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CHINA PICTORIAL

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The Palace Museum Gatekeeper Say No to Protectionism The Exhibition of All Time



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by Yao Dawei/Xinhua

Choosing Cooperation

March 19, Beijing: Chinese President Xi Jinping meets with visiting U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson at the Great Hall of the People. During the talk, President Xi Jinping called for improved high-level exchanges and careful handling of sensitive issues between China and the United States, while stressing that cooperation is the only correct choice for both countries. Xi also extended an invitation for President Trump to visit China.

Tillerson said President Trump places a “very high value on the communications that have already occurred” between the two presidents and looks forward to “better understanding and a future visit.” He agreed that the U.S. side is ready to develop relations with China based on the principles of no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation. It was Tillerson’s first visit to China since he took office in February.



by Mou Yu/Xinhua

Confident in 6.5 Percent Growth

Cangzhou, Hebei Province: Robots work on the production line of a Hyundai welding workshop. On March 5, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang delivered the *Report on the Work of the Government* at the Fifth Session of the 12th National People’s Congress. In this report, China set the projected 2017 goal of “GDP growth of around 6.5 percent, or higher if possible in practice,” the lowest target in a quarter of a century. The move shows a resolve to value quality over fast growth.

The expected target aligns with both economics and reality, Li said, adding that it will help stabilize market expectations and facilitate the country’s structural adjustments. “An important reason for stressing the need to maintain steady growth is to ensure employment and improve people’s lives,” Premier Li remarked. “Considering our sound economic fundamentals and the capacity they bring to job creation, this target is attainable with hard work.”



Xinhua

Cherry Blossom Campus

March 14, Wuhan, Hubei Province: Tourists enjoy cherry blossoms at Wuhan University. The university opened online ticketing for blossom-watching this year on March 13. Tickets for the next two days sold out on the first day they were offered as well.

Wuhan University, with a history of more than 120 years, is famed as one of the most beautiful universities in China, largely due to its annual Cherry Blossom Festival. The prime blooming season is the week around March 20. The first cherry trees on campus were introduced from Japan. Over the time, more cherry trees were introduced through other channels and replenished, so the number of trees has increased to more than 1,000, with four botanical species and more than a dozen subspecies.



by Xu Yu/Xinhua

Clean Energy in China

March 15, Changxing County, Zhejiang Province: Eleven wind turbines of the Huadian Hongshan Wind Power Plant have officially been put into operation and hooked up to the local power grid. As the largest low-speed wind power plant in northern Zhejiang Province, the power plant eliminates 40 kilotons of standard coal burning and cuts emissions of smoke, carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide by 7,000 tons, 154 kilotons and 6,000 tons respectively every year. In fact, China's coal consumption has dropped for three consecutive years. In 2016, coal accounted for 62 percent of total energy consumption, the lowest level since 1990, a sign of progress for the broader effort to develop the non-fossil fuel sector.

As pledged in the Paris Agreement of the United Nations climate talks, China will reduce its emissions per unit of GDP by 60 to 65 percent from 2005 levels and increase its percentage of non-fossil fuel energy consumption to approximately 20 percent.

Comment

Civil Steps

Text by Xue Jun

March 15, 2017 was a historic day for China as the *General Provisions of the Civil Law* was passed at the National People's Congress, a major step towards a comprehensive civil code. Per the official compilation plan, the project will be completed by around 2020.

Since the modern transition of Chinese law, China has mainly modeled its jurisprudence on the civil laws of Europe. Most countries that have adopted European continental law have a complete civil code.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, many attempts have been made to compile such a civil code, but they all failed due to the constantly transforming socio-economic system. As an alternative, China has issued a series of civil laws for particular situations including *General Rules of the Civil Law* (1986), *Contract Law* (1999), *Property Law* (2007), and *Tort Liability Law* (2009).

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 2012, China has strengthened its legislation efforts, with the compilation of a civil code as the cornerstone. The *General Provisions of the Civil Law* was eventually formulated after three years of great endeavors and support from Chinese people from all walks of life.

A civil code serves as a basic regulation of civil life, stipulating the civil rights enjoyed by all citizens and adjusting citizens' major legal obligations from the cradle to the grave.

The general provisions of the civil code serve as a pillar, outlining the basics and value guidance of the civil law. The newly-established *General Provisions of the Civil Law* summarizes China's 30-plus years of experience in legislation and judiciary and creates a framework to respond




March 23, 2017: A staff member of the intermediate people's court in Tongling City, Anhui Province, explains his work to students as part of the campaign to disseminate knowledge of the legal system. CFP

to new demands and emerging issues.

As China moves forward, the public has paid greater attention to environmental issues. The general provisions include "green rules" concerning resource conservation and environmental protection. As the country has embraced the internet era, the government has placed more emphasis on the protection of personal information. Regulations in the general provisions even govern new types of property such as online virtual assets and data information. The general provisions also touch on topics such as an adult guardian system to better care for the growing elderly demographic.

Overall, the general provisions highlight the latest trends in technological prog-

ress as well as practical issues demanding public attention.

An important component of a nation's legal system, a civil code is an essential standard reflecting the maturity of governance by law. China is promoting the rule of law, particularly in civil life, along with the acceleration of the compilation of the civil code. Not only are ordinary people's lives better protected by law, civil decisions have now been backed by more solid legal ground. The civil code will play a positive role in developing and improving the country's market-oriented economic system as well as protecting the civil rights and interests of all stakeholders, including foreigners. 

The author is a professor at the Law School of Peking University.

Buzzwords

全域旅游 All-for-One Tourism

Edited by Li Zhuoxi

This term refers to coordinating a region's tourism development to ensure that social and economic benefits are spread to every local resident by optimizing regional resources, integrating local industries and organizing joint efforts among communities to break the limitations of industries, departments and districts. Such a model has already facilitated impressive results in several areas, especially in macro-elements such as the acceleration of new-type industrialization, urbanization, informatization and agricultural modernization as well as the integration of tourism, ecology, culture, and sports industries.

In his *Report on the Work of the Government* on March 5, 2017, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang called for efforts to improve tourism facilities and services and endeavors to

create a boom in rural, leisure and all-for-one tourism. That marked the first time the term was seen in a Chinese government work report.


In 2016, China earned some 4.69 trillion yuan from tourism, a year-on-year growth of 13.6 percent. Total tourist volume surpassed 4.4 billion. As calculated by the UN World Tourism Organization, tourism accounted for 11 percent of China's national economy and 10.26 percent of its employment in 2016. Today, tourism has become a strategic pillar industry of the country's national economy and showed encouraging power in poverty alleviation.

The preliminary stage of tourism development in China featured the establishment of scenic spots, tourist attractions, restaurants and hotels. Today, however, the country



From scenic-spot travel to "all-for-one tourism," greater efforts must be made to meet the needs of tourists who want new experiences as well as tourism management, travel products, facilities, and services. CFP

has entered a new era of domestic tourism thanks to convenient transportation infrastructure and the ubiquity of private automobiles. Furthermore, many modern tourists behave more like temporary residents than come-and-go visi-

tors. The old mode of scenic-spot travel no longer feeds the demands of modern high-end tourism. The mention of all-for-one tourism in the government work report will play an important role in guiding the progress of tourism in China. 

居住属性 Nature of Housing

Edited by Li Zhuoxi

On March 5, 2017, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang stated that "we need to be clear that housing is for people to live in" in his *Report on the Work of the Government*. The direction of real estate market development was clarified at the Central Economic Work Conference held at the end of 2016, with a focus on accelerating its development towards stable and sound growth. Never in history had such a pointed expression been written in a Chinese government work report.

In 2016, the real estate boom calmed thanks to the government's strict regulatory policies. However, as stated in the government work report, at present, "there is still excess supply in the real estate markets of third- and fourth-tier cities." The government will support both local and new residents in buying homes for personal use.


"We need to be clear that housing is for people to live in, and local governments should take primary responsibility in this respect. We should move faster to establish robust, long-term mechanisms to promote the steady and sound development of the real estate sector and build a better housing system that gives equal weight to buying and renting, with multiple levels of demand being met primarily by the market, and basic housing support provided by the government," continued Premier Li.

By nature, housing is both accommodation and investment. Nevertheless, such an investment is by no means above regulation. Priority should be placed on residence over dividends. Investment prior to the residential function or that hinders the practice of this function will be considered opportunistic speculation.



In 2016, China's real estate market set a record for annual turnover. On October 1, local governments across the country began intensively regulating the market, which stabilized housing prices during the last quarter of 2016. CFP

It is also mentioned in the government work report that "several dozen million people still live in rundown areas of cities and towns. We must continue housing renovation in these areas." In 2017, China will renovate another 6 million housing units in these areas, continue to develop public rental housing and other forms of gov-

ernment-subsidized housing, base policies on local circumstances and use a variety of means to increase monetary compensation for those affected by construction, as well as improving local infrastructure and public services. All of these efforts will help more families struggling with housing escape rundown areas. 



Beijing: A Breath of Fresh Air

Text and photographs by Nick Lanigan

Beijing, the sprawling capital of China, is famous worldwide for many things. It has an incredible history stretching back thousands of years, it's the beating heart of a culture that has fascinated the outside world for generations, and, of course, it's the modern-day administrative and political center of the world's second-largest economy. But one thing this gigantic metropolis doesn't have a reputation for is green outside space. As the city has

expanded and ring road after ring road has encircled the city's 22 million-plus residents, the great outdoors can feel further removed than ever from daily life in Beijing. But if you look hard enough, opportunities to get back to nature can still be found.

Far from being just a quick stop for tourists to cross off their bucket lists, the Great Wall of China is a fascinating treasure of the ancient world, and visiting it also entails getting out of the city and into

the countryside. What's more, to fully appreciate the Wall, you really need to visit more than one of its many sections. With varying degrees of accessibility and in very different conditions, depending on how recently they have been restored, the different sections can feel like entirely different places—and they are, since the Wall stretches more than 8,000 kilometers from Liaoning Province in the east to the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in the west. In some

places, painstaking conservation has restored the Wall to its former glory, and it's easy to imagine the soldiers of centuries past patrolling along the jagged ramparts. Elsewhere, the whole structure has been left untouched, and nature has reclaimed it, with encroaching undergrowth almost swallowing it up in places. A visit to one of the quieter sections of the Great Wall can be an unforgettable trip out of Beijing, and a chance to get out in the open air. It's good exercise, too, since the Wall is very steep in places, undulating according to the natural slopes of the terrain.

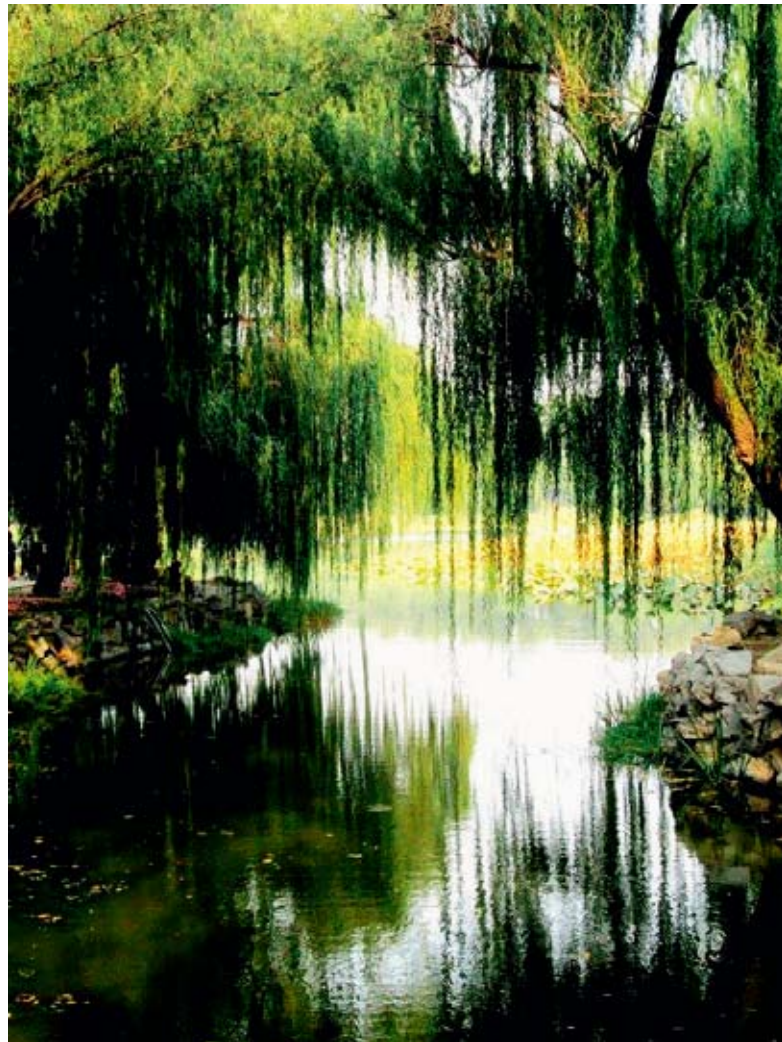
Other options that usually take up a day trip include the districts that are ad-

ministratively classed as Beijing, but are not part of the main city. These are often overlooked, as it's easy to assume that anywhere labeled 'Beijing' must be part of the concrete jungle, but just a short journey out from the city center, it's possible to find yourself right back in the heart of nature. Miyun District in the northeastern suburbs of Beijing, for example, has some amazing scenery and allows you to get out for a walk in the countryside. Here, paths wind between orchards and pine forests, circling farmland and small villages. The terrain can be hilly, but the views are worth it! Another option is the Fragrant Hills, in the northwest of the city; a feature in

every tourist guide book, they are flooded with people every autumn, when the leaves famously turn fiery red. Visit in another season, however, and it's possible to enjoy a much quieter stroll among the trees at the foot of the Western Hills, which are just as impressive all year round. Hidden gems like these are dotted around the periphery of Beijing city center, and all are well worth a visit.

If you don't have the time or energy for a trip out of the city, Beijing's parks can also offer a brief respite from the traffic jams and rushing shoppers. They are dotted around the city's different districts, and each has its own particular character. Yuanmingyuan Park, also known as the Old Summer Palace, features sweeping willow trees and picturesque lakes, home to the resident swans. Then there's the Summer Palace itself—more of an attraction in its own right than just a park, but also beautiful, and dominated by the vast Kunming Lake. If sweeping vistas are what you like, Jingshan Park lies just north of the Forbidden City, offering a panorama of the whole imperial architectural complex. On a clear day, you can see right across the city. Each of these parks acts like an oasis in its respective local area, providing a home for wildlife and an opportunity for people to spend some time re-connecting with nature.

Of course, this is still Beijing, so a visit to a local park doesn't always mean peace and solitude—the crowds can't be escaped that easily—but even a short spell of time outdoors can be what it takes to shake off the city blues. If you have the ability to get out of the city and explore a little further afield, even better. With spring well and truly upon us, why not take the chance to head outdoors and see what Beijing has to offer? You might just find that it surprises you.



Sweeping willow trees frame the lakes of Yuanmingyuan Park, or the Old Summer Palace.



The Great Wall is one of China's most recognizable landmarks.



Miyun District, in northeastern Beijing, can make tourists feel as though they are worlds away from the city center.



On a clear day, the view across the Forbidden City from Jingshan Park is spectacular.



Beijing's parks can provide an opportunity to get away from the city's traffic and noise.



Protectionism Is Like Locking Oneself Up In a Dark Room

Text by Qiao Zhenqi

On March 5, 2017, the Fifth Session of the 12th National People's Congress (NPC) opened at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

In the government work report delivered at the meeting, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang pointed out that the world economy would continue to experience sluggish growth, and that instability and uncertainty are growing significantly amid an exacerbating tendency toward protectionism and the mood of anti-globalization. There is also an increased possibility that such conservative mentality in general and trade policies in particular of major economies could create spillover effects.

Given the circumstances, the Chinese government has made clear its standpoint in coping with the global economic situation, both at present and in the near future.

Premier Li pointed out that economic globalization meets the fundamental interests of all countries, and that China will unswervingly promote global economic cooperation, safeguard the key role of multilateral trade mechanisms, and actively participate in multilateral trade negotiations.

As the largest comprehensive harbor in northern China, Tianjin Port has 173 berths, of which 119 are capable of accommodating vessels of 10,000 tons or larger. The port is an important hub on the routes linking Northeast Asia and Central and West Asia. Xinhua



On November 10, 2001, the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) approved China's entry into the WTO. The following day, Shi Guangsheng, then Chinese minister of foreign trade and economic cooperation, signed the *Protocol on the Accession of the People's Republic of China*. On December 11, China officially became the 143rd member of the WTO. Xinhua

“Black Swan” Events

When talking about international trade, “black swan events” became a frequently-mentioned term among participants at the annual sessions of the NPC and the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), collectively known as the “Two Sessions.” Many NPC deputies and CPPCC members expressed their concerns about the drop in global trade arising from anti-globalization and protectionism. The global political landscape is undergoing tremendous changes. Events like Brexit, general elections occurring in major European countries, the Trump administration taking office, and the pending presidential election of the Republic of Korea (ROK) are expected to cause serious policy changes, thus exacerbating trade protectionism globally.

“Brexit, Trump's election, and the rise of far-right parties in Europe all testify to the popularity of extreme nationalism,” notes Yin Zhongqing, vice chairman of the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee of the 12th NPC. “It is increasingly obvious that the economic policies of some major economies are shifting towards anti-globalization.”



The WTO's latest World Trade Outlook Indicator has downgraded its forecast for global trade growth to 1.8-3.1 percent in 2017, indicating that world trade is unlikely to rebound amidst increasing uncertainties. Xinhua

His remarks have been evidenced by recent statistics. A report released by the World Trade Organization (WTO) in June 2016 shows that G20 economies enacted a total of 145 trade restrictive measures from October 2015 to May 2016, averaging at over 20 per month, the highest level since the WTO began to monitor trade restrictive measures worldwide in 2009.

It is evident that against the backdrop of sluggish economic growth, methods such as implementing trade protectionism, erecting trade barriers and manipulating trade on the pretext of anti-dumping have become primary means for some countries to grab

a larger share of the international market. China has fallen victim to a slew of anti-globalization practices by a number of its trading partners. Statistics from the Chinese Ministry of Commerce indicate that China encountered 119 trade remedy investigations, launched by 27 countries and regions, in 2016, involving a total of US\$14.34 billion. Compared to the previous year, the number of investigation cases and the amount involved increased 36.8 percent and 76 percent, respectively.

“Trade protectionism policies and measures, direct or indirect, impede fair competition in the international market,” asserts Zong

Qinghou, an NPC deputy and chairman of Hangzhou-based Wahaha Group Co., Ltd. He suggested the government actively utilize international trade rules and put forward proper foreign trade measures to safeguard China’s lawful rights and interests, and to seek common development based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Broadening Modes of China-U.S. Trade

This year marks the 38th anniversary of the establishment of China-U.S. diplomatic relations. Economic and trade relations between the two countries have witnessed substantial progress over the past decades, generating concrete benefits for both sides.

On average, U.S. cargo exports to China grew by 11 percent annually over the past decade. Outside North America, China is the fastest-growing export market for the U.S. From 2001 to 2016, U.S. service exports to China increased fifteen-fold, and its surplus in trade of services multiplied by 29. Statistics from the U.S.-China Business Council show that bilateral trade has helped create 2.6 million jobs in the U.S.

The U.S. has also earned tremendous benefits from bilateral investments. By the end of 2016, Chinese enterprises had accumulated non-financial direct investments of nearly US\$50 billion in 44 U.S. states, creating nearly 100,000 jobs. Besides, U.S. companies have gained huge profits by investing in China. A survey report on China’s business environment released by the U.S.-China Business Council in October 2016 shows that 90 percent of U.S. enterprises in China have been running with profits.

However, the U.S. government neglects the mutually beneficial connotations of China-U.S. trade. It over-emphasizes China’s trade surplus, turning a blind eye to the structure of Chinese exports to the U.S. and China’s demands for hi-tech imports. Fu Ying, spokesperson of the NPC annual session, stressed at a press conference that China hopes to solve its trade imbalance with the U.S. through broadening modes of trade.

The U.S. has maintained strict restrictions on the categories of its exports to China. The fact that some American politicians still regard China as a competitor rather than a partner has made exports of some hi-tech products to China impossible.

Promoting China-EU Multifaceted Cooperation

On February 28, 2017, the European Commission (EC) decided to impose anti-dumping duties ranging from 65.1 percent to 73.7 percent on Chinese steel plates for a five-year period. Of the

41 trade restrictive measures on steel products, 18 were targeted at Chinese exports. The EC continues to use the ‘analogue country method’ in its investigations into Chinese products, which considerably harms the legitimate rights of Chinese companies.

In 2001, China was admitted into the WTO. According to Article 15 of the *Protocol on the Accession of the People’s Republic of China*, the importing WTO member may use a methodology not based on a strict comparison of domestic prices or costs in China if the producers under investigation cannot clearly show that market economy conditions prevail with regard to the manufacture, production and sale of that product. This methodology is referred to as the ‘analogue country method.’ The regulation is intended to allow investigating nations to choose to use data from a country at a similar development level to determine price comparability of products from China. The Protocol also stipulates that the ‘analogue country method’ should only be applicable for a 15-year transition period and would expire with regard to China in December 2016. China has fulfilled its obligations to the WTO, but its efforts have not been rewarded. Till today, many countries have yet to fulfill their commitment to acknowledge China’s market economy status.

China’s Ministry of Commerce points out that the difficulties faced by the steel industry are primarily attributed to the sluggish world economic recovery and declining demand. So, it is groundless that the European Union (EU) blamed China’s exported steel products, and trade restrictive measures cannot help the EU address the challenges imposed on its steel sector.

“Some countries simply blame their domestic problems on globalization,” remarks Kong Xiaoyan, an NPC deputy and director of Tianjin Property Rights Exchange. “Trade represents a significant part of globalization and will definitely be impacted by the mounting anti-globalization trend.”

Chi Fulin, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the China Institute for Reform and Development, said that in view of the complicated situation caused by the fact that several European countries will hold general elections this year, China should accelerate its cooperation with the EU in various fields, especially investment agreement negotiations, the Belt and Road Initiative, and the possibility of establishing free trade areas. “Such issues are not only important to China, but also meet the demands of the EU and will set good examples for the improvement of the global governance structure,” he added. 47



On July 12, 2016, the 17th China Textile and Apparel Trade Show kicked off in New York City, with the aim of providing a platform for Chinese and foreign textile enterprises to communicate with each other and boost the development of the textile and apparel industries in China and across the world. Xinhua

Win-win or Multi-win Cooperation: A Major Trend of the Development of World Civilization

NPC Deputies and CPPCC Members Talk about China-U.S. and China-Europe Trade

Reported by Qiao Zhenqi and Yin Xing

“COOPERATION IS THE MAJOR TREND”

Fu Ying, *spokesperson of the 5th Session of the 12th NPC*

Cooperation is still the major trend of China-U.S. relations. Since some U.S. senators have expressed great concerns about the widening China-U.S. trade deficit, we have made some analyses and discussed with them. So, no matter what, we should solve problems through further expanding the trade volume.



“BE CONFIDENT ABOUT CHINA-U.S. RELATIONS”

Gao Hucheng, *a member of the CPPCC National Committee and deputy director of the CPPCC Subcommittee for Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Compatriots and Overseas Chinese*

In 2016, the total trade volume between China and the U.S. exceeded US\$510 billion, not including transit trade. Currently, U.S. investment in China has added up to US\$87 billion, while Chinese investment in the U.S. has grown so vigorously in recent years that it has surpassed US\$50 billion. The two countries are seeing substantial progress, especially in the fields of people-to-people exchanges, the service trade, shipping, tourism and overseas education. In addition, the two countries have streamlined their visa processes. A plane takes off to cross the Pacific Ocean every 17 minutes. Thus, I would bet that a trade war is not a wise option for either China or the U.S. China doesn't want a trade war, so I hope the U.S. government, entrepreneurs and people of insight will think it over carefully. Over the past 38 years, since China and the U.S. officially established diplomatic relations, the two countries have overcome many obstacles and have never stopped moving forwards in developing their relations. So, we should be confident about the future of China-U.S. relations.



“ADDRESS DIFFICULTIES IN FOREIGN TRADE BY TRANSFORMING INDUSTRIES”

Yin Zhongqing, *a member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice-chairperson of the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee of the 12th NPC*

China's foreign trade is closely related to the overall international situation, as well as the policies of the Trump administration. China became a member of the WTO in 2001. According to Article 15 of the *Protocol on the Accession of the People's Republic of China*, the anti-dumping investigation into China's exports can use “methodology that is not based on a strict comparison with domestic prices or costs in China.” Also according to this article, “the provisions shall expire 15 years after the date of accession,” which means December 2016. However, China has yet to be recognized as a market economy by some countries, a manifestation of severe protectionism in global trade. Though the uncertainty confronting China's foreign trade in 2017 will be unprecedented, development in recent years has shown that China's foreign trade is dominated by its own structure. The major problem facing China's foreign trade at present is that the transformation of China's industries is not yet finished, and there is a lot of work to be done.



“CHINA IS NOT AFRAID OF A TRADE WAR”

Zhou Hanmin, *a member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai CPPCC Committee*

Globalization is a very strong tendency that has continued very well since the end of World War II. That is why the IMF, the World Bank and the WTO have all played very important roles in promoting global economic development. Of course, on one hand, we can identify many positive aspects of globalization. On the other hand, we do recognize that globalization has its own shortcomings. The shortcomings should be overcome as it develops. There is no other possible scenario.



The China-EU and China-U.S. bilateral trading partnerships have benefited all parties involved very well. For instance, China is the world's largest manufacturer, and that is why we have exported so many different goods needed by people in the U.S. and the EU. Conversely, we have imported a tremendous amount of goods and services from both the U.S. and the EU. Some countries try to emphasize the deficit on their own side. However, they focus only on the trade of goods; if you take trade of services as another example, the story is quite different, because the deficit is on the Chinese side, not on the EU or the U.S.

The WTO, as well as its predecessor the GATT, has played a key role in solving quite a lot of problems as world trade has developed. That is why the world is still in order. Therefore, any movement towards what we call anti-globalization, or counter-globalization, will not be followed or supported by China. On the contrary, China will still strongly support the idea of globalization, with its major principles like national treatment, non-discriminative treatment, opening up the market, and so on and so forth.

However, China is not afraid of a trade war. As far as a trade war is concerned, it will jeopardize every country in the world, including the country or the country group that initiates that kind of trade war. However, there are no circumstances under which China will involve itself in a so-called trade war. We will do our utmost to avoid any such encounters. The only way to solve problems is to talk, to discuss, to negotiate and to compromise.

“INTERNATIONAL TRADE IS A WIN-WIN RATHER THAN A WIN-LOSE SITUATION”

Ke Bingsheng, *a member of the CPPCC National Committee and president of China Agricultural University*

Free trade enables every country to make best use of its resources and to take advantage of its competitive strengths. For China, we cannot discount trade, because looking at China as part of the bigger picture, we lack land resources and water. For example, soybean imports play a very important role for China. Some people have argued that we have imported a lot



of soybeans, but we have a big supply of maize and corn. Why do we not decrease our corn production and instead increase our soybean production? That is not a political decision, and cannot be decided by the government. Decisions and adjustments of this kind are made by farmers themselves. I think the income factor is very important. I think it is a pattern of international trade. Each country produces according to its own competitive advantages. Now, internationally, we can see a win-win rather than a win-lose situation.

“PROMOTE EXPORTS OF HIGH-END PRODUCTS”

Zhou Guohui, *an NPC deputy and director of the Science and Technology Department of Zhejiang Province*

According to the current situation, trade protectionism will probably affect China's exports for a long time. Since the international environment is uncertain, we have to change by adjusting our trade structure and reforming related export rules. In recent years, exports of high-end products have increased in Zhejiang Province, but this is still not enough. The majority of them are still low- and middle-end products. Thus, we have to further improve the technological and cultural content of our exports.



“THE ANTI-GLOBALIZATION TREND WILL INFLUENCE GLOBAL TRADE”

Kong Xiaoyan, *an NPC deputy and director of the Tianjin Property Rights Exchange*

Brexit and Trump's election are two of the major outcomes of anti-globalization, an increasingly popular trend. Some countries have blindly blamed globalization for their domestic problems. An important part of globalization is trade. As a result, global trade will suffer in one way or another from this trend, meaning that China's foreign trade will definitely encounter more problems.



“PROTECTIONISM HAS NO FUTURE”

Li Ruogu, *a member of the CPPCC National Committee and former president of the Export-Import Bank of China*

I think it is very hard to predict that protectionism has a future. I think the world economy has been globalized. It is difficult to go back on that, but we are certainly facing some difficulties at this moment. We will face some setbacks. But eventually, I think that international trade and economic cooperation cannot be stopped. Globalization is the future of world economic development. So, based on very general comments of this kind, I think that trade between China and the United States, Europe or other countries and regions may experience some decline or difficulties. But in the future, I think that as the economy develops and Europe overcomes the influence of its financial crisis, global trade, as well as China's trade with Europe and America, will have a brighter future.



“TRADE PROTECTIONISM WILL IMPEDE THE PROGRESS OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION”

Jia Kang, *a member of the CPPCC National Committee and a renowned economist*

Trade relations between China, the U.S. and Europe are the most important partnerships in the world. China is a developing country, whereas the U.S. and the EU are developed economies. But these multilateral relations benefit each other, and are carried out according to “comparative advantage.” Certainly, there are some competitions and conflicts. But win-win situations are the norm. Not only China, but also the U.S. and Europe can gain from this kind of “inclusive growth,” while other economies can be driven to develop.



Therefore, we need to pay attention to the trend of protectionism. Trade protectionism will hinder the development of human society and impede the progress of human civilization. It is very interesting that developed economies, which previously appealed for greater openness, now tend to promote protectionism. I think this turn is unreasonable. All parties should recognize that movement towards win-win cooperation is the primary direction of world development. And more negotiations and deeper cooperation are the only way to overcome the present difficulties.

“A TRADE WAR WOULD HURT BOTH”

Chi Fulin, *a member of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the Hainan-based China Institute for Reform and Development*

Since the Trump administration promised “America First” and trade protectionism sprang up worldwide, a trade war between China and the U.S. has seemed unavoidable to some extent. However, it will hurt us both. For example, President Trump has declared he will impose 45-percent tariffs on imports from China, which would not be good for the U.S. either. Thus, it is likely that the U.S. will decide against it eventually.



This year, many European countries will hold national elections, which will increase complications and uncertainties for global trade. In such circumstances, China should strengthen its cooperation with the EU, especially in investment agreement negotiations, the Belt and Road Initiative and discussions on the feasibility of a China-EU free trade zone, which are not only important for the EU and China, but also for improving the structure of global governance.

“CHINA SHOULD ACTIVELY SAFEGUARD ITS RIGHTS IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY”

Zong Qinghou, *an NPC deputy and chairman of Wahaha Group*

The recovery of the world economy largely relies on China, not vice versa. So, no country has the ability to impose economic sanctions on China, nor would they dare to. On one hand, we should resolutely implement our policy of opening up and unswervingly support globalization; on the other hand, China should safeguard its own legitimate rights and seek joint development through global trade rules and countermeasures on foreign trade under the principle of equality and mutual benefit.



Chinese Solutions to the Sluggish World Economy

Text by Mei Xinyu

The world economy and global trade will both maintain sluggish growth, at least for the foreseeable future.

The factors that fueled high global economic and trade growth from the 1990s to 2010, especially the first decade of the 21st Century, have disappeared and are unlikely to recover soon.

Why were the world economy and global trade able to see rapid growth in the first ten years of the century? On the one hand, the decade represented a 'boom' period in a long economic cycle; on the other hand, the following specific factors worked

together to make the period of euphoria possible:

Technological innovations in realms like IT sprung up and quickly spread across the globe;

The market economy system was widely adopted by almost all economies around the world, and the majority of transitional economies entered a track of economic recovery and growth after surviving a painful decade of transition;

The multilateral trade mechanism and rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO) operated smoothly;



July 22, 2016: Chinese Premier Li Keqiang, World Bank President Jim Yong Kim, International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director Christine Lagarde, World Trade Organization (WTO) Director-General Roberto Azevedo, International Labor Organization (ILO) Director-General Guy Ryder, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Secretary-General Angel Gurría, and Financial Stability Board (FSB) Chairman Mark Carney pose for a photo before attending the "1+6" Roundtable in Beijing. by Yao Dawei/Xinhua



February 5, 2017: A container filled with wheat from Kazakhstan is unloaded at a logistics terminal jointly built by China and Kazakhstan in Lianyungang City, eastern China's Jiangsu Province. CFP



September 20, 2015: The light rail that China Railway Group Ltd. constructed in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, is officially put into operation. It is the first of its kind on the entire African continent. Xinhua

The comparatively loose monetary policies adopted by major Western central banks, especially the U.S. Federal Reserve, created sufficient liquidity for other economies, directly and indirectly, which consequently supported their economic and trade growth;

Western countries—especially the world’s largest buyer, the United States—kept their markets wide open, thus boosting other economies’ export-oriented growth.

However, the aforementioned favorable conditions are now vanishing. The global economy entered a phase of recession after the outbreak of the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis in 2008. Many believe it will take a relatively long time for the world economy to usher in another round of prosperity, given that the factors backing the worldwide economic boom in the first decade of the century have either faded away or begun reversing.

The world won’t see a new technological revolution that can bolster significant economic rebound in the short run;

The stimulating effects of the spread of the market economy system are vanishing;

The loose monetary policies of major Western central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve, have already come to an end as their negative side effects became worse and worse. It is only a matter of time before they tighten their monetary policies, which are then expected to remain tightened for a certain period of time;

Trade protectionism and anti-globalization have begun to spring up. Under the Trump administration, the global trade system is expected to enter an era of chaos and turbulence.

Facing such a situation, in what ways will China continue to shoulder even greater international responsibilities? First, it should properly address its own challenges and maintain healthy, steady economic and social progress, thus setting a good example for other countries on the planet: If a country wants to continuously make contributions to the world, it must develop well by itself and then help others.

Over the past decades, China’s rapid economic development has obviously improved the well-being of people all around the world and facilitated global governance. Chinese-made products have played a crucial role in ensuring that the United States has



January 6, 2015: A Chinese company displays its motion sensor for bicycles, which can transmit data synchronously via Bluetooth, at the Consumer Electronics Show (CES) in Las Vegas. Xinhua

maintained an “inflation-free economic growth” since the 1990s, and made even greater contributions to improving the livelihoods of people in developing countries.

Meanwhile, through promoting industrialization and developing an export-oriented economy, China has become the world’s largest manufacturer and exporter. Its individual import growth has been two times faster than the global average. Through goods and services trade and outbound investment, China has helped many countries and regions accelerate their economic and social development.

On average, China contributed 14.2 percent of world economic growth during the 10th and 11th Five-Year Plan Periods (2001-2010). In the 12th Five-Year Plan Period (2011-2015), if calculated at 2010 U.S. dollar constant prices, China contributed 30.5 percent of world economic growth, a share bigger than that of any other country. In 2016, China remained the biggest contributor to world economic growth, with a share of 33.2 percent. Amid the uncertainties in the global economy, the healthy, stable development of China’s economy is a prerequisite for the healthy, stable develop-

ment of the world economy.

Global governance can be divided into economic governance and political security governance. In terms of economic governance, China should insist on the principle of free trade. Over a long period after the end of World War II, the United States served as a beacon of global free trade. However, trade protectionism has begun prevailing in recent years, and the Trump administration is likely to adopt aggressive trade policies that will probably exacerbate international trade frictions. It is time for China to become the global beacon of free trade. This is not only because China has become the world’s second largest economy and one of the biggest trading powers, but also because its political system makes it easier to play the role of an advocate of free trade.

China hopes to make as great a contribution as possible to helping the global economy and trade survive the period of sluggish growth. But, whether its wishes can be fulfilled depends on cooperation from its trading partners. China is trying its utmost to create opportunities. But if its trading partners fail to enact instant reforms, such opportunities will exist in vain. 47

The author is a researcher at the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation under the Chinese Ministry of Commerce.

China-EU Trade and Economic Cooperation: Opportunities Prevail Over Challenges

Text by Yao Ling

The European Union (EU) has been an important trading and economic partner for China since the two established diplomatic ties in 1975. As two of the world's major economies, China and the EU play significant roles in the multilateral trade system. In 2016, their combined shares in the global economy and trade were 37 percent and 44 percent, respectively.

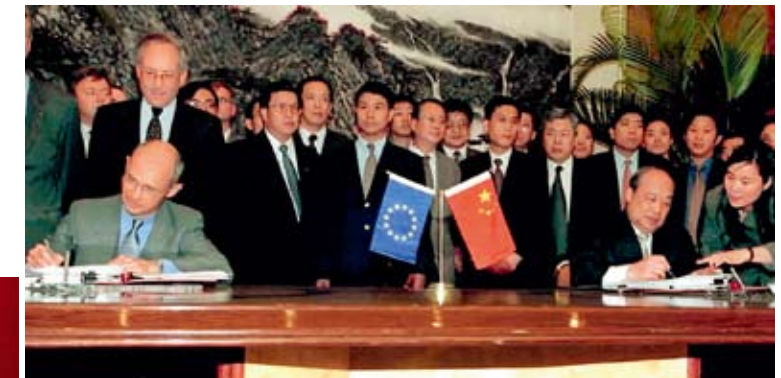
Since 2015, China and the EU have accomplished three connections between their respective strategic initiatives, namely, the connection between the Belt and Road Initiative and the "Europe 2020" strategy, the connection between China's international production capacity cooperation plan and the Juncker Plan, and the connection between the "16+1" (China and 16 Central and Eastern European countries) cooperation mechanism and the China-EU overall cooperation.

Under the framework of those strategic connections, significant progress was made in expanding China-EU cooperation in 2016. Guided by the outcomes of the G20 Hangzhou Summit, the China-EU leaders' meeting, the "16+1" cooperation mechanism, and the China-EU High-level Economic and Trade Dialogue, and taking advantage of cooperative platforms like the China-EU Economic and Trade Joint Committee and the China-Germany, China-France, and China-UK dialogues on economic cooperation, trade, and finance, China and the EU have actively promoted the connectivity of their development strategies, so as to accelerate institutional construction that facilitates each other's market admissions, unleash the potential of bilateral economic and trade cooperation, and make greater breakthroughs in terms of trade and economic cooperation.

On February 22, 2017, the *Trade Facilitation Agreement*, the first multilateral trade protocol forged since the birth of the World Trade Organization (WTO), came into force. Both China and the EU made considerable contributions to making the agreement possible. Of course, both China and the EU face some uncertainties as the two sides try to deepen their economic and trade cooperation.



June 18, 2016: Representatives from more than 700 Chinese and European enterprises attend the China-CEEC Investment and Trade Expo. Xinhua



May 19, 2000: China and the EU sign a bilateral agreement on China's accession into the World Trade Organization. Xinhua

First, trade protectionism measures are springing up in developed countries, including the United States. Following an "America First" policy, the Trump administration has announced U.S. withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), asked to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement, and considered a border tax on imports. The mounting trade protectionism in the United States, as well as its shift from multilateral trade arrangements to bilateral trade protocols, has cast a shadow over the sluggish world economy.



November 21, 2013: Chinese Premier Li Keqiang addresses the 9th EU-China Business Summit, together with President of the European Council Herman Van Rompuy and President of the European Commission José Manuel Barroso, in Beijing. by Pang Xinglei/Xinhua



Statistics released by the China Railway Corporation show that a total of 1,702 cargo trains shuffled between China and Europe in 2016, a year-on-year increase of 109 percent. CFP



On November 30, 2015, a China-Europe freight train, setting out from Yunnan Province to Poland's Lodz, returned to Kunming, carrying back Polish products including juice, beer, mineral water, brandy, fruit wine and cookies. CFP



August 18, 2016: Workers check containers at a railway station in Zhengzhou, central China's Henan Province. International freight trains shuttling between Zhengzhou and Europe have transported more than 1,000 kinds of products including electronics, apparel, and automobile parts, manufactured by some 1,680 companies from both China and abroad. Xinhua

Second, the EU faces uncertain political prospects. In early March 2017, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the *Treaty of Rome*, the signing of which marked the official establishment of the European Economic Community, the European Commission released the *White Paper on the Future of Europe*. The White Paper sets out five scenarios, each offering a glimpse into the potential future of the EU: Carrying on current development; Nothing but the single market; Those who want more do more; Doing less more efficiently; Doing much more together. The White Paper comes at a time when the EU is facing unprecedented difficulties, especially after the Brexit referendum. At the moment, the EU stands at a crossroads, which also adds uncertainties to the outlook for China-EU trade and economic cooperation.

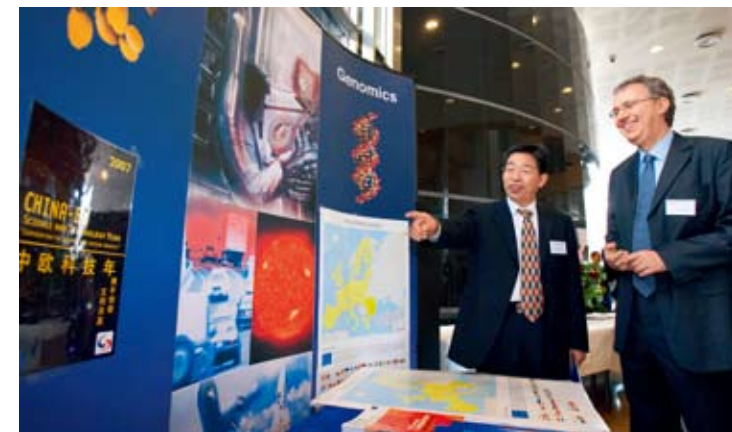
Third, the EU's doubts about China are increasing due to the rise of extreme nationalism and trade protectionism, as well as disturbing factors from third parties. The EU over-emphasizes "equality" and "fairness" in terms of market openness and links the solving of steel production overcapacity with fulfilling its obligation as stipulated in Article 15 of the protocol on the accession of China to the WTO. In addition, it has launched investigations into China's investment projects in the EU under the pretext that they violated its acquisition laws, and has demanded an exorbitant price in negotiations for a China-EU Investment Agreement with the excuse of "sustainable development" and "protecting laborers' rights and interests," creating barriers to bilateral economic and trade cooperation.

Despite those unfavorable factors, opportunities still prevail over challenges in China-EU trade and economic cooperation.

The sound political ties between China and the EU greatly bolster their bilateral economic and trade relations. Strengthening cooperation between the two sides can not only facilitate their respective development, but also accelerate the development of the world's multilateral trade system. In 2017, win-win cooperation and shared development will remain the bedrock of China-EU economic and trade relations. It is necessary for both sides to deepen cooperation in a wide range of areas.

First, the two sides need to continue giving full play to the guiding role of high-level mutual visits and consolidate the connection between the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative and the EU's development strategies through various bilateral mechanisms and platforms, so as to achieve progress in promoting practical cooperation as soon as possible.

Second, the two sides need to strengthen the construction of



October 11, 2006: A Chinese expert and his EU counterpart talk in front of a billboard for the EU-China Science & Technology Year in Brussels, home to the headquarters of the European Commission. Xinhua

bilateral economic and trade systems, coordinate the process of negotiations on China-U.S. and China-EU investment agreements, achieve consensus on essential textual problems and key provisions of the China-EU Investment Agreement as quickly as possible, and launch joint feasibility research on a bilateral free trade area when conditions are ripe.

Third, the two sides need to properly address concerns and difficulties related to bilateral economic and trade cooperation, solve problems concerning the fulfillment of Article 15 of the protocol on the accession of China to the WTO within the framework of the WTO, and broaden consensus on handling production overcapacity through dialogue and cooperation rather than confrontation.

Fourth, the two sides need to properly implement the consensus reached at the Summit of China and Central and Eastern European (CEE) Countries, and push forward cooperation in such cooperative projects as the China-Europe Land-Sea Express Line, the Hungary-Serbia Railway, China-Europe freight trains, and Greece's Piraeus Port, thus creating good examples for China-Europe cooperation.

Finally, the two sides need to keep a close eye on the impacts of Brexit and the tendency towards extreme nationalism and conservatism in some EU countries, enhance academic and people-to-people exchanges, and jointly voice positive sentiments in a timely manner to create a rational, healthy environment for bilateral economic and trade cooperation. CFP

The author is a researcher at the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation under the Chinese Ministry of Commerce.

Expanded China-U.S. Trade Is Beneficial to Both Countries

Text by Zhao Ping

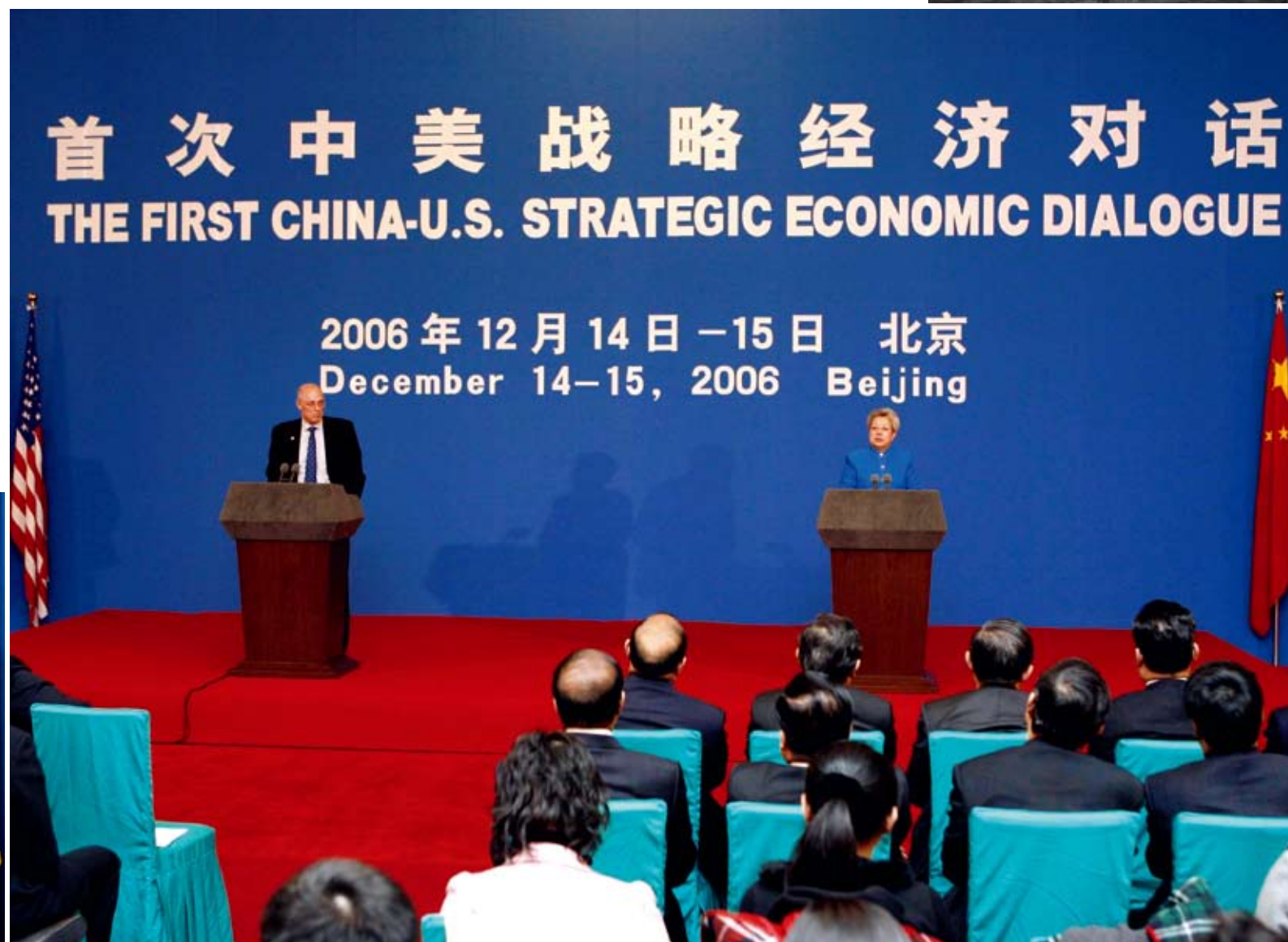
Since China implemented its reform and opening up in the late 1970s, trade exchanges between China and the U.S. have become increasingly frequent. As the two largest economies in the world, trade between China and the U.S. not only benefits people from the two countries, but also serves as the momentum driving the world's economic growth.

However, since U.S. President Donald Trump took office in January, he has issued a series of executive orders, on issues including limiting the number of immigrants and refugees arriving in the U.S. from some Muslim-majority countries, building a U.S.-Mexico border wall, withdrawing the U.S. from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), issuing tax cut plans, increasing fiscal investments, and implementing trade protectionist policies such as import restrictions and a border tax. These moves have generated widespread worry about a possible trade war between China and the U.S.



March 7, 2017: U.S. Secretary of Commerce Wilbur Ross makes a statement following the conclusion of proceedings between the U.S. government and China's ZTE Corporation, a leading telecommunications manufacturer in China. by Yin Bogu/Xinhua

May 14, 1979: Li Qiang, then Chinese foreign trade minister, signs the *Agreement on Trade Relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America*. Xinhua



December 14, 2006: The First China-U.S. Strategic Economic Dialogue, jointly chaired by Wu Yi, then special representative of the Chinese president and vice premier of the State Council of China, and Henry Paulson, then special representative of the U.S. president and U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, kicks off in Beijing. Xinhua

Slow Growth of the U.S. Economy and the Strong U.S. Dollar

The slow recovery of the U.S. economy and the strong U.S. dollar will increase the possibility of trade frictions between China and the U.S. According to research on China-U.S. trade frictions and U.S. GDP, as well as the U.S. dollar exchange rates, for the past two decades, there is an evident negative correlation between the U.S. GDP growth rate and the number of anti-dumping measures the U.S. has launched against China. Every one-percent decrease in the U.S. GDP growth rate leads to a 0.15-percent increase in the number of U.S. anti-dumping measures towards China. Besides, a positive correlation can be found between the actual exchange rate fluctuation of the yuan and the U.S. dollar and the number of anti-dumping investigations that the U.S. launched against China. Devaluation of the yuan against the U.S. dollar largely increases U.S. anti-dumping investigations against China.

In terms of U.S. GDP growth, although a number of favorable factors for economic recovery, such as manufacturing revival and employment growth, have emerged, the U.S. economic growth rate in 2016 slowed to 1.6 percent, far below the 2.6 percent seen in 2015. According to forecasts from authoritative organizations including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Federal Reserve System, the 2017 GDP growth rate of the U.S. will not surpass 2.3 percent, even with the proactive fiscal policy advocated by the Trump administration. This growth rate is far below 4 percent, a GDP growth goal proposed by the Trump administration to "bring back jobs and growth."

In terms of the exchange rates of the U.S. dollar, according to the Federal Reserve's rate-setting meeting in December 2016, the Fed will probably raise interest rates three times in 2017. Considering U.S. economic growth and its employment competitiveness, the Fed will possibly not raise interest rates in the first half of 2017, as it did in 2016. However, the increased expectation for U.S. inflation will put more pressure on the Fed to raise interest rates. It is expected that the Fed will raise interest rates two or three times in 2017 and a strengthening of the U.S. dollar will become increasingly possible. Compared with a strong U.S. dollar, it is likely that the yuan will devalue.

Thus, in view of their relations with U.S. economic growth and exchange rates of the U.S. dollar, China-U.S. trade frictions will probably witness a marked increase in 2017, because the U.S. 2017 GDP growth rate will be far below the projected goal of four percent, and a strong U.S. dollar caused by the Fed's measures to raise interest rates will put more pressure on U.S. exports and employment.

China-U.S. Trade Frictions Are Rooted in the U.S. Ignoring WTO Rules

Since the 2008 global financial crisis, trade protectionism has been gradually rising in the U.S. The Obama administration launched the National Export Initiatives, aiming to remove trade barriers abroad for American export enterprises. The Trump administration has also adopted policies to stimulate America's manufacturing, reduce costs for enterprises, and increase employment. According to the *Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures* under the WTO framework, the definition of the term "subsidy" contains three basic elements: (i) a financial contribution (ii) by a government or any public body within the territory of a Member (iii) which provides a benefit specifically to an enterprise or industry or group of enterprises or industries. This kind of

specific subsidy is subject to countervailing measures. Quite a few American industrial policies, especially those on cutting costs and getting bank loans, have violated the agreement.

Trump's tax plan contains a new border adjustment tax proposal. Trump believes that while an individual income tax system is used in the U.S., a value added tax system is used in many other countries, which has provided an unfair preferential tax rate of 15 to 25 percent to countries exporting to the U.S. To make up for America's trade loss, improve its trade environment, substantially reduce the U.S. trade deficit, and bring back U.S. manufacturing, the new proposal aims for a 20-percent border tax on imported goods to the U.S. and at the same time, tax exemption for U.S. exports. This tariff policy, which acts totally differently on imports and exports, violates the most-favored-nation treatment principle within the WTO framework.

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative has recently released the *2017 Trade Policy Agenda*. While the document states that the U.S. will keep its identity as a WTO member, it emphasizes that the U.S. will not abide by the WTO rules all the time. It is fair to say that the major reason for China-U.S. trade frictions lies in the U.S. placing its own interests above international rules.


U.S. Economic Recovery and Employment Growth Cannot Be Achieved without China

Unemployment problems in the U.S. have little to do with China-U.S. trade. Looking at the China-U.S. bilateral trade structure, the U.S. mainly exports capital-intensive and technology-intensive products to China, while China mainly exports labor-intensive products to the U.S. In general, the bilateral trade structure is of a complementary type. Since the 2008 worldwide financial crisis, U.S. GDP growth has gradually slipped to its lowest rate since World War II. Due to high labor costs, many labor-intensive industries such as textiles in the U.S. have gradually shifted to a number of Asian countries, resulting in the disappearance of some low-end jobs. The Obama administration advocated replacing human workers with smart factories in high-end manufacturing, which failed to boost demand for a low-end labor force and led to an even more alarming structural unemployment situation in the U.S. On the contrary, China-U.S. trade eases the U.S. employment situation. According to the U.S.-China Business Council, China-U.S. trade has created 2.6 million jobs for the U.S., and Chinese enterprises operating in the U.S. have created nearly 100,000 local jobs.

China and the U.S. have even more room for cooperation on

infrastructure investment. For a long time, a massive budget deficit and current-account deficit, and huge individual consumption, have been the major drivers for U.S. economic growth. Now, the Trump administration is trying to change this development pattern. Through tax cuts of US\$137 billion and government input of US\$550 billion, the Trump administration hopes to encourage more private sector participation in infrastructure investment, so as to improve the U.S. transit network and benefit local enterprises. However, recent news has shown that President Trump is considering postponing the infrastructure construction plan until 2018, because government revenue currently cannot cover this massive spending plan. At present, China is quite competitive in terms of infrastructure financing capacity and construction efficiency, and has accumulated abundant experience in railway and highway construction, which are exactly what Trump needs in order to carry out his infrastructure construction plan.

The U.S. has obtained more development opportunities in its service trade with China. China is an international trade power not only in goods, but also in services. The country is an important export market for U.S. services. By now, the China-U.S. service trade volume has exceeded US\$100 billion, accounting for six percent of the total volume of U.S. service trade exports. Since 2002, the U.S. has been witnessing a favorable balance of service trade towards China, although China enjoys a large favorable balance of goods trade towards the U.S. Besides, the U.S. deficit of goods trade towards China is directly related to its export control on advanced technologies. Frequently using national security as an excuse, the U.S. has forbidden the exporting of advanced technologies and equipment to China. The transport services and intellectual-property-based services trades, which have taken up a large proportion of the U.S.' favorable balance in its service trade with China, are closely related to the goods trade between the two countries.

In conclusion, the space for China-U.S. cooperation in the economic and trade fields is quite extensive. Expanding trade and economic cooperation with China will be conducive to U.S. economic recovery and employment growth. 

The author is a research fellow and director of the International Trade Studies Center, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade Academy.



China Northern Locomotive & Rolling Stock Industry (Group) Corporation announced on January 26, 2015 that its U.S. subsidiary had signed a subway project contract with the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, with a total value of more than 4 billion yuan. Xinhua



In 2016, the U.S. economy grew by only 1.6 percent. According to the latest forecast by the U.S. Federal Reserve, the U.S. economy will see 2.1-percent growth in 2017. Xinhua

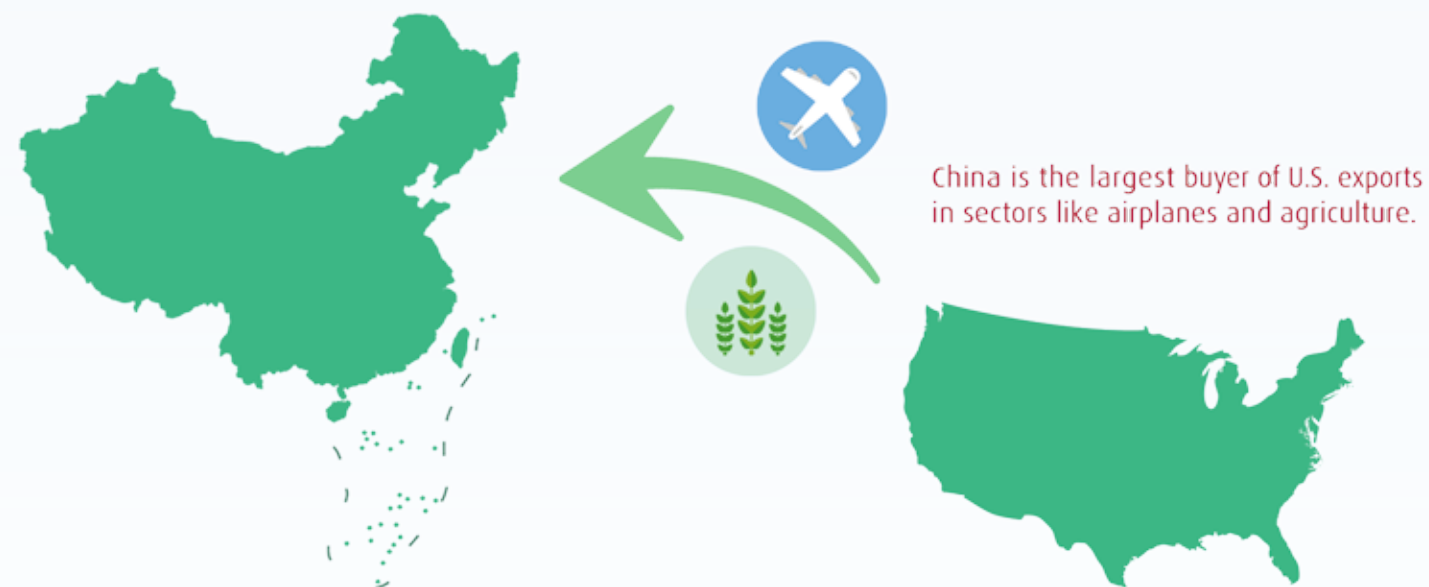
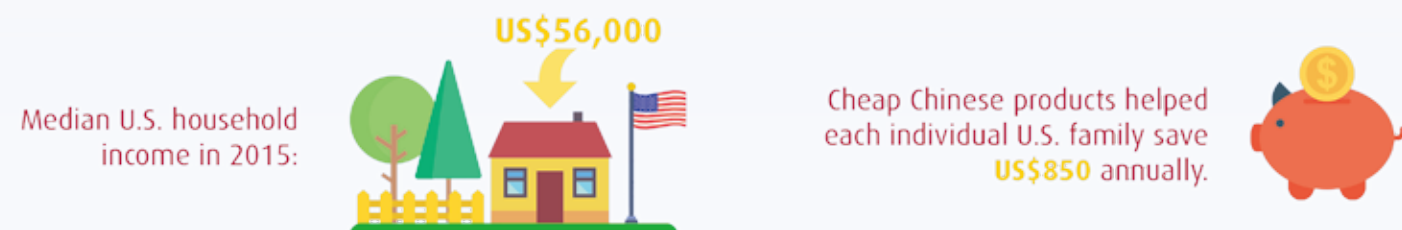
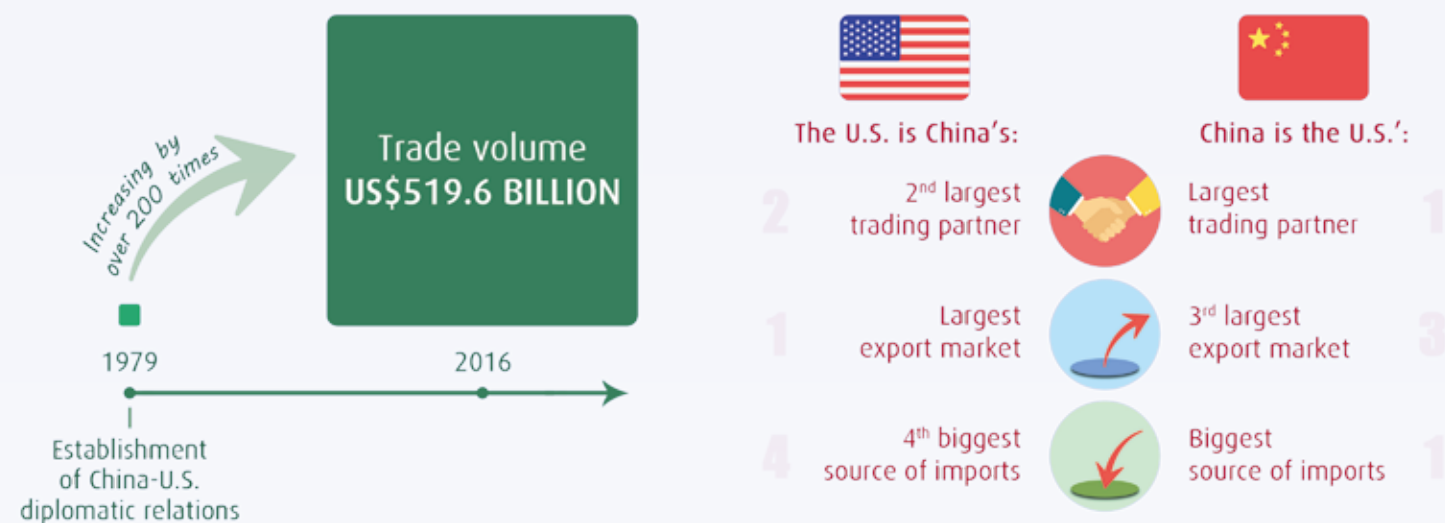


A woman works on toys to be exported to the U.S. at a toy factory in Lianyungang City, eastern China's Jiangsu Province. Xinhua

CHINA-U.S. TRADE AND INVESTMENT

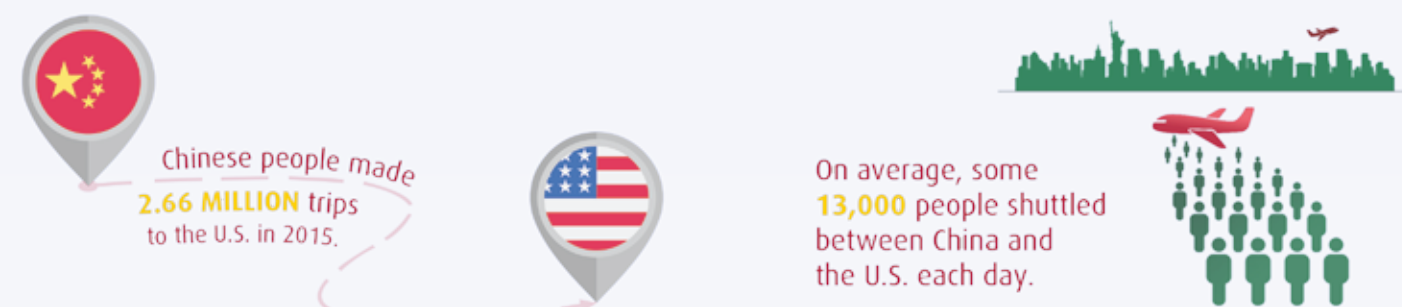
Compiled by China Pictorial

1 TRADE IN GOODS



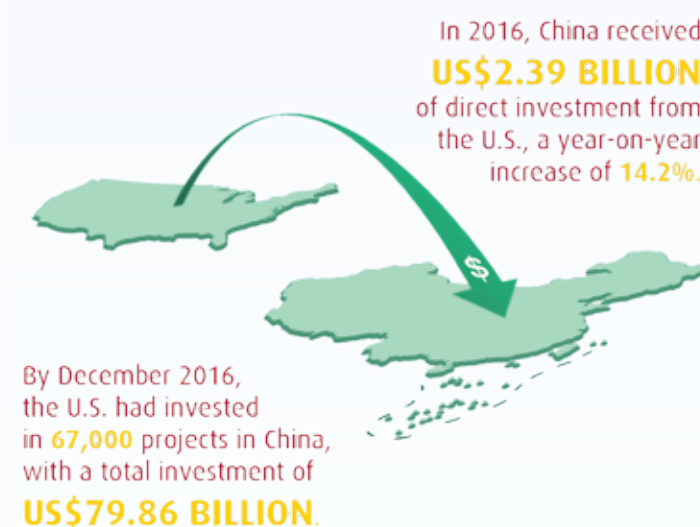
2 TRADE IN SERVICES

The volume of China-U.S. trade in services in 2016 surpassed **US\$100 BILLION**



3 BILATERAL INVESTMENT

China-U.S. bilateral investment maintained steady growth.



CHINA-EUROPE TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Compiled by China Pictorial

1 TRADE IN GOODS

According to statistics released by Eurostat, the trade volume between China and the 27 EU members reached

US\$417.81 BILLION

from January to September 2016.



The EU has been China's **largest** trading partner for several straight years.



China is the EU's **second largest** trading partner.

In 2016, China and Europe saw frequent high-level mutual visits, and signed over **50** trade agreements valued at more than **US\$11 BILLION**, covering areas such as:



Finance



Environmental protection



Machinery



Aviation



New energy



Chemicals



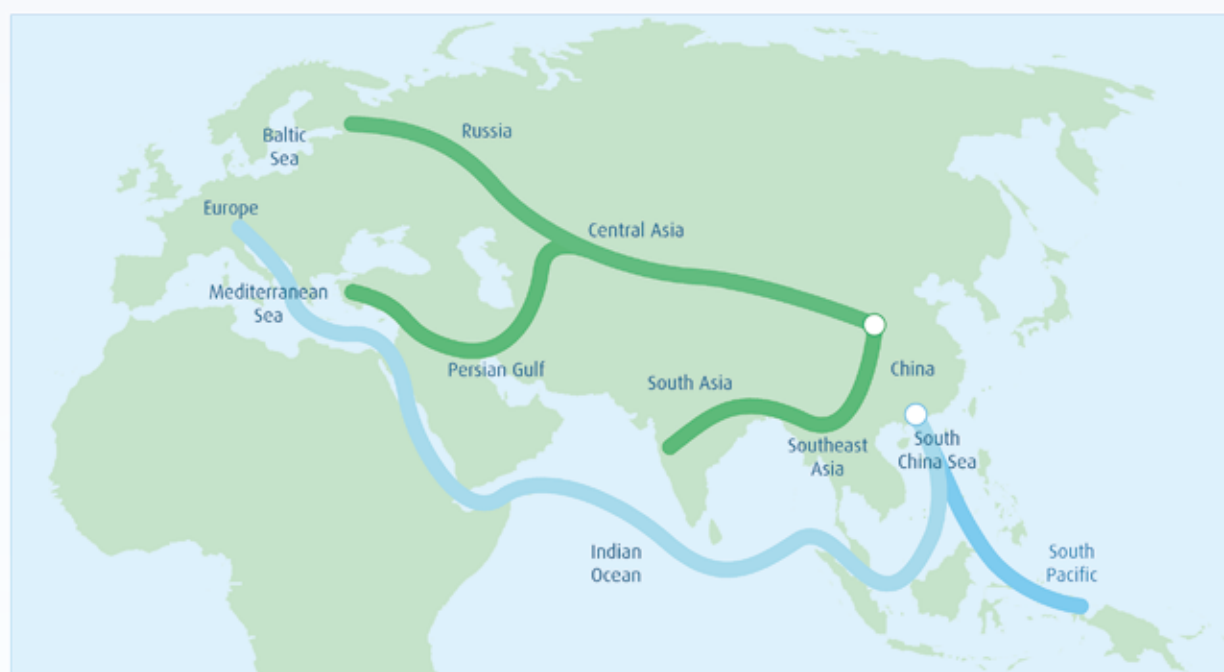
Infrastructure



Cross-border e-commerce

2 TRADE IN SERVICES

China and the EU are working together to connect the Belt and Road Initiative and the Investment Plan for Europe, and have reached consensus on project-based cooperation.



China and Germany have established a coordination mechanism for their respective manufacturing development initiatives:

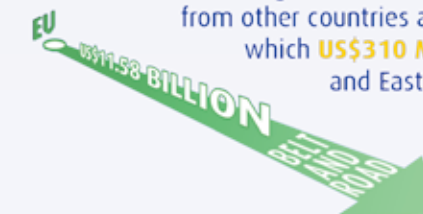
Made in China 2025



Industry 4.0



In the first eight months of 2016, Chinese companies received service outsourcing contracts valued at **US\$11.58 BILLION** from other countries along the Belt and Road, of which **US\$310 MILLION** came from Central and Eastern Europe, a year-on-year increase of **78.4%**.



Moreover, Europe is the biggest source of China's imported technologies. By October 2016, China had introduced more than **50,000** kinds of technology from European countries, with a total value of nearly **US\$200 BILLION**.

3 BILATERAL INVESTMENT



In 2016, the EU's investments in China grew significantly, becoming a highlight of China-EU economic cooperation.

The EU members invested a total of

US\$9.66 BILLION

in China, up by **35.9%** over the previous year.



In recent years, Chinese companies have launched many major acquisition projects in Europe.

CHEMCHINA

For instance, China National Chemical Corporation bought a controlling **26.2%** stake in Italian tire maker Pirelli for **7.1 BILLION EUROS**.

Shan Jixiang: Palace Museum Gatekeeper

Text by Duan Wei and Wang Yuncong



October 10, 2016: On the 91st anniversary of the founding of the Palace Museum, the biggest trove of ancient Chinese treasures in the world, Shan outlines the celebratory activities to be held to journalists. by Sheng Jiapeng/China News Service

On September 8, 2012, the Palace Museum launched the Palace Museum Forum, a series of non-profit public lectures. The first lecture, themed “From the Forbidden City to the Palace Museum,” was presented by curator Shan Jixiang, who had been heading the museum for only eight months. Across the four years since then, nearly 70 experts have appeared at the forum to give lectures related to the Palace Museum on topics like ancient Chinese architecture, cultural relics studies and appreciation, and technological protection of cultural heritage. Nearly 10,000 attendees have benefited from the forum. On February 12, 2017, the forum celebrated its 100th lecture. The curator stepped onto the podium once again, with a lecture titled “Expressions of the Palace Museum.”

The forum is just one of many programs Shan introduced after taking over management of the time-honored Palace Museum. Shan believes that to optimize the Palace Museum, which is full of China’s national treasures, for tourists from around the world, work needs to be done above and beyond standard museum maintenance.

“Palace Museum with Dignity”

Born in Beijing in 1954, Shan studied protection and planning for historic cities and historic neighborhoods in college. In the early 1990s, he began to practice city planning and cultural heritage protection, and was deemed a scholar-official by the Chinese media. In early 2012, he was appointed curator of the world-renowned Palace Museum, where 24 Chinese emperors from the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties once lived.

As soon as Shan took office, he launched comprehensive “field research” of his museum. Covering a total area of 111 hectares, the Palace Museum is so big



Some of the cultural and creative products at the Palace Museum. Statistics show that by the end of 2016, the museum had launched more than 9,100 kinds of these distinctive products, and the sales volume exceeded one billion yuan. by Duan Wei

that Chinese people always speak of its vastness using hyperbole. “If a person slept in a different room of the Palace Museum every night, he still wouldn’t get to all of them in his lifetime,” goes one saying. But Shan committed to walking every inch of the museum to “get familiar with every flower and brick.” Five months later, he had stepped foot in every one of the 9,000-plus rooms in the Palace Museum, and worn out 20 pairs of cloth shoes. Since construction of the Forbidden City was completed in 1420, perhaps only two people have managed to document completion of this task: Shan and his secretary. Alongside this field investigation, Shan also visited both working and retired scholars and cultural relics

experts of the museum, previous curators of the museum and outside specialists and experts in related fields. “During my visits and research, I began to profoundly understand the subtlety, sensitivity, and complexity of our work in the Palace Museum as well as the challenges we face and the dedication of so many people,” said Shan.

The world’s five most famous museums—the Palace Museum, the Louvre, the British Museum, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the State Hermitage Museum—are in China, France, Britain, the United States, and Russia, respectively. “You have to have a good museum to become a permanent member of the UN Security Council,” Shan joked.

A panoramic view of the Palace Museum. Established in 1925, the Palace Museum was installed in the imperial palace of two consecutive dynasties—the Ming and the Qing. It is one of the most prestigious museums in China and the world. by Wan Quan





Craftsmen and artisans from the Palace Museum create and represent its craftsmanship. As the world's largest palace complex, housing 1.8 million cultural relics, the museum requires a huge number of craftsmen. Courtesy of China Pictorial Archives

In the hope of helping the Palace Museum better showcase China's history of civilization and become more international, Shan carried out a series of reforms after taking office. Comprehensive renovation of the site's ancient structures has been carried out without needing to close the museum, and most structures have maintained a healthy state. In 2013, the Palace Museum launched a pilot plan to close every Monday afternoon. In 2014, the museum began to close to the public every Monday to give the museum and its relics time for rest. In 2013, smoking and lighters were banned from the museum to ensure the

preservation of the ancient wooden structures. The same year, motor vehicles were banned from entering the areas opened to the public in the Forbidden City. In April 2013, during his visit to the Palace Museum, French President François Hollande got out of his car at the Meridian Gate, one of the four gates of the imperial palace, and walked through the museum on foot. Since then, no exception has been made even for the most distinguished state guests. At the end of 2015, the Digital Gallery at the Gate of Correct Department began to receive visitors. In 2016, 76 percent of the museum's total area was open to the public, up

from only 30 percent a few years earlier.

Shan insisted that the starting point for all his work was an aim to "give the Palace Museum more dignity." He looks at "dignity" with a dual eye: He pledged to protect the dignity of 1.8 million cultural relics housed in the museum as well as that of visitors. Every item stored in the museum should be preserved for posterity in a safe and healthy state, and more than 10 million people visit the museum each year. "Each visitor should be guaranteed a good environment and an impressive cultural experience," added Shan. "They are entitled to visit this magnificent museum with dignity."



Posters for the movie version of *Masters in the Forbidden City*. When compared to the three-episode TV documentary, the 86-minute film version is more like an independent story, with breathtaking visual effects.

Living Up the Ancient Palace

Shan believes that to reinvigorate the time-honored palace and become more popular with young people, the museum should work to become more accessible to them. Only a living and breathing Palace Museum will be optimally passed on to the later generations.

To this end, Shan took “bold” measures in 2013 by recruiting a team of millennials to redesign the museum’s official website and online store for cultural and creative products and maintain its social media accounts on

WeChat and Weibo. The young team has received rave reviews for its impressive work over the last few years. Successful products include ear buds resembling traditional court beads, the Palace Museum app and a series of virtual reality programs. Visitors and locals alike agree that the Palace Museum is becoming livelier.

This liveliness is exhibited in many other ways too. In recent years, the Palace Museum has attached increasing importance to the establishment of its own team devoted to cultural relic protection and

inheritance, supply bases for traditional construction materials, a network of senior craftsmen and artisans and a mechanism for cultivating cultural inheritors. Most importantly, perhaps, the museum is seeking out and applying cutting-edge technologies. “In 2016, we completed the construction of the museum’s ‘hospital’ for cultural relics,” explained Shan. “With measures like scanning and nondestructive testing with new technologies, we’re getting a clearer view of our ancient cultural relics and artifacts, their current situations, materials and dam-

age. And all these technologies improve our abilities to renovate and repair. They also help maintain and pass on our traditional techniques and crafts.”

In an effort to reach a broader range of people, *Masters in the Forbidden City*, a three-episode documentary about the old imperial palace and its secrets that have been uncovered with restoration technology, hit Chinese TV screens in early 2016. After originally airing on China Central Television, the production became a big hit on the internet, where it has been down-



Shan introduced a new archeological finding in the Palace Museum to journalists in May 2016. Ruins of large palace buildings, dating back to the early Ming Dynasty, have been uncovered, by Sheng Jiapeng/China News Service



January 17, 2017: Shan (center) and eminent monk Master Yanzang check on the scriptures of *Tripitaka*. Prints of the complete version of an 18th century edition of the *Tripitaka*, a collection of Buddhist scriptures, have been collated by the Palace Museum. The compilation of the Qing Dynasty imperial edition of the *Tripitaka* started in 1733 and finished in 1738, by Jin Lianguai/Xinhua


loaded nearly 100 million times. Although the overall numbers were impressive, Shan was most encouraged by the fact that 70 percent of viewers were aged from 18 to 22. “Our top wish is that they feel the cultural spirit we try to convey in the restoration process,” he added.

“Do Our Job Well”

Rather than the “boss” of the Palace Museum, Shan considers himself more of a gatekeeper. “It is the gatekeeper’s duty to protect the treasures housed within from fires and thieves,” he said. “It is also his duty to improve the access mechanism of the platform. A good gatekeeper needs a strong sense of responsibility and devotion to serving the public. Protecting the Palace Museum doesn’t fall on the shoulders of one or two generations. Our generation needs to do our job with our offspring in mind.”

In 2020, the Forbidden City, where the Palace Museum is housed, will celebrate

its 600th birthday. In 2025, the Palace Museum will celebrate its 100th anniversary. As those milestones approach, Shan plans on releasing a series of products to celebrate the history and the endeavors to protect and preserve the Forbidden City. He considers it his duty to showcase the most magnificent ancient palace complex to the world.

“You boast about how spacious your museum is, but you only open 30 percent of it to the public. You rave about your museum’s tremendous collection, but keep 99 percent of it away from your patrons. You welcome a massive stream of daily visitors, but most of them just walk down the central axis from the front entrance to the back gate,” Shan illustrated. “In my opinion, a museum like that is not a real museum.” He added that in the future, the Palace Museum would take more innovative measures to reach out to the public and take its deserving place as one of the world’s top museums. 



44-year-old Dong Qing, with her new TV show *Readers*, has led a comeback of cultural TV programs across China. Through her show, Dong hopes to bring the almost-lost habit of reading aloud back into the Chinese public spotlight. IC

Dong Qing: Both Sides of the Camera

Text by Ru Yuan

For the past few months, TV personality Dong Qing has been in the national spotlight across China thanks to her work on both *Chinese Poetry Competition* and *Readers*, two of the most popular cultural TV programs in China.

But Dong is not an overnight star by any measure. She has been working in the TV industry for more than two decades, during which time she has earned the respect and recognition of her colleagues and viewers alike. As so many people found out in recent months, this veteran is always working on offering new things to spectators.

Sweat and Tears

Dong was born into a family of university professors in Shanghai in 1973. She considers her parents to have been what people call “tiger parents,” especially her father. He was deputy editor-in-chief of a daily newspaper in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province and advo-

cated traditional and strict child-rearing.

“My father was very, very strict with me,” Dong recalled years later. When she was seven, she stayed with her grandparents most of the time and only joined her parents in the city when they were able to have her around. In contrast with many parents with only one child, Dong’s father assigned her lengthy task lists including household chores, a 1,000-meter morning jog and scholastic assignments such as copying Chinese idioms, poems, and essays. “I also received a reading list containing masterpieces such as *Jane Eyre*, *The Lady of the Camellias*, *War and Peace* and *Dream of the Red Chamber*,” she adds. “My father quizzed me to make sure I was seriously reading them. Today, I still feel like such ‘training’ is cruel to a kid, but I did benefit greatly from my dad’s parenting, which set a solid foundation for my further studies and work.”



February 19, 2017: Dong (left) talks with 96-year-old translator Xu Yuanchong in the first episode of *Readers*. Xu has long been a household name in China because of his translations between Chinese, English, and French. IC



May 28, 2008: Dong (right) and comedian Jiang Kun prepare for the press conference of the TV series *Seven Days that Shook the World*, which depicted the massive 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake. IC

“Feeding without teaching should be blamed on the father,” reads a sentence from the time-honored *Three-Character Classic* which was used to teach Chinese children Confucian values until recent times, stressing parents’ responsibility and obligations in child-rearing. Dong has mixed feelings about the treatment, but her father acted like most Chinese parents of his time, showing love for his daughter by making her constantly practice things he thought would help her later in life. While this way of parenting is controversial nowadays, it ultimately produced the desired results for people like Dong and some of her Chinese peers, who are considered more traditional and reserved than younger generations of talent.

“Looking back, I am grateful for everything my father did to me,” Dong admits. “I worked for nobody else but myself.

Eventually, all of my efforts paid off in one way or another.”

After graduating from Zhejiang Vocational Academy of Art in 1994, Dong landed her first job as a TV presenter with a Zhejiang TV station. Since then, her career as an on-air host has developed smoothly in general, despite occasional ups and downs. Two years later, her outstanding performance at the local TV station won her the chance to work in Shanghai. In 2002, Dong joined China Central Television (CCTV), the most influential state television broadcaster with access to more than a billion viewers in China. On CCTV, Dong’s gracious and elegant hosting style made her a widely-recognized TV personality.

Back to School

In 2014, at the peak of her hosting career, Dong took a one-year leave-of-absence



February 10, 2017: Dong (second from left) and other TV personalities host the 2017 CCTV Lantern Festival Gala, a scaled-down version of the Spring Festival Gala, which features a number of exclusive songs, dances and skits. IC

from CCTV to study at the University of Southern California as a visiting scholar. By then, she had already been hosting the high-profile Spring Festival Gala, one of the most important and widely watched television events in China, for nine straight years and won China’s Golden Microphone Award, the most prestigious award for radio and TV hosts, in 2001 and 2006.

Her decision shocked fans and even her colleagues. In China, hundreds of ambitious and talented newcomers are always vying for a handful of TV jobs, and viewers are quick to forget them.

But Dong insisted on taking the leave. “Everybody has to take some distance to find their better self,” she explained. “Competition in the television industry is fierce, and I really needed to recharge with knowledge through further education. The longer I worked in the industry, the more ignorant

21st Century and has remained steady ever since. Compared to the people in the first wave, who were sponsored by the government and mostly from academic circles, members of the second wave are far more diverse. And thanks to the “global village” environment today, Chinese intellectuals are even more eager to enhance their expertise in a special field.

Dong promised her fans that she would come back better than ever, and so she did in the summer of 2015. “At thirty, I had planted my feet firm on the ground,” reads *The Analects*. “At forty, I no longer suffered from perplexities.” Dong was already into her forties, and saw a clear road ahead. She was no longer content with reading a teleprompter, but aimed to become a producer herself.

Path Ahead

From late January to early February 2017, Dong hosted the 10-episode hit *Chinese Poetry Competition*. Just two weeks after the program concluded, *Readers*, a new show she produced and hosted, hit Chinese screens. The weekly show features celebrities and ordinary people reading aloud excerpts of poems, essays and books they love or wrote. Participants also share stories or life experiences and explain why they are attracted or moved by particular pieces. Soon after the pilot was aired, *Readers* earned an impressively high rating on Douban.com, China’s most popular review site. Dong has taken a lead role in the movement to rekindle enthusiasm for literature in China.

Like everything else in her life, this success wasn’t easy either. “My team spent a whole year preparing the program,” Dong revealed. “But you can’t attribute it to just a year of hard work, or even two if you add

my time as a visiting scholar. Its success is the result of my two decades of work in the TV industry.”

As a producer, Dong aimed to create a cultural program that was sophisticated with a personal touch. To this end, she carefully chose the guests for the pilot episode of *Readers*, which was themed “encounter”: 96-year-old eminent translator Xu Yuan-chong, respected actor Pu Cunxin, Lenovo founder Liu Chuanzhi and Beijing doctor Jiang Li, who saved lives in war-torn Afghanistan. “I wanted the guests to convey the warmth and attitude of the book and the impact it can make on one’s soul,” Dong said. She also carefully chose books suitable for her guests. “I always eye books that have moved me. Only if the production team and I are touched is there a chance of touching the audience. And of course, each book has to match the personality of the reader.”

Her model proved successful. The highlight of the first episode was the Chinese translator Xu Yuanchong, who has translated more than 100 classics from Chinese to both English and French and in 2014 became the first Asian to win the Aurora Borealis prize, the highest honor for worldwide translators. When the 96-year-old recalled his own experiences with literature in his youth, neither he nor the crew and audiences could hold back their tears.

“The transformation from host to producer presented many challenges,” Dong admits. “I never expected so much difficult work. Still, I insisted we should make a program like this, which would help cultural shows shake off their ‘snobby’ reputation and become more accessible to ordinary people. However, this show’s success has proven that there is a huge demand for cultural shows in China today, so I have a lot more work to do.”

Dialogue Over Doubt for China and India

Interview with Professor B. R. Deepak from the Center of Chinese & Southeast Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University

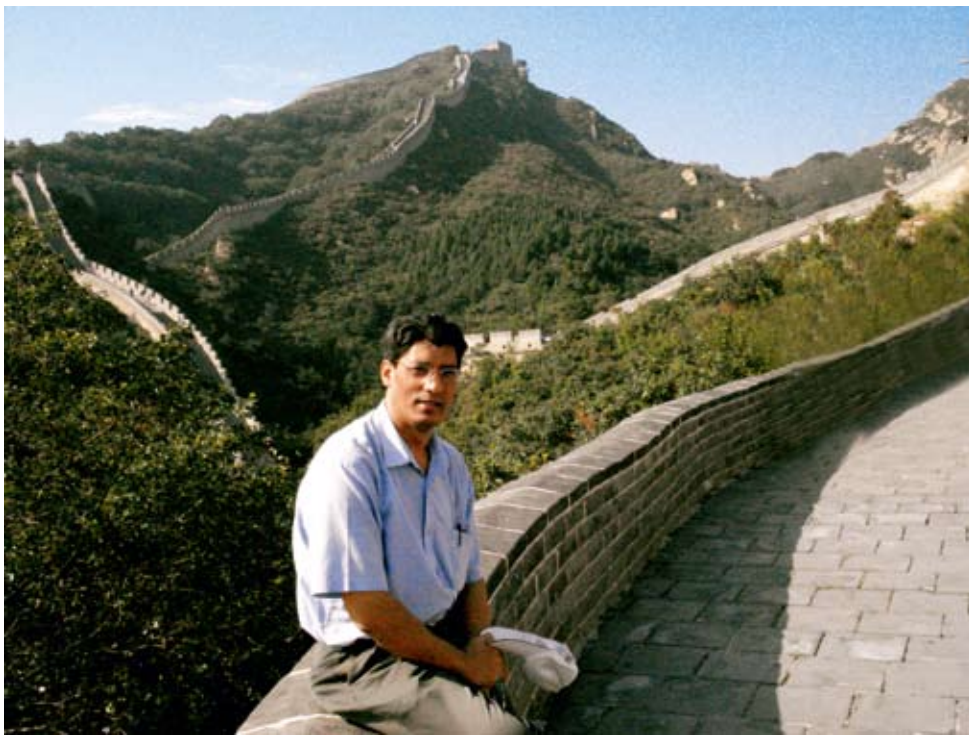
Text by Wen Zhihong

In the autumn of 1991, soon after receiving a master's degree from the Center of Chinese & Southeast Asian Studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University, B. R. Deepak boarded a plane to Hong Kong and then Beijing, where he spent two years at Peking University as a visiting scholar. During his stay in Beijing, Deepak fell in love with Wang Yao, a Chinese girl attending Peking University. Several years later, they got married.

At the time, no direct flights connected India and the Chinese mainland, and only a few Indian students studied in China. Transnational marriages between the two countries were even rarer. Today, however, Chinese and Indian people in many cities can fly directly to each other's country, and the volume of Indian students studying in China exceeds 13,000. Mixed marriages between Chinese and Indians have become commonplace.

After decades of academic work as a Professor of Chinese at Jawaharlal Nehru University, Deepak is now a renowned sinologist, translator and expert on China-India relations. He stresses that although China-India relations remain a tiny slice of international exchange in the world, the bilateral relationship has seen a tremendous transformation compared to what it was 26 years ago.

During his most recent trip to Beijing, Professor Deepak sat down with *China-India Dialogue* to talk about issues includ-



Professor Deepak at the Great Wall. As an eminent Indian sinologist, he believes that spreading classical Chinese culture in India will help Indians better understand China.



In the early 1990s, during his stay at Peking University, Deepak fell in love with Wang Yao, a Chinese girl studying at the same university. Several years later, they got married.

ing China-India relations and cultural exchange. He spoke Chinese throughout the interview and directly addressed old and new problems that the two countries face. As an expert on Chinese culture and civilization, he has a deep insight into the national personality of Chinese people and China's diplomacy. He believes that the solution to the normalization of China-India relations is dialogue over doubt.

“Belt and Road” to India?

On November 5, 2016, Deepak gave a lecture on the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative at Doon University in Uttarakhand, India. The northern Indian state of Uttarakhand borders China's Tibet Autonomous Region on the western route of the Belt and Road. As founder of the Department of Chinese at Doon University, Deepak hopes that more Indians, especially young people, will become familiar with China and the Belt and Road Initiative. So far, outside of academic circles, most Indians have no idea about it.

China introduced the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, aiming to optimize its advantages in transportation engineering, promote in-depth connectivity with neighboring countries through infrastructure, connect “growing Asia” to “developed Europe” and accelerate regional and global development.

Over the past three years, more than 100 countries and international organizations have voiced support for the Initiative, and over 40 countries and international organizations along the Belt and Road have signed cooperation agreements with China. However, India, the biggest southwestern neighbor of China, isn't among them. According to Deepak, India has shown a reluctant attitude towards the Initiative because many Indians think “China is indifferent to India's sensitivities.” For instance, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, a landmark project along the Belt and Road, involves areas disputed by India and Pakistan, and opposition forces in northeastern Indian states are a major security concern for the Indian government. It would be difficult for China and India to cooperate in such areas.

However, Deepak doesn't agree with the Indian government's attitude towards the Belt and Road Initiative because he believes that missing the opportunity won't



June 15, 2016: Deepak visits Beijing Language and Culture University, where he talks with students about cultural exchanges, book sharing, and traditional handicrafts.

benefit India's security interests. “Negotiation is the best way to solve bilateral problems,” he remarked. “India should communicate with China and Pakistan to explore the possibilities of expanding western branch routes of China's economic corridors to India, not necessarily through the disputed territories between India and Pakistan but, say, via Afghanistan and China's Xinjiang, which would promote trust between all the three parties.”

Deepak suggests that expanding the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor to western Indian states such as Gujarat would likely facilitate trust between India and Pakistan. In terms of energy cooperation, although the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project was already launched at the end of 2015, instability in some areas through which the pipeline passes needs to be addressed. In this context, “India could discuss building another economic corridor that expands the infrastructure connectivity between China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Central Asia and a region in northern India, like Ladakh. Border disputes can be suspended and shelved and shouldn't hinder cooperation on infrastructure and economic exchange.”

According to the construction plan for

the southern railway network under the Belt and Road Initiative, the rails linking China's Xigazê to the China-Nepal border are under construction and scheduled to be completed in 2020. After that, the railway will further expand to reach Kathmandu and other Nepalese cities. “India's border areas are some of its poorest,” Deepak noted. “If Chinese and Indian railway networks can connect to each other through the China-Nepal railroad, not only will local residents benefit, but also the threats to regional security will be minimized and economic cooperation enhanced. All three countries will benefit. Why aren't we doing this?”

Many Indians believe that cooperation with China would compromise India's security. However, Deepak suggested that Indians think outside the box, change old mindsets and mentalities and overcome fears about China through dialogue, connectivity and communication. “Doubt will only worsen the situation,” he added.

“India Needs China”

In Deepak's eyes, a rising China has become an important factor in China-India relations. “China's rise is changing international political and economic landscapes and global power structures, and India should be aware of this fact,” he noted. “Many Indian scholars envy China's achievements in development, namely lifting more than 700 million people out of poverty in only a few decades, but they are now afraid of a rising China. India pays close attention to China's increases in defense spending. In fact, the increases are results of the economic miracle China created. India will also be able to invest greater funds in national defense if its overall strength is remarkably enhanced.”

Since the beginning of 2016, China-In-

dia relations have continuously deteriorated due to disagreements on issues like fighting terrorism, India's entry into the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), the Belt and Road Initiative, border disputes and issues concerning the Dalai Lama. During last year's Diwali festival, a campaign against Chinese imports swept across Indian social media platforms. Deepak believes that such phenomena reflect the nationalist ideology advocated by the Modi administration and the Bharatiya Janata Party, which is becoming another major factor impeding the improvement of China-India ties.

"The 'nationalist' tendencies of the Modi administration have caused minor disputes to become big problems," Deepak explained. "This isn't a smart way to operate, and China-India relations shouldn't be hijacked by such problems. Neither anti-terrorism efforts nor India's entry into the NSG should top the agenda of bilateral ties. The savvy strategy is to tackle bilateral relations from a broader perspective, with the changes in the global political power structure considered. A narrow view benefits neither party, undermines bilateral relations and exacerbates mutual distrust."

Despite the constant twists and turns in China-India relations, the two countries share many commonalities in economic development strategies. India's domestic connectivity plans are in sync with the Belt and Road Initiative, and China's economic transformation may benefit from the "Make in India" plan. A promising future for economic and trade cooperation between the two countries awaits. More than 500 Chinese companies have already registered to do business in India. Of the world's major economies, India has become the destination where China's overseas investment has seen the fastest growth. In 2016, Chinese investments in India totaled US\$1.06 billion, six times that of the previ-

ous year. "Although India has never publicly expressed its willingness to join the Belt and Road Initiative, the Modi administration has taken wise steps to promote practical cooperation," remarked Deepak. "The agreements signed by leaders of the two countries during their mutual visits involved cooperation between enterprises from both sides."

Deepak pointed out that in the field of energy, especially electricity, Chinese and Indian enterprises have worked closely with each other. About 80 percent of India's power equipment comes from China, and many Indian industrial giants, including Reliance Industries, emerged with the assistance of Chinese companies. Similarly, India is known as the "pharmacy of the world," but the low cost of Indian medicine can be largely attributed to the fact that 90 percent of their raw materials are imported from China. India's pharmaceutical industry would be severely impacted if China stopped exporting raw materials. "China has played an important role in India's economic development," commented Deepak. "Although bilateral trade volume remains less than ideal, the two countries are already good partners. We'll see better results if the two sides find more ways to cooperate in economic and social development and dock their respective development strategies."

In early March of this year, scholars from the New Delhi-based Vivekananda International Foundation and the U.S.-based Hudson Institute called for enhanced collaboration between India, Japan, and the U.S. at a conference on future India-U.S. relations, which caused a buzz. According to Deepak, the security gap between China and India will further widen as New Delhi cozies up to the U.S. and Japan. "However, India will definitely not become a sidekick of the U.S. because

it considers itself a big power and hopes to play an independent role in international affairs," he added.

Using Literature to Understand China

Serampore is a small town in Calcutta, capital of the eastern Indian state of West Bengal. Its name is obscure to the vast majority of Chinese people. In 1809, the earliest English version of China's Confucian classic *The Analects* was printed there. British missionary Joshua Marshman translated the first nine chapters of *The Analects* into English. Thirteen years later, in 1822, he published the first Chinese version of the Bible in the Indian town.

This episode of history drew Deepak's attention when he studied China-India relations. He explained that India had already launched a program on Chinese language training in the 19th Century while the country was under British colonial rule. However, the program was suspended due to a lack of students. In 1921, Indian Nobel Laureate Rabindranath Tagore founded Visva-Bharati University in Santiniketan and invited several sinologists to teach Chinese culture. Tan Yunshan, hailed as a "great scholar" by former Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, was among them.



December 4, 2012: Sudheendra Kulkarni, chairman of the Observer Research Foundation in Mumbai, visits the Tan Yunshan Sino-Indian Friendship Memorial Hall in Shenzhen, southern China's Guangdong Province.

He founded the magazine *Sino-Indian Studies* and established the Cheena Bhavana (Institute of Chinese Language and Culture) in 1937. Many old books in the university's library were brought there by Tan from the Chinese mainland during the Republic of China period (1912-1949).

But Deepak expressed regret about India's minimal efforts to teach the Chinese language and translate Chinese works over the past decades, calling them "disappointing," especially considering that translated versions of Chinese classics had already appeared in India two centuries ago and ancient generations of Chinese and Indian scholars were committed to promoting cultural exchange between the two countries. Currently, the two sides lack formal dialogue mechanisms in areas like university cooperation, media communication, and tourism. Language barriers and insufficient communication are directly hindering mutual trust and the development of economic relations.

Deepak showed deep interest in Chinese literature, especially ancient works. He became the first Indian to translate an anthology of classical Chinese poems into Hindi. In 2009, he published *Chinese Poetry*, which featured 88 ancient poems dating from the Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 BC) to the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368), translated into modern Hindi. He has a profound understanding of Chinese literary classics. In his eyes, *Li Sao* by poet Qu Yuan (340-278 BC) of the Warring States Period (475-221 BC) has an elegant writing style, poems of the late Tang Dynasty (618-907) resemble *ci*, a form of classical Chinese poetry popular in the Song Dynasty (960-1279), and classical prose before the Qin Dynasty (221-206 BC) is immersed in populist ideology. "Those literary works demonstrate the many aspects of Chinese society," concluded Deepak. "They mirror

Chinese civilization and culture."


Deepak believes both China and India have long been neglecting cooperation in publishing. Within the nearly two hundred years since Marshman translated the first nine chapters of *The Analects* into English, Indians haven't translated many other Chinese classics into Hindi. About a dozen years ago, Deepak began translating the four Confucian classics—*The Great Learning*, *The Doctrine of the Mean*, *The Analects*, and *The Mencius*—into Hindi. The translation proceeded slowly, given cultural differences between the two countries. Furthermore, those books were written in ancient Chinese, which is hard to read even for well-educated modern Chinese people. Based on what he learned from an ancient Chinese class during his stay at Peking University, Deepak eventually finished the translation project with the help of dictionaries, the internet and references from other foreign-language versions.

Finally, in 2013, the two countries launched a high-level project on translation and publication of Chinese and Indian classics and modern works. As the head of the Indian side, Deepak was a central voice in the selection of Chinese works to be translated, and the four Confucian classics he completed were included in the project. Another 24 classical and modern Chinese literary works that had never been translated into Hindi, such as *Dream of the Red*



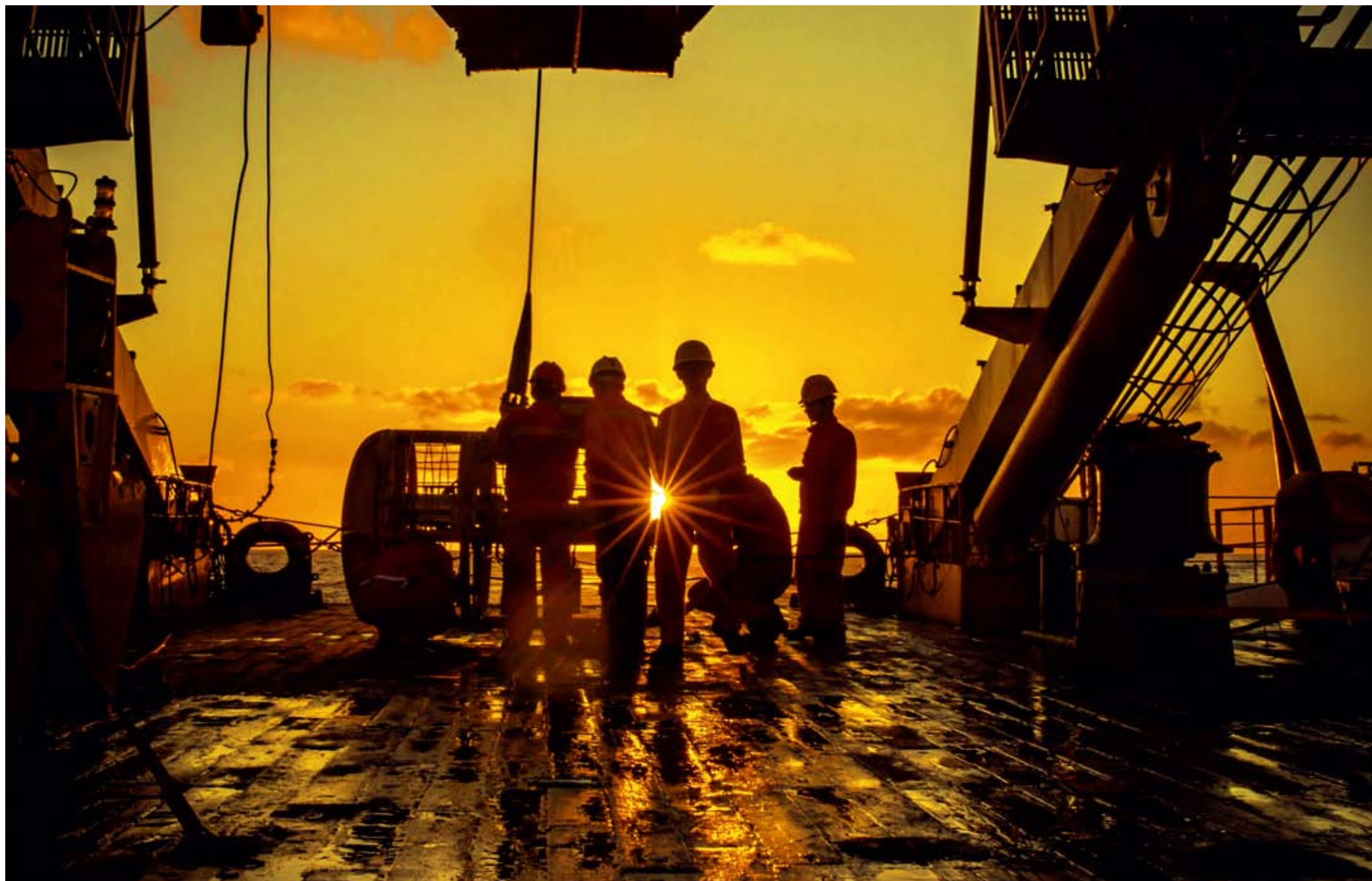
The Hindi versions of *The Analects* and *An Anthology of Chinese Poems from the Book of Odes and the Romance of Western Chamber* have been published. As well as *The Analects*, the Hindi versions of the other three of the Four Confucian Classics, namely *The Great Learning*, *The Doctrine of the Mean* and *The Mencius*, are also about to hit the shelves. The translation of two classical Chinese novels—*Dream of the Red Chamber* and *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*—is ongoing. In addition, the book on classical Chinese literature compiled by Professor Deepak has been used as a textbook by M.A. students of Chinese language and literature in India.

Chamber and *White Deer Plain*, were also included. The final Hindi manuscripts of Chinese books such as *Rickshaw Boy*, *To Live*, and *Little Red Flowers* have reached the desks of publishers and are expected to hit shelves soon.

Many of Deepak's Indian students have shown great interest in classical Chinese culture of the Tang and Song dynasties, but fail to deeply understand them due to limited Chinese language abilities. Even so, Deepak still considers it meaningful to spread classical Chinese culture in India because it is the "gene of Chinese civilization." "If Indians can touch Chinese culture, they can better understand China, which will enhance mutual understanding and friendship." 

20,000 Leagues Under the Indian Ocean

Text by Shu Yun and Liao Jianlin
Photographs courtesy of the authors unless otherwise credited



Xiangyanghong 10 anchored at Qingdao Wharf. Xinhua

On February 19, 2017, China's ocean scientific survey ship, Xiangyanghong 10, lifted anchor at Port Louis in Mauritius and set off south across 37 degrees south latitude for a lengthy journey.

On March 8, the ship crossed paths with a strong typhoon throwing seawater eight meters high. Thick, white waves shot up from the dark blue surges, pulling the ship forward like a galloping horse. Cups and tableware fell to the ground and drawers opened and closed like an impromptu symphony.

The trip was only the third leg of the 43rd ocean expedition by Chinese scientists. The first country to sign a contract granting rights to polymetallic sulfide exploration in the southwestern Indian Ocean, China dispatched the team to conduct primary exploration of the contract zone.

“Gold Rush” in the Deep

Whether roaring waves or silky tranquility, the crew is constantly engulfed by boundless blue. What is hiding beneath the several thousands of meters of mysterious water?

A robotic arm and deep-sea grab bucket fitted with a camera drops deep into the water. After about an hour, it reaches 2,000 meters down: Nothing can be seen, not plants or fish. The monitor displays only black basalt and sandy sediments.

If you are patient, however, the world will surprise you. Occasionally, the camera finds red coral, white sponges and a few unknown creatures.

Due to the darkness, low temperatures and high pressure, life is severely restricted on the deep sea floor. “It’s hard to believe that anything could survive down there at 2 to 4 degrees centigrade,” opines Lu Shihui, assistant to the chief scientist overseeing the mission.

Working on the deck.



Crew members at work.

Compared to the colorful vistas scuba divers might see, veteran oceanic explorer Lu prefers solid rocky ribbons of taupe, red, and yellow, which indicate the possibility of deposits for which they hunt: polymetallic sulfide—a mineral rich with metals such as copper, zinc, and silver and a potential resource that some countries have already explored.

The Chinese team consists of more than 60 members, who study the middle ridges of the southwestern Indian Ocean at 2,000 to 4,000 meters in depth.

In 2011, China Ocean Mineral Resources R&D Association (COMRA) signed a contract with the International Seabed Authority (ISA) giving it exclusive rights to explore polymetallic sulfide in 10,000 square kilometers of the international seabed for 15 years. As contracted, the Chinese party should complete primary exploration in 2017, and fulfill its obligation to return 50 percent of the contracted zone by 2019 and 75 percent by 2029, after which time the remaining 2,500 square kilometers of the seabed will remain its exclusive mining area.

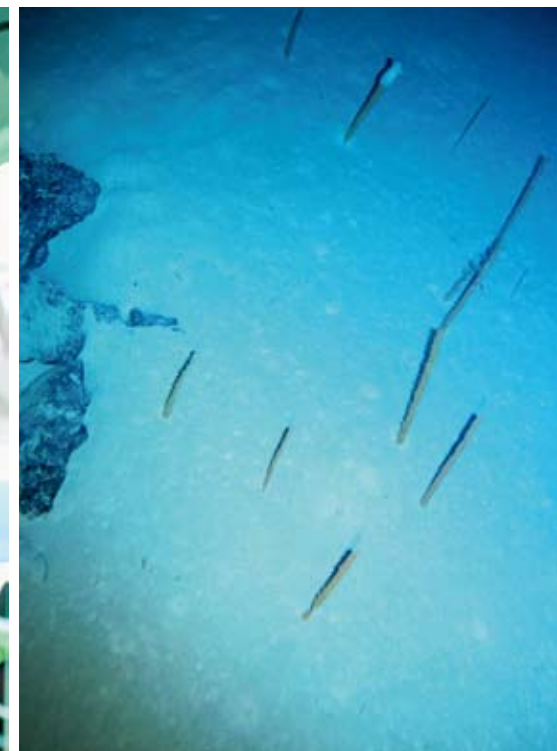
All of this will be worthwhile if large deposits of polymetallic sulfide are located. After hours of efforts by the scientists, the bucket finally retrieves some “soft mud” from the sea floor.

The fine mud has a granular feel. The team looks at it under a microscope and notices that most of the granules are spherical shells of planktonic foraminifera, a species of plankton found throughout the ocean and its floors. After they die, their calcium carbonate shells gradually fall to the sea floor, creating heaps and becoming one of the major sediments in the sea.

As explained by Deng Xianming, chief scientist of the mission, the team uses appropriate devices to measure the chemical elements, especially metals like copper, iron,



The sleeve-fish caught by crew members during their spare time.



A photo taken under the sea.

and zinc in the sediment to estimate the possibility of polymetallic sulfide deposits.

Life on the Sea

Adventure creeps near as the surface of the sea melts from Cambridge blue to deep navy.

“I thought of myself as a sea lover,” writes crew member Chang Dingyue in his journal. “After days and nights on the real ocean, I realized that I just loved the beach.”

For many novices, the first challenge is seasickness. In some cases, it feels like a never-ending earthquake or roller coaster ride. Xiangyanghong 10, with a tonnage of 4,500, is still an insignificant speck on the vast sea.


Most people start to overcome it in 72 hours, but the entire process of acclimating to the rocking environment is a war of willpower. Everyone develops his or her own methods to overcome seasickness. Some play cards or chess, work out in the gym or purposely inflict pain to shift focus, and others choose to stand on the deck and enjoy the sea breeze as they see every up and down of the waves. This strategy is inspired by the belief that the driver never

suffers from carsickness.

As conditions deteriorate, the worst is still yet to come. The daily toll of such an expedition is understandably high, so the crew works in shifts around the clock.

In the transitional season between summer and autumn, more frequent typhoons make exploration even more dangerous.

When the machine reaches between 2,000 and 3,000 meters deep, each attempt to raise or lower it is a fierce fight. Once, the device almost got permanently stuck in a precipitous cliff. The external protective layer of rigid titanium alloy was severely warped, leading to an equipment failure and lost signals. The operation was canceled, and the device was hauled up to be repaired on deck.

Along with the suffering, the sea also creates beautiful memories. As night falls, a brilliant blanket of stars shatters the darkness, creating a moment of happiness beyond description. Few feel loneliness thanks to the company of crewmates. Each time it stops, the ship is quickly surrounded by hovering birds. The crew feeds them, because they’re considered a symbol of peace. 



One of MacKinnon's jobs in China now is as chief technical advisor of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Call of the Wild

Text by Yin Xing

Photographs courtesy of Briton John MacKinnon

Since earning a doctorate in animal behavior, Briton John MacKinnon has acquired many titles: biodiversity expert, chief technical advisor of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) wetland program, professor, photographer, writer, UN official and adviser to China's policy makers.

But the common thread linking all of MacKinnon's wide-ranging efforts is his dedicated love of nature.

Wild Man

When he was a teenager in a boarding school, MacKinnon survived a fire that burned his school to the ground at night. Because of that traumatic experience, he has a hard time sleeping comfortably in the evening and can be startled by the slightest sound. But he has also developed sharp hearing, which always helps him notice wild animals faster than others. "I am not sure if the fire is directly related to my ex-

ceptional hearing," says MacKinnon. "Actually, I was the first one to notice the fire. So maybe my hearing was always sensitive. But I am glad that now I have much more exciting things in my life than a fire."

MacKinnon isn't joking: He has been chased by elephants many times. He has been attacked by bears and orangutans. He has met tigers and leopards. His little finger was bitten off by a wild hog. He credits his continued survival to training in the

Combined Cadet Force at age 12: "It was army training in school. I took the survival course and learned how to live in the mountains and find water."

The risks don't dissuade his passion for nature, and even reinforce it. "I like being alone in the forest," he explains. "When you are alone and slightly frightened, your ears grow and your senses stretch. You can detect animals from further and further away until you really become part of the forest yourself."

MacKinnon has loved wild animals from a young age. As a child, he preferred wild animals such as lizards, snakes and eagles over tame dogs and cats. At age 18, he followed Jane Goodall to research chimpanzees in Africa. That experience also helped develop his field survival skills and make him more comfortable in nature. He even learned some photography techniques from Goodall's husband, a photographer for *National Geographic*.

MacKinnon first came to China in 1986 to participate in an international protection program for the panda, the first such campaign in the nation. "At that time, bamboo was dying and giant pandas were starving," recalls MacKinnon. "I was sent to China by WWF to help plan what to do and how. We ultimately produced a report called *Master Plan to Save the Giant Panda and Its Habitat*. I was the lead author."

MacKinnon has focused much of his attention on Asia from as far back as 1968. In the early 1990s, while working on a project jointly sponsored by WWF and IUCN in a village on the border of Vietnam and Laos, MacKinnon discovered a species of ox that had never been documented. The ox was eventually named "Saola."



Young MacKinnon (right) conducts field work.



MacKinnon holds his son to greet orangutans.

“It was amazing to me that at the end of the 20th Century, a completely new large mammal could be discovered,” he recalls. “It was incredibly exciting.” The news stunned nature conservation circles at the time.

In fact, over the last century, only ten new mammals have been discovered in the world, of which three were related to MacKinnon’s efforts.

Bird Man

Until he published *Guide Book for Birds in China* in 2000, MacKinnon’s work for the Biodiversity Working Group of the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development

(CCICED) and as a senior adviser for Chinese authorities hadn’t made him known to the Chinese public. The first of its kind in China, the book has made bird watching in vogue in the country and become a Bible for Chinese bird watchers, giving MacKinnon thousands of devoted fans.

MacKinnon has always been modest about his contributions to China’s nature conservation, but he is happy to take full credit for the book. “I was particularly struck by the fact that there was not a good bird guide for China,” he explains. “It is very difficult for young people in China to get into birding. I am not an expert on birds. I probably was not the best person to write the book. But I was there and I was willing to write it.”

His efforts were rewarded. “Bird watching interest in China is growing,” he continues. “I am happy about that. People now care about wildlife. It is good for China.”

Chinese bird watchers have nicknamed MacKinnon “bird man” because he can mimic many calls and can easily find the birds in a tree or forest. “Birds give you a sort of reflection of what is going on in the natural world,” says MacKinnon. “Birds are the best indicators of the health of a habitat.”

“Last week, my team and I went to a place where the stream looked clear, but there were no birds,” he continues. “I declared to my team that there was something wrong with the stream. We went around a few corners and soon found a gold mine. People use

chemicals to extract the gold from the ore. And that river is toxic and stained.”

According to MacKinnon, during the industrial revolution, British miners would attach a bird in a cage to their belt: “When they saw the bird turn upside down, they would run out of the mine, because birds are more sensitive to poisonous gas than humans.”

Reserve Watcher

When MacKinnon first arrived in China, the nation had about 100 nature reserves. “China has created several hundred more since then,” notes MacKinnon. “We made a database of the first 300 nature reserves.” Despite the great development, he thinks management still needs to be improved. “To this day, nobody really knows exactly how many nature reserves there are or where they all are. One problem is the lack of a single reporting or responsible authority. No agency in China has the full responsibility for biodiversity conservation.”

After trekking so many mountains and rivers and seeing amazingly rich wildlife in China, MacKinnon has fallen in love with the country. He has visited every large and medium-sized protected area in the country and can expound on almost all of China’s wild resources by rote.

“There are twice as many species of plant in China as in all of North America and about three times as many plants as in Europe,” he says. “China has 40 percent of the world’s pheasant species and about 60 percent of the pheasant family. China has about 70 percent of the world’s rose finches...”

His love for China inspires even greater concern for its environmental problems. He argues that while it is still developing its economy, China needs to consider its environmental carrying capacity.

He used an example: In Sichuan Province, bees are disappearing. Orchard workers now have to climb ladders up apple



MacKinnon takes part in a birding campaign as a senior guide.

trees with a brush to fertilize the flowers. “The situation is ridiculous,” he says. “The services that nature provides are free. And now we have to employ people to do the work of bees. Bees are dying globally. Something is very wrong with our ecosystem. Only when the wildlife thrives can we feel safe that our ecosystem is healthy.”

Over the past 40 years as a senior adviser for Chinese authorities like the the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural

Development, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the State Forestry Administration, MacKinnon has spoken to Chinese officials and villagers alike.

“I have stayed in China for a long time, and I do want to change things,” he explains. “China is the most dynamic country in the world. It is changing faster and making a greater impact on the planet than any other country. If I can make some tiny improvements in the way China does things, the ripple effects will be massive.”



MacKinnon signs his book *Guide Book for Birds in China* for birding fans in China.

Smart Riders

Text by Zhang Xue

Mobikes, notable for their fashionable design and eye-catching orange-yellow color, became vogue on the streets of Shanghai in April 2016. For a moment, pictures of the bikes were going viral all over WeChat, a popular social networking app.

“It’s romantic to ride a bike at sunrise and sunset,” grins Hu Weiwei, founder of Mobike, who was born in the 1980s. Hu frequently waxes poetic, but China’s recent drive to upgrade its industries aligns more with the practicality of her startup than the

passion.

Mobike is simple to use: A user downloads the app, registers, verifies his or her identity, pays a 299-yuan (US\$43) deposit and locates a bicycle on the street. After scanning the QR code with a smartphone, the bike is released to use immediately. After riding, the user leaves the bike in a designated parking area on the street. The rental price, one yuan (15 U.S. cents) per half an hour, is much cheaper than any other travel option except for walking.

The popularity of the service heated

up in Shanghai, and three months later, it landed in Beijing. By the end of 2016, after just eight months of operation, hundreds of thousands of smart shared bicycles were in service in 10 cities throughout China.

The emergence of Mobike has not only eased the pain of the last-kilometer-to-commute, but also offered a new option for those struggling with traveling relatively short distances. Furthermore, easier access to bicycles aligns with increasing awareness of environmentally-friendly transportation. Mobike’s brand has become synonymous with green travel across online social networks.

For most of the 20th Century, bicycles were the most important means of transportation in China. A brand-new bicycle once carried as much prestige as a limousine does today. Early each morning,

the streams of bicycles flooding the wide Chang’an Boulevard were iconic to China, which became known as a “kingdom of bicycles” to foreigners.

In the current century, Chinese people have many more travel options thanks to the development of urban transportation infrastructure, a vast domestic rail system and mature air routes.

Mobike has made this traditional mode of transportation fashionable again, rekindling public interest in biking. Recent statistics from Iresearch show that by January 2017, the number of active Mobike users had exceeded 5.8 million per week, while that of its nearest rival, ofo, reached 1.4 million.

In the sharing economy era, this new business model has been popular in the



It's easy to unlock a smart bicycle by simply scanning the QR code, using an app downloaded to a smartphone. CFP

March 2017, Tiananmen Square. Last century, streams of bicycles shuttling along the wide Chang’an Boulevard were a symbol of China in foreigners’ eyes. Today, however, riding bicycles has come into fashion again. CFP



capital market. In late January 2017, Mobike announced it had formed an exclusive strategic cooperative agreement with Foxconn, China’s leading smart hardware manufacturer, in which the latter would introduce a specialized production line for Mobike in dozens of factories to boost annual production capacity to 5 million. Foxconn also became a new strategic investor in Mobike.

Not long ago, Mobike completed its Series D funding, in which it raised US\$215 million, approximately 1.5 billion yuan.


The strategic cooperation with Foxconn upgraded Mobike’s appraised value to 10 billion yuan. The company was built by all-young talent within two years, setting a record for business growth in China.

Thanks in large part to Mobike, within less than a year, shared bicycles have swept across China. The seemingly huge business potential of this development has drawn tremendous capital into the sector. By the end of 2016, 17 players had grabbed

a stake in the game, including Mobike, ofo, U-Bicycle, Xiaoming, and Bluegogo, collectively amassing investment of some 3 billion yuan from over 20 investors, which had put 300,000 bicycles on the roads in 10 cities.

Some predict that 2017 will be the most competitive year for the shared bicycle industry in China because the influx of capital will make the market into a carnival that triggers a war of acquisitions and knock-outs in days to come.

Soon after the emergence of shared bicycles in China, shared vehicles quietly followed. Analysts have stressed that only those who minimize operational and maintenance costs will survive the fierce competition of the shared transportation market.

New technologies have disrupted and overthrown traditional practices since the dawn of time, but it’s too early to predict who or what will emerge on top of the impending transportation revolution, facilitated by recent exponential scientific breakthroughs and the proliferation of the internet. 

Veterinary Care: Emerging Chinese Industry

Text by Xi Tinghui

Pet ownership is on the rise in China, which has led to increased demand for veterinary care. Of the roughly 1.1 million animal clinics in China, 70 percent are family-run practices and the rest are mostly small medical institutions. Only a few maintain comprehensively high medical standards or have access to advanced medical devices and drugs, yet skyrocketing prices coupled with unsatisfactory service have become the norm. To better understand the present reality of China's veterinary care industry, we invited Xi Tinghui, manager of Beijing Baobaobei pet store, to share her insights.



A veterinarian adjusts the equipment in the operation room before an operation. CFP

In 2013, an Alaskan malamute named Yuanbao was brought to us in need of medical treatment. Yuanbao started limping when he was six months old. His owner first thought he had sprained his leg, but the symptoms never went away. After two or three weeks, the owner decided to seek medical advice.

A veterinarian diagnosed Yuanbao's ailment as elbow dysplasia (ED). The congenital disease is incurable and will restrict the creature's movement throughout his life. Yuanbao's only hope is relief from painkillers for the rest of his life. ED can be treated with surgery in the United States, but the techniques have not been introduced to China's veterinary sector. We could only suggest that Yuanbao continue with the medication and hope for the best.

Pets used to be rare in China. But the latest statistics show that China has more than 100 million pets, and the country's pet industry is expected to maintain a growth rate above 30 percent in the next few years. As the number of pets increases, veterinary care is now heavily sought-after, becoming an industry of enormous potential. However, many roadblocks impede its progress.

As the manager of a pet store, I often hear complaints about the expense of treating pets. A single pill can cost dozens or even hundreds of yuan, and just a check-up will often cost up to a few hundred. Pet hospitals in China are mostly private enterprises without unified market standards. Most clinics set their prices independently according to the cost of the respective technologies and services. To maintain a pet hospital's profitability, veterinary treatments are usually expensive.

Vaccines, medical devices and supplies used in pet clinics in China are heavily dependent on imports. The *White Paper on China's Pet Industry 2016* determined that imported pet vaccines accounted for more



The Alaskan malamute named Yuanbao has been diagnosed with elbow dysplasia. Courtesy of Xi Tinghui


than 90 percent of the domestic market share, while demand continues to grow. This fact not only bottlenecks the development of pet healthcare in China, but also increases the already high pricing in the industry.

China's veterinary sector has just begun to take shape. Although individual medical departments have gradually become specified, specialized treatment is still lagging. Human hospitals are divided into highly specific departments, enabling humans to receive any necessary treatment. The classification of pet physicians is less refined and specific than that of human doctors, which increases the difficulty in diagnosing pet diseases.

The gap between veterinary care in China and developed countries is closing, but compared to the latter, pet institutions in China still have a long way to go. China's pet pharmaceutical industry is about five to ten years behind the Western world, and the country lacks advanced equipment and technology to deliver intensive pet care. Pet psychology is another area where China falls behind. Pets react to their owners' attitudes and without proper guidance, they will act like rebellious youths. Most pet trainers play the role of a psychologist.

Yet due to a lack of standardized procedures, the service and quality of those medical institutions vary.

Still, the global industry has been awed by the quick progress of China's veterinary care industry. Major breakthroughs have been achieved in some areas. China now has advanced equipment, adequate drugs, and world-class teams capable of performing, specifically, orthopedic surgery on animals. The cost for treatment in this department has dropped to a relatively affordable rate, accordingly. Today, treatment methods from traditional Chinese medicine are being gradually integrated into the domestic pet care industry. For example, some pets that have shown symptoms of epilepsy have found relief through acupuncture. China's vast market and its rapid development have certainly captured the attention of foreign peers. While China's economy continues to maintain a strong growth, the pet medical industry is bound to improve.

Today, China's veterinary industry is more vibrant than ever. However, across a wide range of treatment realms, the industry needs further standardization and stricter control. The industry is still fine-tuning itself, and our furry friends will endure less and less suffering as time goes on. 

Cizhong: Inheriting Classical French Winemaking

Text by Zhou Jin

Photographs by Yu Xiangjun

The Lancang River, known as the Mekong River in Southeast Asia, flows through the Meili Canyon in southwestern China's Yunnan Province, next to which is Cizhong Village in Deqin County, Yunnan Province. With an average altitude of 1,800 meters, this village, hidden in the mountains, is home to an abundance of ethnic groups. Some 100 years ago, many European missionaries and foreign explorers were already making the tough trip to reach the village. Today, many still deem it a peaceful utopia tucked away from the outside world.

My impression of Cizhong started with a glass of wine. In the home of a Tibetan local I called "Uncle Adro," I was served

delicious homemade wine. Uncle Adro has a 0.27-hectare vineyard where he grows "rose honey," an ancient French grape variety suitable for both winemaking and eating. The grape was introduced to Yunnan Province by French missionaries in the early 19th Century.

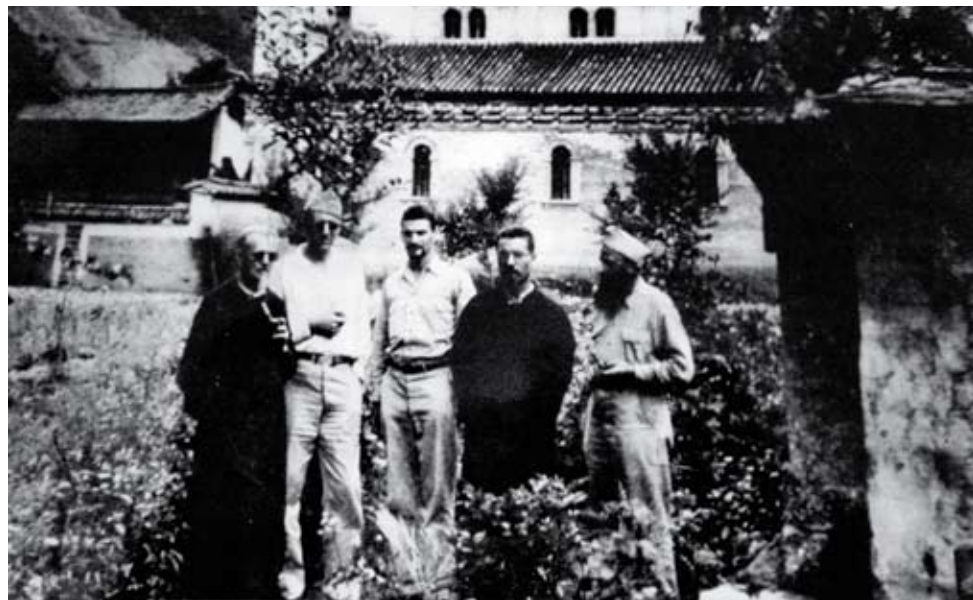
Both Uncle Adro and his son are Catholic. He named his son Zhang Awei, a transliteration of the baptismal name "David." Uncle Adro's daughter-in-law, however, is a believer of Tibetan Buddhism. "Such an arrangement is quite common in Cizhong," laughs Adro. "Many families have members with different religious beliefs living together under the same roof." Local villagers consider religious beliefs

a personal choice and never interfere with the practices of others. When the village's Catholics host weddings and funerals featuring Catholic rituals, Tibetan Buddhists join them and offer help, and vice versa. The philosophy of Cizhong is that all things are interrelated and should develop and prosper together.

Wine is a necessity for standard Catholic rituals. Its history in Cizhong is closely tied to the popularization and development of Catholicism in the region. Statistics show that at present, about two thirds of Cizhong locals consider themselves Catholic, and the remaining one third is mostly Tibetan Buddhist.

The century-old Cizhong Catholic Church is an important window to local history. Locals say that the vineyard next to the church produces a time-honored species of grape from France's Bordeaux region. Today, the grape variety is extinct in its home country, but continues to grow and flourish in remote southwestern China.

At the highest point of the church's main structure is a massive cross. However, it combines Western architectural elements such as a bell tower, cross, and arched chapel with Chinese elements including a pavilion, gate tower with upturned eaves and flying rafters. Considering such tasteful fusion in its architecture, it is no wonder that Catholicism and Tibetan Buddhism have peacefully coexisted for so long in the area.



In the 1940s, during the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, American soldiers stationed in Yunnan took pictures with clergymen from the Cizhong church.



The Cizhong Catholic Church combines Western architectural elements such as a bell tower, cross, and arched chapel with Chinese elements including a pavilion, gate tower with upturned eaves and flying rafters.



The Cizhong Catholic Church sits in a vineyard. Locals believe that the vineyard produces a time-honored species of grape from France's Bordeaux region.



On Sundays, Catholics gather in the church and sing hymns in Tibetan.



Stories from the Bible are painted on the wall of the church, with refined colors.



For kids, the church means fun rather than solemnity.

I had the pleasure of meeting Xiao Jieyi, an 88-year-old “walking dictionary” who volunteers at the Cizhong Catholic Church. The man speaks fluent Mandarin, Tibetan, French, Latin, and two other Chinese ethnic languages—Naxi and Lisu. In the book *A Concise History of Catholicism in Cizhong*, which he compiled in his younger years, Xiao carefully listed the Latin name of every foreign missionary to visit.

Almost every household in the village makes its own wine. I was offered another glass by Austin, bishop of the Cizhong Catholic Church. In 1996, he stayed for a time at the Yanjing Catholic Church in Markam County, Tibet Autonomous Region, to learn winemaking from a senior nun.

Austin's wine features traditional French winemaking techniques. Grapes produced in Cizhong are only the size of fingernails and taste a bit sour. Wine made with these grapes tastes rich with lasting flavor. Locals usually make wine for private use or treating guests. Some tourists also buy a few barrels. Since winemaking recipes differ a bit from family to family, the taste of each is slightly different.


How did the foreign missionaries of a century ago manage to plant the roots of Catholicism so deeply in the steep mountains?

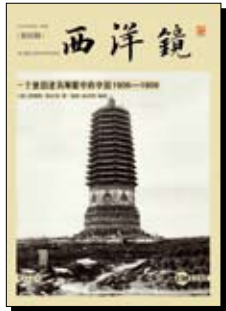
Austin hypothesizes that when the French missionaries first arrived in the areas around the Lancang River to preach their religion, they performed many charitable acts such as establishing schools, providing medical services, caring for seniors without family and bringing up orphans. Such selfless acts won them immense trust and a great reputation among the locals.

But perhaps more importantly, early missionaries were all knowledgeable and

charismatic. Preserved manuscripts in the Deqin County Library, which were written by the missionaries, attest to this. According to Xiao Jieyi, French missionary Francis Gore, who successfully grafted the French grape “rose honey” to a wild local grape in the 1930s, was a highly-educated man. He excelled at the Tibetan language and even translated Catholic classics into Tibetan alongside authoring Tibetan dictionaries. Another French missionary named Georges André was an outstanding engineer. In the 1940s, André oversaw the construction of a route from Cizhong to the Nujiang River. And he designed the Liutongjiang chain bridge to complete a crucial route from Yunnan to Tibet.

The most historic church along the Lancang River, the Cizhong Catholic Church is under provincial and state protection. Mass is held every Sunday in the church. At about 9:00 a.m., Catholics from various ethnic groups including Naxi, Tibetan and Lisu file in. Yao Fei, the current priest, greets them one by one. Yao took office in February 2008 to become the first full-time Chinese priest in the church since the foreign missionaries left in 1951.

At 10:00 a.m., more than 100 Catholics gather to sing hymns in Tibetan. Locals said that at important religious festivals such as Christmas and Easter, Catholics from Cigu and Badong, two nearby villages, also make the trip to the village. Sometimes, more than 1,000 people attend holiday events. Mass in Cizhong is more exciting than solemn. Kids may play around and babies cry in their parents' arms, but when the singing starts, all the noises melt away. 



China 1906-1909 Through the Lens of A German Architect

Written by Ernst Boerschmann (Germany), translated and edited by Xu Yuan and Zhao Shengwei, published by Taihai Publishing House, February 2017

Between 1906 and 1909, Professor Ernst Boerschmann (1873-1949), from the department of Chinese architecture of the Royal Berlin Institute of Technology, visited China on a field survey financed by the German Royal Fund. During his stay, Boerschmann took some 8,000 photos, drew 2,500 pictures, made 2,000 stone rubbings, and wrote 1,000 pages of survey records on the royal structures, temples, ancestral halls and dwellings of the late Qing Dynasty (1644-1911).


In 1932, Boerschmann was hired as a corresponding researcher by the Society for the Study of Chinese Architecture, a private academic body founded in 1929. From 1933 to 1935, he was appointed consultant for the heritage of traditional Chinese architecture.

After returning to his homeland, Professor Boerschmann published six books including the three-volume *Art and Religious Culture of Chinese Architecture* and *Chinese Architecture*. "On this tract of sacred land, we were stunned by the uncanny natural workmanship and inspiring Chinese architecture," he wrote. "I hope to accurately showcase authentic Chinese philosophy and culture and unveil the mystery of the Chinese nation through research of these ancient structures."

On his achievements in the study of ancient Chinese architecture, Australian historian Sang Ye commented that Mr. Boerschmann was undoubtedly the first man to thoroughly investigate and record ancient Chinese architecture, leaving behind an unparalleled wealth of drawings and photos.

To commemorate Boerschmann's work, Sang launched a special non-governmental online campaign tracking his footprints and taking new photos of the old sites in 2006. Well-known Chinese photographer Xu Yuan, his wife and his colleagues joined the team of volunteers who drove along the professor's routes to take new photos of existing structures from the original angles.

Today, 42 such structures have been placed under state protection as cultural relics, some of which have been added to the lists of world cultural and natural heritage sites. More than 20 have been reconstructed or restored, but at least 60 are gone forever.

Of the book's 426 pictures, 288 were taken by the professor himself or the Chinese photographers he hired, and the other 138 were selected from the non-governmental campaign jointly launched by Chinese and Australian volunteers. 

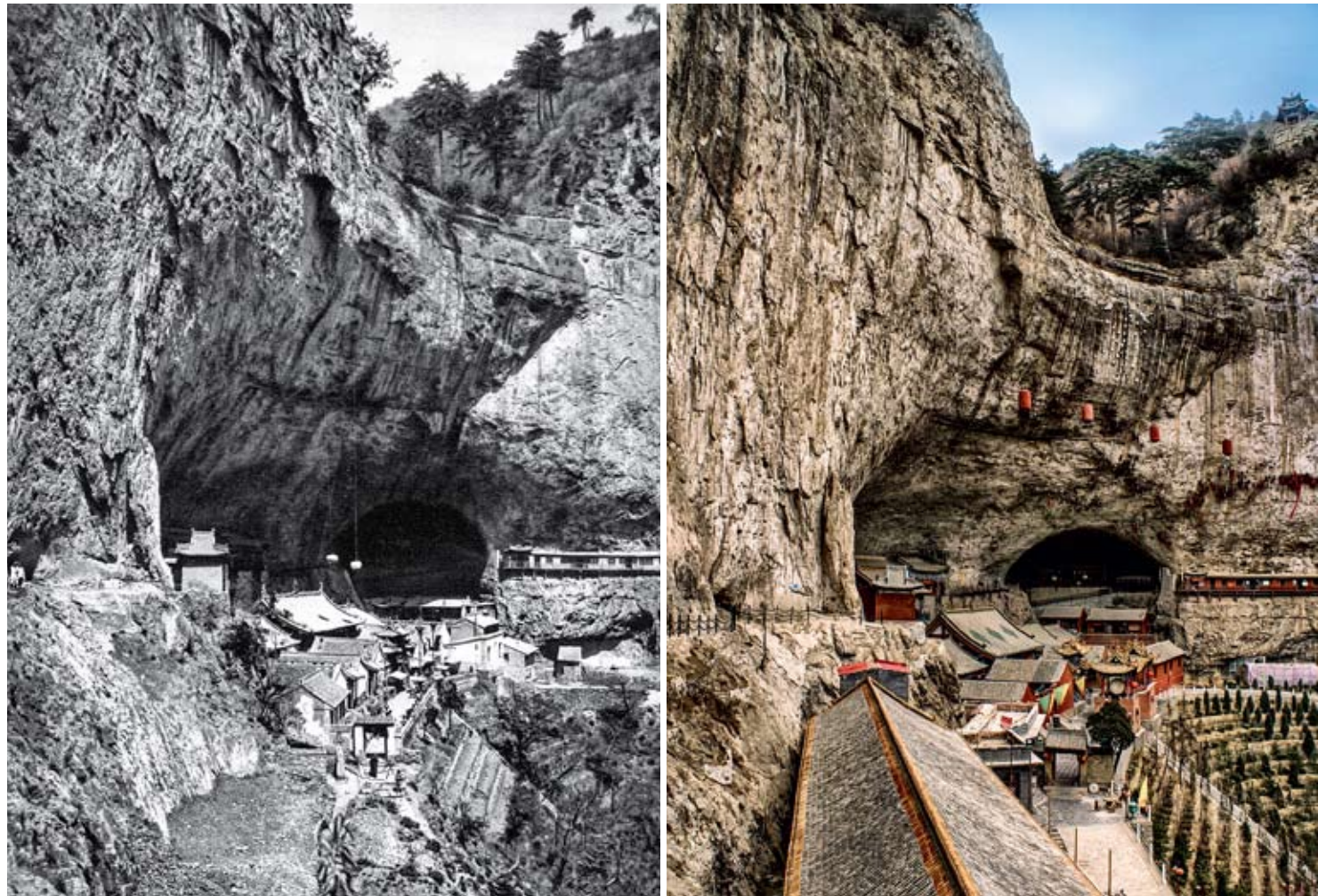
The book presents 426 photographs in pairs, the majority of which were taken from the same spots and angles, but with a century's time lapse. The black-and-white ones were shot between 1906 and 1909, and the color ones in 2006, showing the differences of the architecture after 100 years.



The Five-Pagoda Temple in Beijing. The building, first erected between 1403 and 1424 in the reign of Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), has been hailed as a magnum opus of the art of architecture and stone carving of the Ming Dynasty, as well as an example of the integration of Chinese and foreign cultures.



Jietai Temple in the Western Hills, Beijing. First built between 581 and 600 in the reign of Emperor Kaihuang of the Sui Dynasty (581-618), it is a well-known Buddhist temple, with the largest ordination platform in China.



Yunfeng (Cloud Peak) Temple in Shanxi Province. It was first built between 627 and 649 in Emperor Zhenguan's reign of the Tang Dynasty (618-907).



The 1,000-Buddha Cliff along the banks of the Jialing River in Guangyuan County, Sichuan Province. The cliff carvings were first made in the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534).



The five gilded bronze pagodas in Xiantong Temple—one of the oldest Buddhist temples in Mt. Wutai, northern China's Shanxi Province. They were constructed between the years 58 and 75 in Emperor Yongping's reign of the Eastern Han Dynasty (25-220).



The pagoda in Tianning (Celestial Tranquility) Temple, Beijing. It was first erected in the 5th Century.

The Exhibition of All Time

Text by Yi Mei

The exhibition “A History of the World in 100 Objects” utilizes 100 articles to trace human history across 2 million years and reference every civilization in the whole world. Since its inception in 2014, the exhibition has toured cities including Abu Dhabi, Taipei, Tokyo and Canberra and welcomed more than a million spectators.

In March 2017, the exhibition arrived at the National Museum of China in Beijing, where it has invited the Chinese public to travel through time and enjoy the essences of various civilizations.



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Inner Coffin of Shepenmehyt, Thebes, Egypt, c.600 BC.



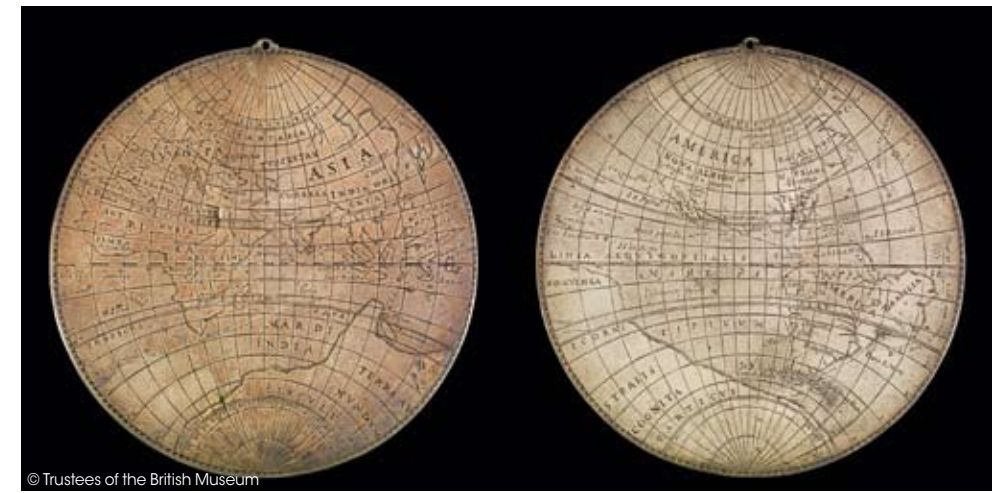
© Trustees of the British Museum

Olduvai stone chopping tool, Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania, Africa, 1.8-2 million years old.



© Trustees of the British Museum

Bird-shaped pestle, Oro Province, Papua New Guinea, 6000-2000 BC.



© Trustees of the British Museum

Circumnavigation medal, England, UK, 1589 AD.

Origin of the Exhibition

The exhibition originated from a radio program called *A History of the World*, which was jointly produced by the British Museum and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) in 2010. The 100-episode program was narrated by Neil Macgregor, then director of the British Museum, and traced human history of 2 million years via the stories of 100 of the objects housed in the museum. The program grew so much in popularity that it once attracted 11 million listeners at once. A book based on the program, *A History of the World in 100 Objects*, was soon published and became a bestseller. In 2012, the British Museum decided to select 100 objects, including some of those mentioned in the radio program and book, to feature in a touring exhibition, which was formally launched in 2014.

Chosen from 8 million treasures housed in the British Museum, the 100 objects range from an Olduvai stone chopping tool made 1.8 million years ago to a modern solar-powered lamp, covering five continents.

The preface of the exhibition displays only one item, the Egyptian Inner Coffin of Shepenmehyt, from 600 BC. At a glance, the coffin looks the same as others from ancient Egypt, but its wood came from Lebanon, gold from Nubia, lapis lazuli from Afghanistan and pitch from Iraq. The coffin embodies the basic concept of the exhibition: It aims to highlight the commonalities and exchanges between civilizations rather than their differences. Although cultures show different features, they face, and try to solve, similar problems. Differences between cultures should not result in disputes, but opportunities to learn from each other.

“Cultures from all around the globe should be represented and be able to be viewed side by side,” says Dr. Belinda Crerar, a curator from the British Museum. “We hoped to illustrate how similar concerns and desires have motivated the development of human societies in all parts of the world and are reflected in the objects that they have made.”



Roman silver pepper pot from Hoxne
Hoxne, Suffolk, England, 350-400 AD.

© Trustees of the British Museum



The Queen's Lyre, Ur, Iraq, c. 2500 BC.

© Trustees of the British Museum

Beijing Stop

The exhibition features nine Chinese objects, of which a 3,000-year-old bronze ritual vessel is the most famous. The vessel was discovered in 1931 at Xincun Village in Junxian County, central China's Henan Province, and bought by a cultural relic dealer. In 1977, it was donated to the British Museum by Brooke Sewell, a banker and merchant. The exhibition marks the

vessel's first return to China since leaving. The British Museum holds about 30,000 Chinese objects, including the *Admonitions Scroll*, a precious 6th-century Chinese painting that was featured in the radio program. However, it didn't make its way to the touring exhibition.

"Only 45 exhibits were mentioned in the book," reveals Dr. Yan Zhi, curator of the National Museum of China. "Of the

other 55 items, some resemble objects from the book, but most have nothing to do with it. However, the central theme remains consistent." The curators tailored the selection to fit each city the exhibition toured, to some extent.

"We want to keep it as close to the original series as possible, but sometimes an object cannot be displayed for conservation reasons, and at other times it is because of the huge scale [of objects]," explains Crerar. "So, we try to look for objects in the collection, which can maintain the narrative of the original series. In some cases, when that is not possible, we have added new objects and new stories."

Six of the Lewis chessmen have made the trip to Beijing. The chess pieces were found in the vicinity of Uig on the Isle of Lewis in Scotland. Made of walrus ivory, the chess set is so sensitive to the environment that it has to be kept in a cabinet with fixed temperature and humidity. Over a thousand years old, the set testifies to the civilization and political structure of Europe in the Middle Ages. The Flood Tablet recounts the story of the gods' destruction of the world by means of a great flood, from the *Epic of Gilgamesh*—the first great epic of world literature. The hero, like the biblical Noah, builds a huge boat to rescue his family and every type of animal. When this tablet was first translated in 1872, it caused a sensation because the tablet was produced much earlier than the Bible.

Along with these treasures, a mass-produced counterfeit football jersey from 2010 and a credit card are displayed. The jersey is a replica of those worn by England's Chelsea football club, which is owned by a Russian merchant and sponsored by South Korea's Samsung. The name on the jersey is Didier Drogba, a player born in Ivory Coast and raised in France. The shirt was made in Indonesia and sold in Peru. On display

Assyrian relief showing two soldiers, Kouyunjik (Nineveh), Iraq, 700-695 BC.



© Trustees of the British Museum



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Arabian inscribed votive bronze hand, Yemen, 2nd-3rd Century AD.

The Flood Tablet, Kouyunjik (Nineveh), Iraq, 700-600 BC.




© Trustees of the British Museum

is also a credit card issued by Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in the United Arab Emirates, displaying the brand Visa, which is an American company. The multi-polar origin of these exhibits is consistent with the ideas conveyed by the Inner Coffin of Shepenmehyt.

Object No. 101

Wherever the exhibition reaches, it asks the host to provide the 101st exhibit to display local flavor. The Beijing stop features a wooden hammer and a pen used to mark China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 2001. "After 15-year negotiations, China gained a position in the WTO," says Yan Zhi. "It has contributed tremendously to world trade and economic globalization. The meaning and age of these objects fit the exhibition."

According to Hartwig Fischer, director of the British Museum, this exhibition was funded by the British government. When asked whether it is a signal of the British government's support for globalization even as the nation is leaving the European Union, Fischer answers, "The British Museum is a museum of the world, and for the world. We are the biggest lender among all big museums. We have profited from globalization and we are a dynamic factor in the process. This is what we want to continue."

It is notable that a solar-powered lamp and mobile phone charger made in Shenzhen, China defeated a mobile phone and iPad to take the 100th spot. They're not the most elaborate technology available to us, said Dr. Crerar, but they enable people to have extensive communication without being tied to the electrical grid. She would like to see solar panels providing power to the most impoverished people in the world. The technology shows the achievements and creativity of mankind in the face of poverty and climate change. 



Pray, a church in Brussels, Belgium.



Luo Opera, Shiyou Village, Nanfeng, Jiangxi Province.

Well Café Photo Exhibition No.09

This event showcases 22 photographic works exclusively authorized by Wu Qin, a freelance Chinese photographer who has traveled the world. The photography was pared down to only a single shot from each country: a glimpse of a small lane in Prague, a street in Havana, a beach on the coast of the Indian Ocean, and the open country along the banks of the Danube in Europe, as well as ordinary people of all sorts.

Known as Jijizhazha online, Wu Qin is a member of the Jiangsu Photographers Association and a senior photographer at LOFTER, a famous Chinese online photo sharing platform. Wu began devoting herself to photography in 2009, and most of her works focus on global travel. So far, she has traveled to over 40 countries; and her photos and travel notes have been printed in many magazines both in China and beyond.

March 1 – April 30
Well Café, Beijing



Meditation, Chiang Mai, Thailand.



Twilight, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Xu Ziwei: Unstable Shadows

On display are spatially arranged light installations by Xu Ziwei, a modern Chinese artist. “As a medium, the mirror sets a limit between the real and the virtual world,” Xu explains. “And it’s the only medium for communication between the two. It’s also a major tool for humans to practice imagination.”

Born in 1993 in Changsha, Hunan Province, Xu graduated from the Painting Department of Sichuan Fine Arts Institute. Currently, she lives and works in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province.

March 18 – April 18
Honyo Art Center, Beijing



It Is Her, and I Am Its Scenario, 61x40x205cm, comprehensive material, 2016.



Your Fork Messenger, by Zheng Xiran, China, 2016. It is a site imitation based on a Google Tango flat computer.

After Us

As consumer demand brings about rapid development of games, social networking and artificial intelligence, network identity and digital footprints are becoming more common concerns in daily life. What does our future hold? In the hope of answering this question, Neue Galerie New York and K11 Art Foundation are jointly presenting a group exhibition of artists from across China and around the world that probes extensions of the “human being” using substitutes and surrogates in the forms of sculpture, installation, photography, on-the-spot demonstration, videos and virtual reality (VR).

The exhibition also features lectures, art workshops and children’s art education programs with highlights on interactive design, VR, games, robots, artificial intelligence and the internet.

March 19 – May 21
K11 Art Foundation, Shanghai

Post-sense Sensibility: Trepidation and Will

Post-sense Sensibility is an experimental art project spanning more than 10 years. It began with the exhibition “Heteromorphism and Delusion,” organized by distinguished artist and curator Qiu Zhijie in 1999, which has proved tremendously influential on modern Chinese art.

On display are 34 works by 29 artists, 20 of whom have engaged in the previous “Post-sense Sensibility” exhibitions. The others are young artists whose work ideologically mirrors the post-sense sensibility.

March 19 – May 21
Shanghai Ming Contemporary Art Museum



A poster for “Post-sense Sensibility: Fear and Will.”