March, 2016. More than 30 travel agents from Travel Agents Federation of India (TAIFI)-Northern India were invited for this trip and visited the top three tourist cities of Kunming, Dali and Lijiang in Yunnan Province. The landscapes and unique cultures of ethnic minority groups in Yunnan. We even don’t want to leave for home.” During the trip, all the guests acclaimed the service of the tour guides and coach drivers in Yunnan Province. The expressway quality, hotel room service, taste of local food, etc., gave them lasting impression. They also put forward some suggestions about the hotel room service and food arrangement for receiving the Indian tourists.

Tourism Development Committee in each city and the Pro vincial Tourism Development Committee organized local tourism presentations for the Indian guests. The local tour operators and travel agents in Yunnan Province were also invited for business communication with their Indian counterparts.

Mr. Vijay K. Gupta, Chairman of TAIFI-North India said, “The trip is very short, but very impressive. All the delegation members are extremely amazed by the fantastic natural Yunnan Provincial Tourism Development Committee attached great importance to the trip and made very considerate preparations, thus helping make this trip very successful. Colorful Yunnan boasts of various tourism resources and is closely linked with India by direct flights between Kunming and Kolkata, also between Kunming and Delhi. The perfect combination of captivating landscapes, traditional ethnic customs, long history and wonderful ecological environments make it an ideal destination for Indian travelers.

中国驻新德里旅游办事处
China National Tourist Office, New Delhi
Email: info@cnto.org.in, Web: www.cnto.org.in
Qingdao, the sister city of Hyderabad