

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

国际交流

3-4
Vol. 3-4, 2020

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LETTING THE WORLD UNDERSTAND CHINA
AND LETTING CHINA UNDERSTAND THE WORLD



中国国际交流协会

CHINESE ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

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International Standard Serial
Number:

ISSN1002-8285

China Standard Serial Number:
CN11-2491/D

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Letters may be edited for length or content.

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CAFIU Holds a Series of Webinars on People-to-people Exchanges between China and the US

Wang Bo

CAFIU held three webinars on people-to-people exchanges between China and the US in 2020. Scholars and representatives of NGOs, media and think tanks conducted in-depth exchanges of views on promoting mutual understanding between the two countries.

On June 19, CAFIU joined hands with Schwarzman College of Tsinghua University and Global Alliance of Sharing Economy to host the first webinar themed “China and U.S. Faced by COVID-19: How the Two Peoples Look at Each Other”. The webinar was moderated by CAFIU Vice-President Ai Ping. Extensive and in-depth discussions were conducted among Ambassador Su Ge, Chairman

of China National Committee for Pacific Economic Cooperation, Professor Wang Huiyao, President of the Center for China & Globalization, Professor Pan Qingzhong, Executive Dean of the Schwarzman College, Tsinghua University, Dr. Ge Jun, Secretary General of the Global Alliance of Shared Economy, Dr. Wei Nanzhi, Deputy Director and Associate Research Fellow of the Social Culture Research Office of the Institute of American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, H.H. Djoomart Otorbayev, former Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, H.H. Grzegorz W. Kolodko, former Deputy Prime Minister of Poland, Dr. Joan Kaufman, Lecturer in Global Health and Social Medicine at Harvard Medical School and Senior



Director for Academic Programs at Schwarzman College, Professor Michael P. Powers of the School of Economics and Management, Tsinghua University, and Dr. Chad Futrell, Executive Director of Student Life of Schwarzman College. The attendees spoke highly of China's important contribution to the global fight against COVID-19. They agreed that sound China-US relationship is in the common interest of the two countries and the people of the world, and recommended that the people of the two countries strengthen exchanges and enhance mutual understanding and trust, so as to promote the sound development of bilateral relations.

On September 25, CAFIU joined hands with the Institute for Global Cooperation and Understanding-Peking University to hold the second webinar themed "The Direction and Ways of People-to-people Cooperation between China and the US under COVID-19". Chaired by CAFIU Vice President Ai Ping, the webinar was attended by Jin Canrong, Vice Dean of the School of International Studies, Renmin University of China, Rong Ying, Vice President and Senior Research Fellow of China Institute of International Studies, Daniel Russell, Vice President for International Security and Diplomacy at the Asia Society Policy Institute, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Evan Feigenbaum, Vice President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, former U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, and Bruce Stokes, Director of Pew Global Attitudes Project. Participants agreed that NGOs and scholars in China and the United States can help increase mutual

trust through exchanges and cooperation events, and cooperate in containing COVID-19 to help developing countries cope with the virus and prevent the next global pandemic.

On December 9, CAFIU hosted the third webinar themed "Promoting Sound and Stable Development of China-U.S. Relations: Role and Action of NGOs". The webinar was chaired by CAFIU Vice President Ai Ping and some participants attended the event offline. It was attended by representatives of the headquarters and Beijing representative office of American NGOs such as Mercy Corps International, World Resources Institute, and Junior Achievement, representatives of Chinese NGOs such as China Green Foundation, Zhongguancun Belt and Road Industrial Promotion Association, Amity Foundation, and Dragon Design Foundation, and a scholar of Beijing Foreign Studies University. Participants conducted in-depth exchanges and discussions on the opportunities for exchanges and cooperation between the two countries' civil societies after the Biden Administration's inauguration, and the key areas and methods of cooperation. Participants agreed that the cooperation between Chinese and American NGOs is in the interest of the two peoples. In the future, NGOs of the two countries can complement each other and strengthen cooperation in areas such as climate change, energy conservation, environmental protection, youth exchanges, culture, education, poverty alleviation and disaster mitigation.

(Contributed by the Chinese Association for International Understanding and translated by Wang Bo)

CAFIU Holds China-Japan People-to-people Mid-autumn Dialogue

Xia Jiaoye

On October 2, 2020 (the sixth day of the eighth lunar month), Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU) held the China-Japan People-to-people Mid-autumn Dialogue themed “Views and Suggestions on Promoting People-to-people Exchanges and Cooperation between China and Japan in the Current Situation” via online mode. It was moderated by Liu Hongcai, former Vice Minister of IDCPC and current Vice President of CAFIU. It was attended by Banri Kaieda, President of the Japan-China Association for the 21st Century and Adviser of the Constitutional Democratic Party

of Japan, Yaichiro Aizawa, President of Japan-China Friendship Association, JCI Japan, Saionji Kazuteru, Adviser of Tokyo Japan-China Friendship Association, Yasushi Kudo, President of Genron NPO Japan, Li Mingxing, Chairman of the Beijing International Economic Research Center, and Wang Zhongyi, Editor-in-Chief of People's China magazine.

Vice President Liu Hongcai briefed on the origin of the Mid-Autumn Festival and the Chinese people's tradition of celebrating the festival, expounded on the traditional cultural idea of the Chinese people's



pursuit of peace, stability, happiness and harmony, and put forward proposals on the promotion of China-Japan relations and people-to-people exchanges and cooperation. He also expressed views on international cooperation in combating COVID-19, improving the two peoples' attitudes towards each other, and the efforts of jointly building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Representatives from both sides looked back on how the people of the two countries helped each other in fighting COVID-19 together after the outbreak of the pandemic. The Japanese representative said that when COVID-19 first broke out and posed a damage to China, many Japanese people bought pandemic prevention materials and donated them to China, chanting "Common on China" and "Common on Wuhan". Later when the situation in China improved and Japan was in a difficult situation, Chinese people donated PPEs to Japan in turn. The interaction between the two countries was very impressive. Representatives from both sides agreed that the virus is the common enemy of mankind and respects no border. No country can defeat the virus alone. All countries should join hands and the humanity should unite. Faced with the challenge, we should rise above the differences in ethnicity, religion, country, and values, and establish a sense of community with a shared future. If political parties, governments, and

peoples of all countries are united, COVID-19 will definitely be defeated.

Representatives of both sides agreed that the two countries should do a lot to improve the peoples' attitudes towards each other. The civil societies of the two countries should create a favorable environment for state-to-state diplomacy. People-to-people exchanges should contribute to cooperation between the two countries' civil societies and help forge better social atmosphere. While inheriting the fine tradition of friendly people-to-people exchanges, the peoples of the two countries should explore new ways and approaches in accordance with the new era, take stock of the challenges and difficulties in the people-to-people exchanges between the two sides, and tap new ways of people-to-people exchanges after the COVID-19 pandemic. The two sides should carry out people-to-people exchange events in more areas and at a deeper level so as to contribute to the development of China-Japan friendship. Young people of the two countries should enhance exchanges as they will play a key role in enhancing friendship between the two countries in 20 years' time.

(Provided by Chinese Association for International Understanding)

(Translated by Wang Bo)

CAFIU Holds a Series of Webinars on China-German People-to-People Exchanges

Wang Bo

In late October 2020, Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU) and the Beijing Office of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation jointly held a series of webinars under the theme of “Deepening People-to-People Exchanges between China and Germany, Enhancing Mutual Understanding and Cooperation”. Ai Ping, Vice President of the CAFIU and former Vice Minister of the IDCPC, attended the first seminar and delivered a speech. The webinars were attended by Barbara Hendricks, former Minister of the German Federal Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Jo Leinen, former member of the European Parliament, Roland Schmidt, Chairman of

the FES Council, and representatives of NGOs, think tanks, academic institutions, and social organizations of China and Germany.

The first seminar was held on October 20 under the theme “Poverty Alleviation and Ecological Protection”. Vice President Ai Ping pointed out in his opening speech that China and Germany have always maintained a high level of political trust and close strategic communication, and enjoy cooperative relationship. The exchanges and cooperation between civil society organizations and think tanks of the two countries can further enhance mutual understanding between the two peoples. It is imperative that civil societies of China and Germany further strengthen



exchanges and conduct full exchanges and discussions on topics of common interest related to current international development and global governance to seek common solutions. Participants believed that China has achieved remarkably in poverty alleviation and made important contribution to the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. China and European countries including Germany can strengthen cooperation in areas such as tackling climate change and promoting environmental protection. As both China and Europe shoulder important international responsibilities, the two sides should work together to make important contribution to poverty reduction in the world.

The second seminar was held on October 23 under the theme “International Cooperation in Fighting COVID-19: Role of Civil Society”. Representatives of the Chinese and German sides exchanged views on the different approaches of the two countries in fighting COVID-19, international cooperation in combating COVID-19, and the role of civil society. Participants said that China’s decisive measures in the fight were remarkable and yielded impressive results, making important contribution to the world’s fight against the pandemic. Representatives from both

sides agreed that the sudden outbreak of COVID-19 has posed severe challenges to the world and requires global cooperation. Civil society organizations of various countries have played an active role in the fight against the pandemic.

The third seminar was held on October 27 under the theme “Dialogues among Different Civilizations & Global Governance”. Both the Chinese and German sides believed that the dialogues between different civilizations to enhance exchanges and mutual learning are essential for enhancing mutual understanding and working together to address the common challenges of the humanity. The international community, including the political circle, civil society, economic field, and academia, should strive to play their roles in promoting exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations. The reform of the global governance system is the call of the times. And creating more just and reasonable global governance rules should be based on the absorption of outstanding achievements of different civilizations. Promoting the improvement of the global governance system requires multilateralism.

(Provided by Chinese Association for International Understanding)

(Translated by Wang Bo)

Strengthen Political Mutual Trust, Deepen Comprehensive Cooperation and Enhance People-to-People Mutual Understanding: A Sidelight on the 16th Beijing-Tokyo Forum attended by Vice President Liu Hongcai

Li Chen

From November 30th to December 1st, the 16th Beijing-Tokyo Forum was held via video for the first time. The theme of the forum was “The Role of China and Japan in the International Order in Post-COVID Era”. There were 6 sub-forums, covering politics and diplomacy, economy and trade, security, media, digital economy and public health. Wang Yi, the Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister, Toshihiro Nikai, Secretary General of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda delivered important speeches at the opening ceremony. Over 100 experts and scholars from political and diplomatic, economy and trade, security, digital economy, public health and media circles of the two countries focused on the two countries' bilateral relations in the complex and ever-changing international landscape. They had candid discussions and exchanges on the two countries' common mission of protecting the security of Asia and promoting the prosperity of the world, which led to five consensuses.

Liu Hongcai, Vice President of Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAIU) and



Deputy Director of Committee on Foreign Affairs of the 13th CPPCC National Committee, attended the sub-forum themed on Bilateral Politics and Diplomacy on the afternoon of November 30th. He made a speech on strengthening political mutual trust and deepening comprehensive cooperation.

Liu pointed out that the sudden onslaught of COVID-19 caught the whole world by surprise, brought profound influence and expedited the evolving of changes unseen in a century. The world economy is in deep recession. Global industrial and supply chains are damaged. Unilateralism, protectionism and bullying actions are on the rise.

Global governance faces new challenges. The year 2020 was supposed to be a year of major progress for China-Japan relations. However, under the circumstances of the pandemic, the improvement of bilateral relations was greatly impeded, and negative comments kept emerging. The opinion poll jointly done by the two countries showed that the divergence between Chinese and Japanese respondents had grown more prominent in terms of favorability toward the other country and understanding of the other country. Their comprehension of the competition between China and the US and of military security was also obviously divided. Nevertheless, the two peoples also had more expectations for the peace, development and cooperation of the two countries. They strongly supported bilateral cooperation in global and regional issues. For the disagreements between the two peoples, there are both subjective and objective reasons. The impact of the pandemic and frictions between China and the US explains the external causes. The different perspectives toward the other country's development and the lack of political mutual trust were the internal ones, as was shown in the opinion poll.

Liu emphasized that to hold firm to peaceful development is China's national policy. China will

not be the dominator of the world or try to be one. China will neither become another Soviet Union, nor the second United States who always acts as the world dominator and world police. China's foreign policies has been consistent and explicit, which was to firmly hold the principle of peaceful development, pursue development through promoting world peace and use its development to promote world peace. To be cooperation partners rather than threats to each other should be the action plan that all walks of life of China and Japan should make efforts to implement. This is an important consensus written in the fourth political document as well as the summary of historic experience and lessons. How we can translate this political consensus into the agreement of the peoples and how we can integrate it into the policies of both governments are worth considering for both sides. The bilateral relations between China and Japan have gone beyond the two countries and exerted more and more influence on the region and the wider world. Both sides should focus on this scenario to explore new strategic value of the bilateral relations.

Liu also pointed out that it was the foundation for the peaceful coexistence that different countries transcended differences in ideology and social system. In recent years, some American politicians of the



Trump administration attacked CPC and China's socialism for no reason and attempted to instigate other countries to follow their steps. Their purpose was quite clear, to undermine China's development. Unfortunately, they also have followers in Japan. The influence of the US cannot be ruled out from the reasons for the results of this opinion poll. When talking about pandemic prevention and control, they even made wearing masks a political and ideological problem, leading to the worsening of the pandemic and the suffering of the people. Over forty years ago, China and Japan put aside the differences in ideology and systems and realized the normalization of bilateral relations. Today we can also realize mutual respect, mutual learning, mutual benefits and win-win.

Liu said that China and Japan should deepen practical cooperation and expand shared interests. China is formulating the 14th five-year plan and the long-range objectives through the year 2035. The new government of Japan proposed goals of digital economy, green economy and realizing carbon-neutrality by 2050. China and Japan just signed RCEP with other 13 countries. All these provided more space for cooperation of the two countries and expanded our shared interests. Although globalization has met with headwinds, the trend of global multi-polarization and economic globalization is irreversible. As the second and third largest economy in the world, China and Japan share common responsibilities in pulling the world economy out of the shadow of COVID-19, stabilizing regional and global economy and maintaining sustainable development of our own economy. The two countries should enhance all-round exchanges to promote mutual understanding between the two peoples. We should take active actions on the party level, the parliament level and non-governmental level to adapt to the new norms of the pandemic and take more new steps. Teenagers are the future of our two

countries. After the pandemic, we should reboot and further enhance the exchanges of teenagers as soon as possible. We can even consider galvanizing the efforts of the central and local governments and non-governmental strength of both sides to set up a Future Foundation to promote exchanges of teenagers. These will be our long-term and foundational contribution to the bilateral relations.

Liu also had discussion with Japanese guests on the different attitudes that people from different countries held toward China and how to settle sensitive issues and illustrated our relevant principles and standpoint.

More than 10 guests from both sides had candid and in-depth discussions on the evolving international landscape and the responsibilities of China and Japan against the backdrop of COVID-19 on the sub-forum. They all agreed that the pandemic had accelerated the changes of the world. The situation of both China and Japan was constantly shifting. The international responsibilities and obligations of the two countries kept extending and expanding. Therefore, the two countries should keep enhancing mutual understanding and adaptation and jointly face the complex and ever-changing world from the strategic and comprehensive level.

On the sub-forum of public health held on November 30th, Margaret Chan Fung Fu-chun, former Director-General at World Health Organization and Wu Zunyou, chief expert of epidemiology of Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention, had in-depth exchanges with officials of Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare of Japan and Japanese experts of public health and pandemic prevention on the topic of COVID-19 prevention and control. Chinese experts briefed on China's successful experience and practices in pandemic prevention and control. They also answered the questions from Japanese guests about how to coordinate pandemic prevention and control with human rights protection and resuming



economic production and illustrated China's principles, standpoints, experience and practices in these issues.

Initiated in 2005, the annual Beijing-Tokyo Forum has been held alternately between the two capitals, representing a high diplomatic and public communication platform between China and Japan. For 16 years, the forum has pooled renowned personnel of both countries in political, diplomatic, trade and investment, security and media circles to have intensive exchanges on major

problems, hotspot issues and difficulties between the two countries. The aim of the forum is to inject new impetus into the development of the bilateral relations and explore new methods to enhance mutual trust and resolve differences. This year, the Beijing-Tokyo Forum was initiated and supported by the State Council Information Office and co-hosted by China International Publishing Group and Japanese non-profit think tank The Genron NPO.

(Provided by Chinese Association for International Understanding, Translated by Xu Hongyuan)

Diverse Cultures, One Aspiration: Seminar on Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Civilizations Held in Beijing

Zhong Peilin

The Seminar on Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Civilizations themed “Diverse Cultures, One Aspiration”, organized by the Chinese Association for International Understanding and co-organized by the Chinese Artists Association, was held in Beijing on December 18, 2020.

Xu Li, Vice President of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, Secretary of the CPC Committee and Resident Vice Chairman of the Chinese Artists Association, delivered a keynote speech. Liu Lujun, Deputy Secretary-General of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, chaired the meeting. Representatives of Chinese artists, council members of the Chinese Association for International Understanding from the artist group, and representatives from Russia, Italy, Germany, Sri Lanka, Mexico and Indonesia attended the meeting in person or via video link. Participants exchanged views on the topics of "Peace and Development: Artists' Vision of the World" and "Cultural Exchanges and Mutual Learning among Civilizations: Artists' Important Missions".

In his keynote speech, Vice President Xu Li said that the year 2020 is an extraordinary year in human history. The sudden outbreak of Covid-19 has swept the world and brought great shocks to the world. The history of human civilization is also a history of fighting epidemics, which prompts us to think and inspires us to change and make progress.



Speaking of the diversity of world civilizations, Vice President Xu pointed out that the collective memory of different countries, nations and religions in the course of development of history has created different civilizations and given shape to rich and diverse cultures. Cultural diversity has therefore become a basic feature of human society. It is the call of the times for different civilizations to engage in dialogue, enhance mutual understanding, identify shared values and jointly address the common challenges facing mankind. In the process of modernization and globalization of human society, people from different cultural backgrounds share a common pursuit, which is to promote the progress of human civilization, world peace and development, build a beautiful and prosperous Planet Earth that is home for all, and enjoy a happy and peaceful life.

As an artist, Vice President Xu spoke highly of and elaborated on the role of art in promoting social progress. He believed that art can best represent the style and ethos of an era. Artistic creation is of great importance as it reflects the real situation and helps to address the real issues. At the same time, people are the best medium for exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations. The highest state of art is to reach the inner world, to touch the soul, and to strike a chord. Seen from this perspective, artists are engineers of the soul, with the power to enlighten the mind, warm the soul and nourish life. Xu called on artists to link their personal sentiments and artistic pursuits with the common destiny of human society and the well-being of the people, use art to express the yearning for peace and development, and create more touching pieces of work by seeking wisdom and drawing inspiration from different civilizations. In doing so, they could deepen understanding of their own civilizations and cultural diversities among different civilizations, encourage people from different backgrounds to accommodate and understand each other, provide intellectual support for dialogue among civilizations, and contribute to the harmonious coexistence between civilizations and tackling common challenges facing mankind.

Participants then engaged in heated discussions. Sumathi Dharmawardena, Honorary President of the Sri Lanka-China Buddhist Friendship Association, congratulated on the opening of the conference. He spoke about Sri Lanka's Buddhist culture with pride, saying that at a time when cultural exchanges, people-to-people exchanges and mutual understanding among countries are developing and strengthening, the seminar will further enhance mutual understanding and friendship among countries.

Russian Artist of Russia Valery Lednev said that Chinese and Russian artists shoulder the important responsibility of promoting the cultural development of the two great countries. He believed that the talents and works of artists, musicians, and performing artists would reveal the beauty of nature and human beings. The qualities of dedication, nobility, bravery and kindness shown in these works will promote the development of science, education, health and other fields and safeguard world peace and tranquility.

Professor Alexander Grishin, Vice President of Saint Petersburg Artists Association of Russia said that the importance and imperative of international exchanges in the cultural field are self-evident, and ever more pronounced today as the pandemic has



made many places in the world closed their doors, causing damage to the cultural ties accumulated through years of cooperation. Artists play an important role in international art exchanges. They can observe and describe the diverse world, and show the beauty of the world to people with art. Diverse cultures embody the richness and value of the world, and international cultural exchanges offer huge opportunities and ample room for practical cooperation between people. Now we look to the future with hope and a sense of uncertainty, but the uncertainty of the future will not be changed by the will of people. In the new reality, it is important and necessary to maintain the connections in the art field. But don't rush it. It's a long and mutually beneficial process. Outcomes of today's cooperation will surely have positive impact on the future.

Professor Giuseppe Modica of Accademia di belle arti DI ROMA believed that beauty, light and vision of the future are all in art, and art is the right path for us to walk out of sorrow together. He made a modern interpretation of the views of the Renaissance artist Leonardo da Vinci: that people from faraway hemispheres should talk, communicate, embrace and understand each other's languages. He held that the East and the West should jointly advocate activities that truly reflect the progress of civilization and the beauty of art. He encouraged artists from both countries to inject new impetus into the positive development of art and culture in Italy and China.

Paolo Laudisa, President of the International Printmaking Association, said that the pandemic forced him and many artists to work in studios, but this also gave them an opportunity to re-examine and focus on their lifestyles. Art should always reflect its own value, and artists should find a new fulcrum as soon as possible to bring into the changing world a sense of courage and optimism. He believed that in these difficult times, art can still play a role in alleviating the pain of reality and encouraging people to look for the light.

The Chinese Artists Association selected and put on

display a number of paintings related to the theme of the conference at the site, creating an artistic atmosphere for the event. These works are selected from the collection of donated works and "Belt and Road" themed works from the Beijing International Art Biennale.

Chinese artists Chen Hui, Gao Yi and Sun Zhensheng also brought their works to the scene for display. Chen Hui's "Chinese Culture" series, based on the interior scenes of folk houses in southern Anhui, diversify the expression of the language of light and shadow in ink painting. The works integrate the use of external light in western painting with oriental aesthetics, presenting a unique style of showing the countryside in Chinese ink paintings. Gao Yi showed the preliminary sketch of Professor Huang Huasan's scroll of characters named "Living Up to the Expectations of People". The work, in the compelling language of ink art, depicts the glorious image of medical workers in the fight against the pandemic at the frontlines at the risk of death to safeguard the health and safety of people. It forms a profile of heroes in the new era and conveys a message of inspiration and strength. Sun Zhensheng is a typical young painter in China. His characters are demure, graceful, vivid and classic. He spoke highly of the overseas research exchange program sponsored by the Chinese Artists Association for the development of promising young artists, and said that he will continue to pay attention to and attend other events of the Association. Other participants at the meeting also made remarks and agreed that in the context of the global pandemic, cultural exchanges are conducive to boosting the morale of people in fighting the pandemic and enhancing the understanding of building a community with shared future for mankind. The art circles of all countries should therefore step up cooperation and play a greater role in advancing human progress.

(Provided by Chinese Association for International Understanding, Translated by Jin Yan)

CAFIU Holds the General Meeting and the Second Meeting of the 12th Executive Council

Xia Jiaoye

From December 31, 2020 to January 10, 2021, Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU) held a general meeting and the second meeting of the 12th Executive Council online. The agenda of the meeting is as follows: 1) Amend the Articles of Association of CAFIU; 2) Report the work of 2020; 3) Seek suggestions on the work in 2021.

The participating members and executive council members reviewed CAFIU's work in 2020 by watching a video, and put forward their suggestions on the main work to be conducted in 2021 by submitting online questionnaires.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Civil Affairs on the addition of party building and socialist core values to the articles of association of social organizations, the council reached consensus and the general meeting deliberated on and approved the proposal of amending the articles of CAFIU. In Article 3 of Chapter I General Provisions, the addition was made: "This Association abides by the Constitution, laws, regulations and national policies, practices the socialist core values, promotes patriotism, abides by social morals and customs, and consciously enhances integrity and self-discipline". The Article 4 of Chapter I General Provisions was changed to "This association follows the overall leadership of the CPC and, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, establishes the party organization, carries out party building activities, and provides necessary convenience for the activities of the party organization." The original Article 4 and Article 5 of Chapter I General Provisions were respectively changed to Article 5 and Article 6, with the content remaining unchanged.

(Contributed by the Chinese Association for International Understanding, Translated by Wang Bo)

中国国际交流协会章程修订草案 (供 2020 年会员大会审议)

第一章 总 则

第一条 本会中文名称为“中国国际交流协会”（简称“交流协会”），英文名称为“Chinese Association for International Understanding”（英文缩写“CAFIU”）。

第二条 本会是由中国各团体、政党以及各界知名人士、社会活动家和学者自愿结成的全国性、联合性、非营利性社会团体。

All-China Federation of Trade Unions Donated Epidemic Prevention Materials to the Cambodian Trade Union Confederation Committee

Luo Xiao

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, Cambodia has been committed to epidemic prevention and control. On November 28th, the first case of cluster infection was found in Cambodia. The specific source was unknown. It involved provinces such as Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Banteay Meanchey and Mondulakiri. According to the report on December 5th of China News Agency, Phnom Penh, Cambodia's first community epidemic spread was still raging. The country notified 10 confirmed cases that day, of which 6 were community-transmitted cases. As of the morning of the same day, Cambodia had confirmed 345 cases. In addition, since the beginning of October, due to tropical storms, Cambodia had experienced heavy rainfall, 19 provinces and cities had suffered floods, and about 800,000 people had been directly affected. The floods have made the epidemic worse, and front-line workers were the groups who faced the epidemic and needed urgent care and help. National Union Alliance Chamber of Cambodia (NACC for short) participated in Cambodia's national epidemic prevention operations. Many institutions and enterprises urgently needed NACC to strengthen disinfection in workplaces and



public areas. The demand for masks also increased sharply.

At the critical juncture when pressure of epidemic prevention in Cambodia suddenly increased, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions (hereinafter referred to as ACFTU) donated a batch of COVID-19 epidemic prevention materials to NACC, including 300,000 disposable medical masks, 20 disinfection sprayers and some chemical-proof boots, chemical-proof gloves, protective clothing, protective masks, etc. With the strong support and assistance of the Chinese Embassy in Cambodia and the Cambodia Office of the China Foundation for Peace and Development, this donation has been a complete



success with remarkable results, with the Cambodian society giving positive feedback.

On November 20th, the donation ceremony was held in Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia. Entrusted by the ACFTU, Zhang Yaowu, Director of the Cambodia Office of the China Foundation for Peace and Development, attended the donation ceremony. He mentioned at the ceremony that the virus is ruthless but the people are compassionate; China and Cambodia will fight the epidemic together. As part of the Joint Action for Defeating COVID-19 within the framework of the Silk Road Community Building Initiative launched by China NGO Network for International Exchanges, this donation reflects the sincere friendship between China and Cambodia as the two peoples are close to each other and help each other. The Chairman of the NACC, Som Aun, attended the donation ceremony. On behalf of the NACC and Cambodian employees, he thanked the Chinese trade union for their generous donations. He said that China-Cambodia friendship has gone from strength to strength, and China is Cambodia's best friend. China helps Cambodia build roads and bridges, open factories, develop infrastructure, and gives Cambodia the most needed

political and economic support. China's investment in cloth&shoe making and luggage production in Cambodia has created employment opportunities for 700,000 workers, directly or indirectly benefiting more than 2 million people. During the second round of the COVID-19 outbreak in Cambodia, the assistance of the Chinese trade union is of great significance to Cambodian workers. I believe that with the joint efforts of the two peoples, Cambodia will surely win the fight against the epidemic.

Chinese and Cambodian media gave wide coverage of this donation, which generated positive responses from all walks of life. So far, the three major media stationed in Cambodia, namely, Xinhua News Agency (Chinese and English), China News Agency, and Economic Daily, as well as the Workers' Daily and China Industry Network, have covered the donation. More than 10 other media outlets including Huanqiu.com, Sohu.com, Sina.com, China Economic Network, Yunnan Net, and Shenzhen News Network have cited the report. Fresh News Asia, Cambodian National Television, and the English version of Khmer Times, the most influential English-language newspaper in Cambodia, also covered the donation. NACC also released videos that vividly recorded

material loading, transportation and handover of the donation.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations 62 years ago, China and Cambodia have forged an unbreakable friendship and become a strategic community with a shared future. Since the outbreak of the epidemic, China and Cambodia have supported and helped each other, reflecting the sincere friendship and unity between the two countries and their peoples. The Federation of Trade Unions, Trade Union Confederations and Associations under NACC are involved in clothing and footwear, construction and building materials, service and tourism, food and rubber and other industries. They are Cambodia's economic pillars and the main areas of operation of Chinese-funded enterprises, covering about 550,000 employees with widespread impact. The ACFTU and NACC have long maintained friendly exchanges and are committed to strengthening the exchanges of employees between China and Cambodia and promoting the improvement of their skills. The close cooperation and mutual support between the two organizations fully demonstrated the common future of the Chinese and Cambodian employees and promoted people-to-people bonds between the Chinese and Cambodian employees. This donation is a practical action taken by the Chinese trade unions

to actively respond to the call for building an Asia-Pacific community with a shared future, a China-ASEAN community with a shared future, and a community of human sanitation and health; and also aims to strengthen the cooperation between the employees of the two countries to fight the epidemic, and to lay a solid foundation in promoting the profound friendship between the two peoples.

The material donation brought warmth to Cambodian employees and confidence to their families to overcome the epidemic. Workers in Cambodia said, "We feel very warm when we spray the liquid medicine with the machine donated by the Chinese trade union; we feel safer when we wear masks donated by the Chinese trade union when we walk inside the factory", and "A friend in need is a friend indeed. China always lends a helping hand when Cambodia is in the most difficult condition. We will never forget the good deeds done by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions for the benefit of employees, and we will never forget China's kindness to Cambodia," and "We expect China to develop better and stronger".

(Provided by International Liaison Office of China Workers' Foreign Exchange Center; Translated by Li Junling)

Acupuncture-Moxibustion to Lead an All-dimensional, Multi-tiered and Cross-sector Development Pattern of Traditional Chinese Medicine

——WFAS 2020 International Symposium on Acupuncture-Moxibustion& 10th Anniversary of the Inscription of Acupuncture and Moxibustion of Traditional Chinese Medicine in UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity Was Successfully Held

Liu Jingyuan

On 29th -30th November, WFAS 2020 International Symposium on Acupuncture-Moxibustion& 10th Anniversary of the Inscription of Acupuncture and Moxibustion of Traditional Chinese Medicine in UNESCO Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity was held in Haikou, Hainan Province. Dou Enyong, Vice President of China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), Sun Da, Vice Commissioner of National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine of China, Huang Luqi, Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering and President of China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences, Wu Yiling, Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering, Liu Baoyan, President of World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS) and China Association of Acupuncture-Moxibustion, Cao Hongxin, President of Traditional Chinese Medicine Council of China Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection Association, Shen Yuandong,

Chairperson of Technical Committee of Traditional Chinese Medicine of International Organization for Standardization (ISO/TC249), Chen Shaoshi, Deputy Director of Hainan Health Commission; and Ling Yun, Vice Mayor of Haikou, attended the opening ceremony. Shi Xuemin, Master of Traditional Chinese Medicine and Academician of Chinese Academy of Engineering, Zhang Qi, Coordinator of Traditional, Complementary and Integrative Medicine Unit of World Health Organization, Vladimir Norov, Secretary-General of Shanghai Cooperation Organization, José María Figueres Olsen, former President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Ante Simonic, former Vice Premier of Croatia, and Annabelle Pabiona-De Guzman, Director General, Philippine Institute of traditional and Alternative Health Care, Department of Health of Philippines sent congratulatory videos. Ma Ying, Secretary-General of World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies, hosted the opening ceremony.

Themed “Inherit and innovate TCM Acupuncture; combat the pandemic for a shared future”, the symposium was co-sponsored by WFAS, CACMS and Hainan Health Commission, and organized by China Association of Acupuncture-Moxibustion (CAAM). This symposium includes 18 parallel sessions focusing on fundamental research on acupuncture and moxibustion of TCM, clinical skills, treatment for specific illness, standardization, education, research, culture, tourism, health care and preservation, health communication and so forth. Moreover, “Combination of Acupuncture and Herbal Medicine - the International Forum on Health Industries”, the Exhibition on 10th Anniversary of the Inscription and TCM Industry Exhibition were held at the same time.

Dou Enyong pointed out that as an international organization headquartered in China, WFAS has been committed to promoting the healthy and orderly development of traditional Chinese medicine worldwide, and has made a lot of fruitful efforts. In recent years, WFAS has gained special consultative status with Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations, and joined the Silk Road NGO Cooperation Network. WFAS has actively participated in international activities and projects sponsored by CNIE, and has

continuously contributed to the interconnection and practical cooperation between Chinese and foreign non-governmental organizations. CNIE has a wide range of channels, contacts and resources in and outside China. By strengthening cooperation and joint efforts, the two sides will further expand the influence and inclusiveness of acupuncture, so as to "Inherit and innovate TCM Acupuncture; combat the pandemic for a shared future" as the theme suggests.

Sun Da emphasized that nowadays, TCM has spread to 183 countries and regions in the world. It has played a positive role in meeting the diverse health needs of overseas people. As a part of TCM, acupuncture and moxibustion is not only a practical skill, but also becoming a symbol of Chinese culture with worldwide influence. Sun hoped that WFAS and its members carry on the essence of TCM while pursuing innovations, and be confident for their future development. They should be encouraged to persist in seizing opportunities, taking advantage of the trend, deepening the scale of exchanges and mutual learning. Moreover, it is expected that they should be open and inclusive, adhere to joint contribution and shared benefits, while working hand in hand to face challenges. They should make full use of global resources, establish effective mechanisms, and build an all-round, wide-ranging, and multi-layered TCM



landscape with acupuncture and moxibustion as the role model, so as to make greater contributions to the construction of A Global Community of Health for all.

Huang Luqi pointed out that acupuncture and moxibustion is the “vanguard” as TCM goes global. CACMS has always supported the activities of WFAS. In the new era of openness, cooperation, shared benefits and win-win situation, TCM represented by acupuncture and moxibustion will go global and benefit people all over the world as a general trend.

Liu Baoyan said that in the process of fighting against COVID-19, WFAS fully and actively used its advantages as an international organization platform by setting up a TCM international exchange platform, organizing International Lectures on COVID-19, and providing TCM health aid supplies to various countries. Many WFAS Member Societies made their own contributions from different perspectives. As a professional organization leading the development of acupuncture and moxibustion in the world, WFAS will continue to promote the all-round work pattern featuring “focusing on academic work, conducting different forms of activities with an emphasis on exchanges, providing services, and developing strategy”, unite global strength of TCM acupuncture and moxibustion and make unremitting efforts together with the people of the world to improve health of mankind!

Zhang Qi said that according to the WHO Global Report on Traditional and Complementary Medicine 2019, the use of acupuncture is on the top of popularity worldwide. WFAS, as an international organization in official relations with the WHO, has done tremendous work on promoting the culture, knowledge, education, public awareness and development of acupuncture and moxibustion by conducting international standards, cultural events,

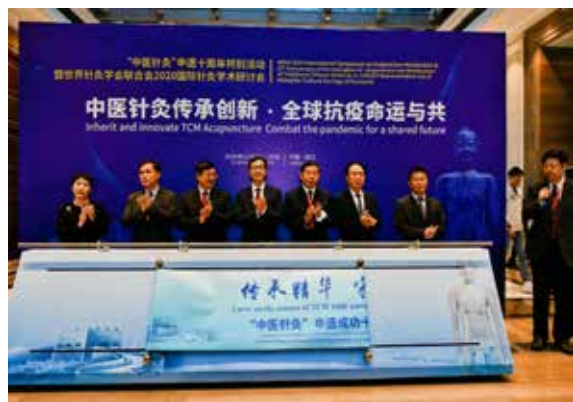


and academic researches. WHO is formulating benchmarks for the training of acupuncture and benchmarks and for the practice of acupuncture with the technical support from WFAS and National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine, China.

Vladimir Norov said that acupuncture and moxibustion is one of the components of traditional medicine in the world. In view of the long history as well as its wider understanding of the theoretical system and practice of acupuncture and moxibustion, member states of Shanghai Cooperation Organization will inject new vitality into the traditional medical field of acupuncture and moxibustion and promote its continuous development.

José María Hipólito Figueres Ferrer highly admired that TCM had helped the wellbeing of humankind for thousands of years. He said that the concept of connection of mind and body which is so central to TCM, is being understood as a cornerstone for wellbeing and good personal health. TCM had brought the opportunity of cooperation between China and many nations around the world and should be incorporated as an important element of the Belt and Road Initiative.

Shi Xuemin said that acupuncture and moxibustion therapy has unique advantages, and is deeply loved by people all over the world. He hoped that through the international platform established by the World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies,



global acupuncture and moxibustion practitioners can uphold integrity and innovation and strive to sustain great responsibilities, so that acupuncture and moxibustion can better serve the health of people around the world.

More than 700 delegates attended this symposium offline. Wu Yiling, Shen Yuandong, Daniel Amado, National Coordinator of Integrative and Complementary Health Practices of Brazil Ministry of Health, Cao Hongxin, and Liu Baoyan gave keynote speeches. There were 195 oral presentations and 117 papers collected. The Exhibition on 10th Anniversary of the Inscription systematically reviewed the work and achievements since the inscription. There were 19 exhibition booths for the TCM industry Exhibition, and more than 100 types of acupuncture and moxibustion instruments, medical and health care equipment, innovative TCM products, and TCM services were displayed by TCM manufacturers of China, and more than 60 posters were displayed. People surged to the sessions and exhibitions. More than 10 million people watched the symposium online.

On the evening of Nov. 29, a special event for the 10th Anniversary of the Inscription was staged, including the performance reflecting the traditional appeal and modern vitality of acupuncture and

moxibustion. Liu Zhefeng, Deputy Director of the Administration Bureau of the Hainan Free Trade Port Boao Hope City, introduced its resources and policies. Participants witnessed the signing ceremony of strategic cooperation between the WFAS and Shijiazhuang Yiling Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., the unveiling ceremony of the WFAS Belt and Road International Education and Training (Evaluation) Center, Philippines, the award ceremony of the 2nd Global College Student TCM Essay Competition, and the certificate issuing ceremony of the WFAS Free Clinic Working Committee.

It was known that World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (WFAS) was founded in 1987. It is an international union of acupuncture-moxibustion societies built with the guidance of World Health Organization (WHO) and the support of Chinese government. WFAS has 246 member societies at present, representing nearly 400-thousand acupuncture-moxibustion practitioners from 60 countries and regions. In 1988, WFAS built official relations with the World Health Organization (WHO), and is in special consultative status with UN ECOSOC, A-level liaison with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and a member of CNIE. Over the past 30 years, WFAS has held more than 40 academic conferences and international symposiums on acupuncture and moxibustion worldwide. It has established 13 international inheritance education bases and 2 TCM centers, and it also have brand activities like WFAS “the Belt & Road” Tour of Acupuncture-Moxibustion and so forth. Its platform for international acupuncture case registration research, the International Proficiency Test for Acupuncture-Moxibustion Practitioners, and its multicentral scientific research project have received positive response.

(Provided by WFAS, Translated by Liu Jingyuan)

To Overcome Difficulties Together: Fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Nepal Office of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation

Gu Fengfeng

“The friendship between the nations lies in closeness of the people, and closeness of the people lies in the connection of hearts.” China and Nepal, situated on the north and south sides of the Himalayas, are connected by mountains and rivers and have been friendly for generations.

After the devastating earthquake in Nepal in 2015, the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation urgently sent a rescue team to participate in the disaster relief, and then officially registered the Nepal Office in Nepal. In the past five years, the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation has undergone a development process in Nepal from emergency relief

to post-disaster reconstruction, then to community development. By the end of October 2020, the Nepal office had raised a total of 30,345,300 yuan in phases of emergency relief, transitional resettlement, post-disaster reconstruction and community development, with a total expenditure of about 28.69 million, of which about 6.44 million yuan was spent in emergency rescue and transitional resettlement; about 6.07 million yuan spent in post-disaster reconstruction project; and about 16.18 million yuan in the community development project, and the total number of beneficiaries is about 383,500 people.

The Nepal Office of the China Foundation for





Poverty Alleviation focuses on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, covering four areas: emergency rescue, post-disaster reconstruction, health education and community development. It has carried out School Desks and Chairs Support Project, WASH Project, Hepatitis B Screening Project, Computer Classroom and Disability Human Vocational Support Project, Psychological Comfort Project, School Reconstruction Project, Vocational Training Project for Poor Women, Love Package Project, Youth Vocational Training Project, Community Hygiene and Anti-epidemic Hand-Washing Station Project, Smiling Children (food distribution) Project, etc.

On the afternoon of December 2nd, the Summary and Exchange Meeting of the Fifth Anniversary of Nepal Office of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation was held in Beijing. Nearly 100 people participated in the event, including Liu Wenkui, Vice Chairman and Secretary-General of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, Chen Hongtao, Executive Deputy Secretary-General of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, Zhang Fan, Commercial Counselor of the Economic Counselling Office of the Chinese Embassy in Nepal, Bao Shengyong, Professor of China Overseas Development Research

Center of Central University of Finance and Economics, Chen Bin from China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Liu Bingyang from the International Cooperation Department of the National Agency for International Development Cooperation, representatives of donor agencies, representatives of China-Nepal partners, local employees of the Nepal Office of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, and colleagues, experts, scholars and friends from media who care about and support Chinese non-governmental organizations going global.

Liu Wenkui, Vice Chairman and Secretary-General of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, delivered a welcome speech and thanked the Chinese and Nepalese guests for participating in the Fifth Anniversary of the Nepal Office.

In his speech, Zhang Fan, the Counselor from the Economic Counselling Office of the Chinese Embassy in Nepal congratulated China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation on the Fifth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Nepal Office and encouraged the Nepal Office for future work.

Ms. Pampha Bhusal, the (Maoist) Leader of the Communist Party of Nepal and Member of Parliament, Mahendra Bahadur Pandey, Nepalese

Ambassador to China and Mr. Deependra Pandey, Deputy Secretary-General of the Nepal Social Welfare Commission expressed their sincere wishes to the Fifth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Nepal Office of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, and looked forward to closer cooperation in the future.

Zou Zhiqiang, Director of the Nepal Office of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, reported to the guests the achievements and experience of the Nepal Office in the past five years.

Rajesh Hammer, head of Nepal Golden Sun Charity Organization (SSN) and Nepal National Rehabilitation Association for the Disabled (NRSD), reviewed the cooperation with China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation in the past five years, and said that he would continue to support the work of Nepal Office.

Wang Ziyang, President of the Association of Chinese Enterprises in Nepal, Jin Xiaodong, President of the Nepal Overseas Chinese and Chinese Association, Zhang Jinxiang, Secretary-General of the Nepal Chinese Entrepreneurs Federation, and Ma Zhijian, President of the Tibet Goodwill Charity Foundation, reviewed the cooperation with the Nepal Office of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation through online connection.

Wu Yujie, Manager of the Public Affairs Department of Suning Holding Group, Chen Xiaopeng, Secretary-General of the Lao Niu Brother and Sister Foundation, and Yu Dongli, representative of Shanxin Lianxin,

fully affirmed the work of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation Nepal Office in their speeches and expressed their wish for a better future.

At the ceremony, Bao Shengyong, a professor from China Overseas Development Research Center of the Central University of Finance and Economics, delivered a keynote speech on “Practice and Reflection on the Overseas Social Responsibility of Chinese Enterprises in Nepal”, which gave an in-depth analysis of the social responsibility of Chinese enterprises in Nepal and made a thought-provoking reflection.

Mount Qomolangma stands between China and Nepal, nourishing two civilizations with a mountain of snow and water. The majestic Himalayas have become a strong link between the two countries, and the towering snow peak witnesses the friendly exchanges between the two peoples across the mountains. 2020 is the fifth year of the establishment of the Nepal Office of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation. In the future, the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation will continue to uphold the concept of “Boundless Love and Connectivity of Hearts”, and continue to pass on the goodwill of the Chinese people to the southern foothills of the Himalayas to promote the building of a community of shared future between China and Nepal!

(Provided by International Development Department of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, Translated by Li Junling)

Conversation Builds the Bridge of Global Friendship: A Sidelight on the 1st China-Cambodia Friendship Chinese Speech Contest

Wang Lei

On November 27th, 2020, Angkor Secondary School in Siem Reap was filled with laughter and relaxed conversations when the 1st China-Cambodia Friendship Chinese Speech Contest was held.

Jointly held by China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD), Chinese Cambodian Evolution Researcher Association and Chinese Cultural Center in Phnom Penh, this contest attracted 12 competitors proficient in Chinese. Even though they vary from 13 years old to 23 years old and most of them had never participated in any Chinese contest like this, they were not afraid to speak at all

and presented very impressive performances. Their confidence and correct pronunciation surprised the judges the moment they started to speak.

“The most beautiful encounter happens when flowers bloom, the sunlight kisses and the breeze gently sweeps. It’s only after I encountered Chinese that I knew how beautiful an encounter can be.” said Song Ruhua, a 3rd grade senior high school student, starting her speech with poetic sentences.

SongRuhua, the 18-year-old girl who won the 5th in this contest, lives far away from Siem Reap. She moved here to continue her study, but the high cost





is gradually wearing out her impoverished family. By the end of the last year of high school, her parents and siblings were already unable to provide financial support to her. The idea of giving up English and Chinese study flooded into her mind. However, Teacher Ye told her that once she passed the HSK ((level III), she could continue Chinese study for free. Teacher Zhou also encouraged her to attend HSK and HSKK tests, telling her that with these certificates, she could apply for scholarships of the Chinese government and continue further study in China. The guidance of the teachers brought Song out of depression and lit up her aspiration to go further. She said, “My teachers also encouraged me to participate in Chinese language activities and contests and continue to practice my Chinese. I gradually become more and more confident, outgoing and brave. I want to thank my Chinese teachers for making me better.”

The champion of this contest was Ai Jinhua, a sophomore majoring in international education of Chinese language in Minzu University of China.

The beginning of her speech brought the audiences back to the spring of 2020. She said, “I remember in the middle of January this year, I took a plane back to Cambodia. Just before the take-off, I said to Beijing, ‘Goodbye, Beijing! See you in March.’ I was supposed to meet my dear teachers and friends in March, but now that is not happening any time soon. I also remember shortly after the outbreak of COVID-19, there was this piece of news about a nurse born after 2000. This nurse, Liu Jiayi, is from Guangdong province. She went to Wuhan right after the outbreak to work in a makeshift hospital. She said that she might not be working on the frontline, but she was working at the most important position. A reporter told Liu during an interview that she was still a kid who needed assistance of adults, but she said once she took on the protective suit, she was not a kid anymore. Her words moved so many people including me. I think that is what Chinese spirit is about.”

Before going to China for further study, Ai worked in a Cambodian branch of a Chinese bank for 10 months. She was only 18-years-old and had no work experience whatsoever. As the youngest and the most inexperienced teller speaking awkward Chinese, she couldn’t work independently without the help of senior tellers. The company was not satisfied with her performance, and neither was she. The senior Chinese tellers were always patiently teaching her





how to become a better teller and a better person. Talking about this, she said, “To be pulled up is different from getting up by yourself. One needs to have the passion to fight. And that’s what I told myself. I decided that I had to work independently. As time went by, I became more skilled, and I can get my work done more smoothly. If there needs to be a moment when I started to think about studying in China, that was it. I wanted to study in China, work in China, meet more people like my Chinese colleagues, and then bring more achievements and experience back to Cambodia to share with my people. This way China and Cambodia can share the common benefits of development.”

If the above two participants represent romance and passion respectively, the next one is more poetic. “Chinese comes from magnificent mountains, from gurgling water, from galloping horses and from every corner of nature and life. Every Chinese character is a beautiful traditional Chinese painting. Every Chinese character is a touching fairy tale.” said WoLan who came second in the contest. “At the beginning, I felt it very difficult to learn Chinese. But later I came to see that all those Chinese characters in different

shapes represent different meaning. There are so many mysteries awaiting our exploration!” he added.

The participants of this contest chose different perspectives to express their ideas. Some introduced Chinese traditions like Spring Festival, chopsticks and paper cut. Some elaborated on the topic of the Joint Action for Defeating COVID-19 within the Framework of the Silk Road Community Building Initiative. Behind these various perspectives are the sincere help and diligence of Chinese teachers in Cambodia.

“This year is the third year that I teach Chinese in Cambodia. It’s also my last year as a volunteer Chinese language teacher of Confucius Institutes. Every day I spent in Cambodia is treasure to me. It makes me feel the happiness, the meaning and the mission of being a Chinese language teacher.” said Zhou Chunrong from Guiping, Guangxi province. In 2018, Zhou finished her study of international education of Chinese language and graduated from Guangxi Hechi University. During her stay in Cambodia, she taught Chinese language with great patience and organized many Chinese language

activities. She also helped students prepare for HSK and HSKK tests after work. With her help, many students successfully applied for scholarships of Confucius Institutes and realized their dreams of studying in China. And Zhou is not alone. There are many volunteer teachers in Cambodia just like her. It is their hard work that brings so much vigor to Chinese language study in Cambodia.

The vigorous trend of studying Chinese language across Cambodia also injects impetus into CFPD's work in Cambodia. To help raise the educational level in Cambodia, CFPD, starting in 2013, has donated "Friends on the Silk Road" teaching buildings to Indra Devi Secondary School and Angkor Secondary School as well as a teaching building to Tonleap High School in Takeo Province. CFPD have also completed 12 "Friends on the Silk Road" teaching building projects in Cambodian middle and primary schools. These projects are carried out in different places including Phnom Panh, Siem Reap, Sihanoukville, Takeo and Kampong Speu, directly benefiting more than 50 thousand people and indirectly benefiting hundreds of thousands.

Liu Zhijie, Director of Chinese Consulate in Siem Reap, said when attending a related event, "With

more and more Chinese enterprises doing business and making investments in Cambodia, the need for Chinese-speaking talents would grow stronger. To learn Chinese and master it will bring Cambodian people more opportunities to find jobs. I hope you can continue to learn Chinese language and Chinese culture and deepen your understanding of the 5000-years civilization of China. One day, you may become the bridge and the envoy of the friendship between China and Cambodia and make more contributions to our long-standing friendship."

With China's investment and support, and with the joint efforts of organizations like Confucius Institutes and CFPD, the life of Cambodian people will be further improved. And there will be more and more Chinese language learners in Cambodia. Now the coronavirus has set the two peoples apart, but it cannot stop them from knowing each other better. In the future, CFPD will continue to fulfill its mission as the envoy of people-to-people connectivity and carry out more livelihood projects along the Belt and Road that meet the needs of local people.

(Provided by China Foundation for Peace and Development, Translated by XuHongyuan)

Standing Together in Unity with Everlasting Friendship: Chinese NGOs Saw a Fruitful and Eventful 2020 in Cambodia

ZhangJiahuan

Cambodia, a country of “steel-clad brotherhood” by many Chinese people, has always attracted the attention of China. A 14-year-old Cambodian boy speaking 16 languages went on the list of most searched topics of Microblog. Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen visited China when the pandemic in China was quite severe. These stories make Chinese people more and more familiar with Cambodia, and their amity with Cambodian people grows stronger every day. It has gradually become the consensus of the two peoples that the two countries are neighbors living in harmony, brothers standing in unity, friends taking care of each other and partners sharing common interests.

As the bilateral relations develop more deeply,

more and more Chinese NGOs go to Cambodia in order to promote people-to-people friendship and exchanges through livelihood projects. These NGOs inject new dynamism into the bilateral relations and gradually become a focus of attention of local media and local people. China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD) and Yundi Behavior and Health Research Center have registered in Cambodia and set up resident offices. China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA), Beijing Peaceland Foundation and other large Chinese NGOs have conducted long-term assistance projects in fields of medical care, education, mine sweeping and so on. In 2020, these NGOs actively carried out anti-pandemic donation projects to help Cambodia, which fully





demonstrated the close relationship between Chinese and Cambodian people and brought people-to-people connectivity of the two countries to a new stage.

I. Pioneer: China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD)

On April 3rd, 2020, a banner writing The Joint Action for Defeating COVID-19 within the Framework of the Silk Road Community Building Initiative appeared in the Office of the Prime Minister of Cambodia. CFPD cooperated with Tencent Charitable Foundation and jointly donated 200,000 masks, about 8,000 protective suits and Chinese traditional medicine, which totally value 145,000 US dollar. CFPD thus became the first Chinese NGO to donate anti-pandemic materials to Cambodia. After being widely reported, it became better-known among the Cambodian people.

CFPD is also the first Chinese NGO to conduct livelihood cooperation projects in Cambodia. Since 2012, the foundation has invested more than 3 million US dollar to carry out more than 20 livelihood projects in fields of medical care, education, vocational training, poverty alleviation and so on. In September 2017, the Cambodia Office of CFPD was officially set up as the first overseas office of the foundation. In 2020, the Cambodia Office of CFPD continued to promote cooperation on its livelihood projects. In the meantime, the office



also made full use of its resources to help with other Chinese NGOs' work in Cambodia and promoted the smooth implementation of the Joint Action.

In the end of April and the beginning of May of 2020, Cambodia was going through the dry season. The scorching and ruthless sunlight in this tropical country brought the temperature to near 40 degrees Celsius. Under such circumstances, with the assistance of the Cambodia Office of CFPD, China Blue Sky Rescue dispatched a team of 10 people to Cambodia to provide assistance. In 15 days, this team carried out COVID-19 disinfection and sterilization work and training programs. In May, the Cambodia Office helped China Charity Federation donate anti-pandemic materials worth 1.28 million yuan to Cambodia's Civil Society Alliance Forum (CASF). In November, the Office assisted All-China Federation of Trade Unions to donate anti-pandemic materials worth 400,000 yuan to CASF. Generally speaking, Chinese NGOs' anti-pandemic projects was in large scale, aimed for the long run, brought positive influences and enjoyed the high praise from both the Cambodian government and local people.

Chinese NGOs' actions to help Cambodian people also aroused attention of the international community. On July 8th, 2020, a feature article of a Cambodian scholar published on an American magazine The Diplomat highly commented Chinese NGO's anti-

pandemic assistance to Cambodia.

II. Healthy life starts from the health of heart

Yundi Behavior and Health Research Center

On February 3rd, 2020, TouTorng, a 13-year-old boy in Ratanakiri Province sent 100 masks to Yundi Behavior and Health Research Center, asking Yundi to transfer the masks to doctors in Yunnan province. By then the price of masks in Cambodia had sharply increased because of the pandemic, which made the 100 masks quite a cost for TouTorng's family. However, 86 Cambodian families went on to make the same decision as TouTorng. They donated a total of 5,000 masks to China. They did it for the same reason that they all received Yundi's congenital heart disease (CHD) screening service and treatment project in Cambodia.

On April 8th, 2019, Yundi Behavior and Health Research Center set up an office in Phnom Panh. One of the major missions of the office was to cooperate with Fuwai Yunnan Cardiovascular Hospital on helping Chinese medical care teams carry out Journey of Love from the Heart project, which provided impoverished children in Cambodia with CHD screening service and treatment. For over a year, the Cambodia office of Yundi screened about 60,000 children in Tokeo, Battambang, Kampong Chhnang and other provinces and arranged 86 children patients to have surgeries in China



successfully.

Last August, to help Cambodia fight against COVID-19, Yundi donated a batch of Caring Packs to the children patients and impoverished communities in 14 provinces and cities including Phnom Panh, Battambang, Tokeo, Siem Reap, and Ratanakiri. Inside the Caring Packs were masks, disinfectants, sanitizing gels, thermometers and pamphlets of COVID-19 prevention. Staff of the Cambodia office of Yundi went to these provinces to hand out these packages in person, planting a seed of friendship in the heart of Cambodian children.

III. Love from the Country of Panda

China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA)

In February, 2019, CFPA cooperated with Alibaba Foundation on launching the Panda Pack Project. This project served as the pragmatic response of Chinese NGOs to the Belt and Road Initiative and building a community with a shared future for mankind. It aimed to improve the education, hygiene and living standard of elementary school students in need in countries along the Belt and Road. By doing so, the project promoted the comprehensive development of these students and built up the bridge of friendship between people of China and the world. In 2019, CFPA also worked with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of Cambodia to donate 60 thousand panda packs to Cambodian elementary school students.

In May and November of 2020, CFPA and Cambodian NGO partners cooperated again on the second round of Panda Pack Project. This project benefited more than 50,000 students of 216 elementary schools in more than 20 provinces including Mondolkirit, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, and PreahVihear, winning the high praise of local governments and local people.

IV. Clear the lethal threats under the ground

Beijing Peaceland Foundation

On November 17th, 2020, with the witness of government representatives of both China and Cambodia, villagers of TrapeangThma Village in Khun Ream Commune accepted a safe land of 70 hectares with no mines underground from Beijing Peaceland Foundation. For this day to come, Beijing Peaceland Foundation made strenuous efforts in the past two years and swept a total of 63 mines and 99 unexploded bombs. Since then, the 1164 villager in 247 families of TrapeangThma Villagenever heard any noise of the explosion of mines.

On March 4th, 2019, Beijing Peaceland Foundation signed MOU on cooperation withCambodian Mine Action and Victim Assistance Authority (CMAA) to carry out mine sweeping and livelihood relief project in TrapeangThma Village. The foundation sent a team of veterans with rich experience in mine sweeping to stay in Khun Ream Commune. The team worked with CMAA and National Peace-keeping Troops Mines and Explosive Remnants of War Clearance Centerto screen and destroy mines and other explosives and teach the villagers to identify explosives to protect themselves. Their joint efforts protected the life and property security of the local people.

In April 2020, Beijing Peaceland Foundation donated 180,000yuan to Khun Ream Commune for publicizinganti-pandemic information, building up water conservancy facilities and donating livelihood material to villagers. In July, it cooperated with

NGOs of both China and Cambodia to hold online exchanges on the theme COVID-19 diagnosis and prevention. In that event, well-known Chinese experts and nurses of pneumology department shared their experience and answered questions from the Cambodian participants who said they benefited a lot from this event.

China and Cambodia always stand together to face challenges and our brotherhood is as unbreakable as steel. In recent years, Chinese NGOs went to Cambodia to contribute their wisdom and strength to people-to-people exchanges and cooperation between the two countries. That was a perfect manifestation of the everlasting traditional friendship between our two countries. Especially since 2020, under the guidance of China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), the Joint Action for Defeating COVID-19 within the Framework of the Silk Road Community Building Initiative further strengthened mutual understanding and friendship of the two peoples, injecting new dynamism to the development of the bilateral relations. In the future, no matter how the international landscape evolves, Chinese and Cambodian people will always be as close as family. And NGOs of the two countries will further promote exchange and cooperation to deliver more tangible benefits to the two peoples.

(Provided by the Cambodia Office of the China Foundation for Peace and Development, Translated by XuHongyuan)

Friend in Need: Chinese NGOs Helped Myanmar Tackle COVID-19 with Anti-pandemic Donation

WenDesheng

In recent years, more and more Chinese NGOs and International NGOs have been to Myanmar to carry out more diversified activities. Since its founding, CFPD has always considered Myanmar as an important partner of exchange and cooperation. The year 2020 marked the 70th anniversary of China-Cambodia relations. In order to further promote the exchange and cooperation among Chinese and Myanmar NGOs, CFPD decided to set up an office in Myanmar at the beginning of 2020. The special year 2020 is coming to an end. It allowed us to witness the progress and advantages of our work and to draw on personal experience to have a better grasp of the activities held by Chinese NGOs in Myanmar.

Achievements secured under the influence of COVID-19

The most special event in 2020 was the unexpected outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic at the beginning of the year. This sudden public health crisis ruined out work plans, disrupted our life and is still wreaking havoc around the world. Reassuringly, Chinese NGOs faced the crisis head on and made applaudable achievements in exchange and cooperation with Myanmar, delivering results that made both Chinese and Myanmar people proud.

In the second half of 2020, CFPD in Myanmar cooperated with its headquarter, Myanmar Ministry of Education, Myanmar Ministry of Health and Sports and NGO partners on sharing pandemic prevention and control experience online and donating anti-pandemic medical materials. In the meantime, the office also carried out online exchanges and communications with local NGO partners.

Observation and Analysis Taking Shape

While helping with local COVID-19 prevention and control, CFPD in Myanmar gathered the public reports of local mainstream newspaper, TV and social media and followed up on activities held by





NGOs of different countries in Myanmar. As an ancient Chinese saying goes, the good quality of others can be used to remedy our own defects. And deeper understanding of other NGOs' activities can help us better carry out our own ones.

According to incomplete statistics, from June to November 2020, 375 projects were conducted in Myanmar by NGOs of Myanmar and other countries as well as INGOs. Chinese NGOs made to the top of the list with 144 projects, taking up 38%. Japan, the United States and Europe held a total of 68 projects, which accounted for 15%. UN and INGOs implemented 59 projects, constituting 16%.

Judging from the content of the activities, different types of NGOs from different countries had their own characteristics. To help combat COVID-19, most NGOs focused on anti-pandemic humanitarian donation, in which Chinese NGOs were the most active. NGOs from the US and western countries laid emphasis on human rights issues and monitoring Myanmar election. Burmese NGOs prioritized anti-pandemic donation, economy, jobs, election and human rights.

In the public reports from June to November 2020, we saw the beautiful images of many NGOs with distinctive Chinese characteristics.

During this period of time, there were a total of 150 projects carried out by Chinese NGOs for Myanmar, in Myanmar and by organizations of overseas

Chinese in Myanmar. Among them, 91 belonged to anti-pandemic donation, 26 celebrated the 70th anniversary of the founding of China-Myanmar diplomatic relations and promoted the establishment of the Belt and Road Initiative. 21 focused on poverty alleviation. 12 aimed at promoting economic cooperation. The statistics above showed that humanitarian relief and promoting economic cooperation were the main topics of people-to-people exchanges between China and Myanmar during the pandemic.

Anti-poverty assistance applauded by locals

Through different kinds of projects, Chinese NGOs assisted Myanmar in the fight against the pandemic. Piles of masks, protective suit, detection reagent, ambulances and other medical supplies donated by Chinese NGOs played a positive role in stabilizing the Burmese society and combating COVID-19. Humanitarian donation events held by the Chinese government, enterprises and civil society were frequently seen in Burmese newspapers and reports of national television. These events were like coals sent to Burmese people in a snowy weather, a timely help indeed. As a nation that believes in Buddhism, the Burmese people are always willing to help others. Therefore, the kindness and benevolence of Chinese people echoed with the philosophy of Burmese people and deeply moved them.

All government organizations of the Burmese central



government are located in Nay Pyi Daw, but the above mentioned donation activities were mainly held in Yangon, the economic center of Myanmar. ZawThanHtun, Director General of Department of Medical Research, accepted the donation on behalf of Myanmar Ministry of Health and Sports. He expressed sincere appreciation for the timely anti-pandemic material donation from China, which boosted the confidence and courage of the public health workers in the frontline. He assured that these materials would be distributed to places in urgent need and put into full use.

Officials of Myanmar Ministry of Education and presidents of several universities expressed heartfelt thanks to CFPD for the donation and said it met the dire need of local teachers and allowed them to safely mark the college entrance exams.

During our meeting with DawKhinKyi Foundation, its leaders showed great respect to China's development achievements and called for joint exploration of exchanges and cooperation in different aspects. What's more, when COVID-19 firstly broke out in China, they expressed their sympathy through video messages and highly commented China's effective actions to control the pandemic. Teachers and students of the 19 CFPD-donated "Friends on the Silk Road" primary schools also sent video messages to support China's fight against the pandemic.

During the discussion with leaders of Myanmar-China Culture Association, many journalists and writers agreed that there are still many fields in culture and religion where we can cooperate. People in the cultural circles may not be able to cure diseases like doctors, but through their reports and articles, they can call on the society to better observe the pandemic prevention rules and stand in unity to weather through the trying times. These are the contribution they can make to the society during this pandemic.

Connected by mountains and rivers, China and Myanmar will always be a Paukphawfamily. In 2020, NGOs of both countries used their pragmatic contributions to the public health and social development of the two sides to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of China-Myanmar diplomatic relations. A friend in need is a friend indeed. This year, NGOs of the two countries strengthened exchange and cooperation to further deepen mutual understanding and friendship. Their joint efforts not only pushed forward the bilateral relations between China and Myanmar, but also laid a solid foundation for future exchange and cooperation between the two sides in all areas.

(Provided by China Foundation for Peace and Development in Myanmar, Translated by XuHongyuan)

China-ASEAN Green Innovation is on the Rise: Sidelights on The Third China-ASEAN Development and Governance Forum

Lu Yihang & Huang Dong

China is the leader and promoter of the Belt and Road Initiative. China not only actively advocates green and environmental protection in the region, but also constantly strives to improve green safety governance and green safety technology. Under the framework of a community with a shared future for mankind, China is committed to working with other countries and regions to jointly promote green development and promote the construction of ecological civilization. To this end, the Chinese government has issued a series of related documents, policies and measures, such as the Guidance on Promoting the Construction of Green Belt and Road initiative and the Belt and

Road Environmental Protection Cooperation Plan, advocating the establishment of the “Belt and Road” Big Data Service Platform of Eco-environmental Protection and “Belt and Road” Green Development International Alliance, etc.

ASEAN is a priority area for China’s neighboring diplomacy and the most important trading partner. ASEAN countries have a huge demand for green development, and the ecological environment is not optimistic. At the same time, they are faced with many constraints such as large gaps in the technical level of countries in the region, low economic development, and backward education and poor research and development. Therefore, green



technology innovation is a key issue that China and ASEAN pay attention to in ecological environment cooperation, and it is the source of impetus to ensure the stability and long-term development of the China-ASEAN ecological community. In order to promote the construction of a regional ecological community, China and ASEAN countries need to focus on building a green development-oriented scientific and technological innovation system in the process of continuously improving the bilateral cooperation system.

Given this background, “The Third China-ASEAN Development and Governance Forum” i.e. “China-ASEAN Green Innovation Policy Cooperation Seminar” was held in Wuhan on November 11th, 2020. More than 30 experts and scholars from domestic universities, research institutes and industrial circles, as well as teachers and students from Huazhong University of Science and Technology, gathered together to discuss the topic of “China-ASEAN Green Technology Innovation Policy Cooperation”. Chen Jianguo, Vice President of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, pointed out in his speech that he hopes that Huazhong University of Science and Technology will work with domestic sister universities, research institutes and the industrial circles to promote industry-university-research cooperation and policy coordination between China and the countries along the Belt and Road, especially ASEAN countries in the field of green technology innovation.

Chen Xingrong, Vice Chairman of the Hubei Association for Science and Technology, congratulated the ASEAN Research Center of Huazhong University of Science and Technology on the approval of the “Construction Project of ‘Belt and Road’ International Technology Organization Cooperation Platform, China Association for Science and Technology.” He said that the “China-ASEAN



Green Technology Innovation Policy Cooperation Research” undertaken by the ASEAN Research Center of Huazhong University of Science and Technology is a very meaningful and valuable research. It will promote academic cooperation and knowledge sharing between China and ASEAN in the field of green technology innovation policies, and also promote bilateral green technology and cultural exchanges, and promote the construction of green “Belt and Road” initiative through telling China’s story well in the field of ecological civilization and sharing China’s scientific and technological experience in green development,.

Scholars conducted in-depth discussions on the topic of green innovation between China and ASEAN. Wu Shanchao, Deputy Director General of the Department of Research and Publicity of China Association for Science and Technology, proposed to support the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative with open and scientific approach,

adhere to the strategy of openness, and promote the Belt and Road technological innovation cooperation and coordinated governance. Xing Jijun, former Science and Technology Counselor of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of China in New York, analyzed the international situation under the impact of COVID-19, and pointed out that it is necessary to seize opportunities in the new round of technological revolution and industrial transformation to create an innovative economy; Professor Li Erping from the School of Management and Economics of Kunming University of Science and Technology analyzed biodiversity conservation issues with Myanmar as an example; Professor Xiong Bin from the School of Management and Economics, Kunming University of Science and Technology, interpreted the current situation and opportunities of China-ASEAN scientific and technological cooperation from the perspective of Yunnan enterprises"Going Global"; Researcher Zhao Na from the Institute of Water Engineering Ecology of the Yangtze River Water Conservancy Commission discussed the issue of international technical cooperation on the water ecology and water environment in the Lancang-Mekong region; Professor He Kefang, from School of Economics and Management, Wuhan University of Light Industry, took the development of Optics Valley Technology Business Incubator as an example and proposed to create an innovation engine for green development. Some scholars from ASEAN countries participated in the online seminar and put forward relevant opinions and suggestions from the perspective of ASEAN countries.

China is in a leading position in terms of installed capacity and industrial investment in wind power, photovoltaic power generation, hydropower and other fields in the world. Advancing vigorously the scientific and technological innovation cooperation

between China and ASEAN countries in the field of clean energy is in line with the bilateral common green development demands and is an important way to enhance the efficiency of regional green innovation. Professor Zeng Wei from the School of Economics and Management of Hubei University of Technology analyzed the opportunities and challenges of China-ASEAN photovoltaic industry cooperation within the background of the Paris Agreement; Researcher Xiong Xing of Central China Normal University discussed the path of China-ASEAN clean energy cooperation from the perspective of regional public products. Scholars believe that there is a lot of room for cooperation between China and ASEAN in green technology such as new energy and renewable energy.

In short, it is necessary to concentrate various scientific and technological innovation resources of China and ASEAN, identify the key technical problems of green technology cooperation, raise the level of cooperation, work together to overcome difficulties, and promote green development and ecological civilization construction through the innovation-driven development. China and ASEAN countries should do a good job of top-level design, increase investment, and clarify the key and difficult points of green technological innovation. In addition, with the rapid development of the digital economy today, it is necessary to make full use of information network technology and smart technology to reduce the transaction costs and time for the promotion and application of green technology innovations, and promote green innovation to achieve greater benefits in ASEAN countries.

(Provided by Huazhong University of Science and Technology ASEAN Research Center)

Yundi Behavior and Health Research Center Joins Hands with Five Neighboring Countries to Carry out Online Training on COVID-19 Community Prevention and Control

LuoZhi, Hong Duo, He Lianju

The Belt and Road Initiative has brought rich and diverse possibilities to global cooperation, recommending that countries strengthen multilateral cooperation, help each other, and jointly face and resolve various risks. At present, the COVID-19 pandemic is still spreading globally. South Asian and Southeast Asian countries are still in a crisis caused by the pandemic due to insufficient medical equipment and testing capacity, and the lack of prevention and control experience, which poses a serious threat to people's lives and health. Studies show that the channels of medical and health professional knowledge and information communication among the Belt and Road countries are not enough, technical exchanges and capital investment are insufficient, and restrictions on cross-border travel by countries have also brought

certain obstacles to the sharing of experience in epidemic prevention and control. Among them, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia, Bangladesh, and Nepal are developing countries in Asia, relatively lacking in medical personnel, technology, and hardware facilities. At the same time, the above five countries expect China to share prevention and control experience in a timely manner, especially community prevention and control practices and efficacy. With the support of the "Yunnan Aid" project from Yunnan Provincial Bureau of Commerce, "Lancang-Mekong Region Heart Healthy Action" project and experts from various parties, the Yundi Behavior and Health Research Center (hereinafter referred to as the center) has innovated the cooperation model in the face of the new situation of regular-based epidemic prevention and control, and invited experts





from multiple countries to share the experience through online communication. The center has cooperated with relevant organizations of the above five countries to carry out community prevention and control training, follow-up secondary training, community service technical guidance, promotion of international cooperation in epidemic prevention and control and work together to build a global community of health for all.

Due to the spread of COVID-19, the center's project team cannot go abroad for field training. In order to complete the expected goal of community prevention and control training for COVID-19 for the five countries mentioned above, the center's project team depended on the established bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanism, listened to the five countries about their need of training topics, content, teachers and training frequency, etc., All sides together completed prevention and control training online after agreeing on working language, time difference and Zoom technical issues.

In the 9 training courses lasting 2 months, the center's project team invited experts from the United States, Australia, Mali, South and Southeast Asian countries, medical staffs who participated in Wuhan epidemic control, doctors from Yunnan Provincial Infectious Diseases Hospital, nucleic acid testing experts returning from China AID service abroad, workers who participated in service for Beijing community in quarantine and others to

participate in exchanges. The training used slides, videos, animations, and live demonstrations to show how to put on protective clothing. The topics included basic knowledge of COVID -19, COVID -19 status and control in different countries, prevention and control among high-risk groups, community prevention and control support, personal protection, information collection technology in the community prevention and control, big data application in prevention and control, and COVID -19 test and treatment. During the training, the center's project team introduced China's prevention and control goals of "preventing imported cases, spreading and exporting" based on different countries' experience and taking into account local conditions, and put forward prevention and control recommendations that can be adopted by other countries. Total nine courses have trained more than 180 health and community professionals in five countries.

Online training schedule for the prevention and control of COVID -19 in the neighboring five countries

NO	Time	Subject Name
1	Jul.24, 2020	Introduction of China's Covid-19 prevention and control experience
		Covid-19 in the Belt and Road countries and their response
		Video: 76 days in Wuhan
2	Jul.31, 2020	The course of epidemic control in Wuhan, Hubei Province
		Video: personal protection demonstration
		Video: demonstration of putting on protective clothing
3	Aug.7, 2020	Covid-19 data collection and application in China
		Video: big data collection and application in China
4	Aug. 14, 2020	Prevention and control strategies in different locations
		Role of scientific and technological means in community epidemic prevention and control
		Experience sharing of rapid test and control in Ruili City, Yunnan Province
5	Aug.21, 2020	Covid-19 in Australia
		Second wave of Covid-19 response: a case study of Beijing Xinfadi Market



6	Aug.28, 2020	How to protect yourself from Covid-19 in daily life after community Quarantine is lifted
		Epidemic situation in India and community control
		Prevention and control strategies for different high-risk groups in community
7	Sep.4, 2020	How to do effective publicity and education in community
		Epidemic prevention and control strategy in Nepal
		Response to the outbreak in Mali, Africa and views on China's practice of prevention and control
8	Sep.11, 2020	Experience in the treatment of Covid-19
		Return to normal life step by step after the epidemic
		Cambodia's Covid-19 epidemic prevention and control response
9	Sep.18, 2020	Covid-19 detection knowledge sharing
		Covid-19 outbreak and prevention and control measures in U.S. schools
		The importance of masks in the prevention and control of Covid-19

The community is the basic unit of people's lives and has a fundamental position in the overall situation COVID -19 prevention and control. In order to apply the training to practice and continue to expand the influence of the training sessions, the center's project team coached top trainees in the five countries by tacking into their national conditions, provided online technical guidance and expert Q&A assistance, and carried out epidemic prevention material assistance. The center's project team also provided local government officials, hospital experts, community

health center representatives, and community staff with relevant materials on community prevention and control, and helped them carry out secondary training. Through the above activities, the epidemic prevention knowledge has been effectively shared, the awareness of prevention and control of local people has been raised, and the cross-border exchange of epidemic prevention experience has been promoted. Five countries staff have worked together to overcome difficulties and jointly contained the spread of the COVID -19 epidemic.

The virus knows no border or race. In the process of responding to this global public health crisis, the urgency and importance of building a community with a shared future for mankind have become more prominent. Only by uniting, cooperating, and responding together can the international community overcome the epidemic and safeguard the common homeland of mankind. This time, we cooperated with the above-mentioned five countries to conduct flexible and diverse community COVID-19 prevention and control training online, providing new ideas for joint community epidemic prevention and control cooperation, providing reference for countries to effectively share community prevention and control experience, and demonstrating the contribution of civil society.

(LuoZhi is Director of the Yundi Behavior and Health Research Center; Hong Duo is an attending physician of Kunming Aiwei Health Management Center; HeLianju is a graduate student at the School of Public Health Kunming Medical University)

SIRONET Secretariat Holds Online Seminars on New Opportunities for China-ASEAN NGO Cooperation

HuangSen

[Editor's Note] From November 27 to December 2, Silk Road NGO Cooperation Network (SIRONET) successfully held a series of online seminars themed New Opportunities for China-ASEAN NGO Cooperation, with attendance of more than 100 delegates of over 30 NGOs and think tanks from over 10 countries, including Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar and Thailand. SIRONET is an international NGO network launched by China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) in response to the initiative of President Xi Jinping at the opening ceremony of the first Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. It has 352 member organizations from 72 countries and has carried out more than 400 livelihood projects, becoming an important platform to promote the people-to-people exchanges under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative.

On November 27, the online seminar on New Opportunities of RCEP to Promote Practical Cooperation between China and ASEAN was successfully convened, with attendance of nearly 100 delegates of NGOs, think tanks and enterprises from over 10 countries, including CNIE, China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD), China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA), Yundi Behavior and Health Center, Jinyu Group, Philippine Association for Chinese Studies, Yangon University of Economics, Landi Institute of Indonesia, Mekong Centre for Strategic Studies of the Asian Vision Institute and Malaysia-China Friendship Association.

In the remarks at the Opening Ceremony of the 17th China-ASEAN Expo and China-ASEAN Business and Investment Summit, President Xi Jinping put

forward that China will work with ASEAN to advance all-round cooperation under the guidance of the Strategic Partnership Vision 2030. Such efforts will help maintain the good momentum for development and prosperity in our region and cultivate a closer China-ASEAN community with a shared future. During the seminar, participants responded positively to President Xi's proposal and conducted in-depth discussions on practical cooperation between China and ASEAN.

Rommel Banlaoi, President of Philippine Association for Chinese Studies, Tin Win, Rector of Yangon University of Economics, Nathaniel Don Marquez, Executive Director of the Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, Totok Hari Wibowo, Senior Researcher of the



Landi Insitute, Wang Hua, Deputy Secretary-General of CFPD, Wang Xingzui, Executive Vice President of CFPA, Dr. Duo Lin of Fuwai Yunnan Cardiovascular Hospital, Ma Jianxun, Chairman of Board of Directors of Jinyu Group along with other delegates delivered speeches on fully leveraging opportunities offered by RCEP to advance the interconnectivity between China and ASEAN countries in commodity, capital, technology and personnel, to participate in global governance and to promote the building of a community of shared future for mankind.

Participants said that this informative seminar helps to enhance the mutual understanding of NGOs from both sides and offers valuable opportunities for future pragmatic cooperation.

On December 1, the online seminar on Actions to Deliver the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals was successfully convened, with the attendance of over 50 delegates including heads of the related UN agencies and representatives of NGOs from China, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar and Cambodia.

Stefanos Fotiou, Director of Environment and Development of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and Wang Qian, Director of Project Planning, the United Nations Environment Programme China Office introduced effective measures taken by related UN agencies, including adopting resolutions, proposing initiatives, formulating plans, establishing cooperation platforms, and implementing special actions to address global problems such as climate change, environmental pollution, unbalanced economic development and to further implement sustainable development goals. Wang Ke, Deputy Secretary-General of CNIE, Wang Hongliu, Director of General Affairs and Coordination Division of ASEAN-China Centre, Wang Xiangyi, Secretary-General of China Association for NGO Cooperation, He Jianqing, Deputy Secretary-General of China Society for Sustainable Development, Somsanouk



MIXAY, Secretary General of Lao Committee for Peace and Solidarity, KhineKhineNwe, Joint Secretary General of the Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, U Ko K, Honorary Chairman of Myanmar Journalists Association, PoowanidaKunpalin, Deputy Secretary General of Thai-Chinese Culture and Economy Association, ThorngCheyveasna, Director of Research Department of Civil Society Alliance Forum of Cambodia and SoeungSaroeun, Executive Director of Cooperation Committee for Cambodia along with other delegates shared their views on the role played by NGOs in poverty eradication, equity in education, gender equality and environmental protection, and called on the international community to promote economic and social development in a coordinated way by taking practical actions so as to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals at an early date.

Participants said that the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a plan of action set for mankind, the planet and our common prosperity, aims to strengthen peace and freedom of the world. The agenda draws a brand-new vision for global development and offers opportunities for international development and cooperation. It is hoped that NGOs of China and other countries may conduct further cooperation and enhance their partnerships to make greater contributions to the achievement of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.



On the afternoon of December 2, the Secretariat of the Cooperation Network invited Mr. Qu Bo, Director of the International Relations Institute of China Foreign Affairs University to give a lecture on International Cooperation on Containing COVID-19 and Local Economic Development. Over 30 representatives of NGOs including Chinese Association for International Understanding, CNIE, CFDP, China Workers' Center for International Exchange, Beijing New Sunshine Charity Foundation, Beijing Peaceland Foundation, Henan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions, as well as NGOs of ASEAN countries, Pakistan, Nepal and many other countries attended the seminar and interacted with each other online.

(Provided by SIRONET Secretariat, Translated by ZhouYaojia)

BRI-Related Information Released by SIRONET Member Organizations (January to December 2020)

Since the beginning of 2020, the Secretariat of the Silk Road NGO Cooperation Network (SIRONET) has collected and sorted out the information released by 200 foreign member organisations of SIRONET. To date, these organisations have released hundreds of information related to the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) through their official websites and social media platforms. The following is a summary of information about events released by these organisations:

On January 9, China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) and the Pathfinder Foundation of Sri Lanka held a seminar discussing strengthening bilateral cooperation between both sides. The key topics discussed at the meeting were Sri Lanka's new economic opportunities, digitization, and bilateral relations between China and Sri Lanka.

On January 12, the sixth Yunnan-Bangladesh Cooperation Dialogue was held in Dhaka, capital of Bangladesh. The theme of the meeting was "Promoting Cooperation between Yunnan and Bangladesh". The two sides exchanged views on further strengthening cooperation between the two countries and have reached consensus on many issues. Major General ANM Muniruzzaman, President of the Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies (BIPSS), attended the meeting and delivered a speech.

On January 13, the Pathfinder Foundation and the National Institute for South China Sea Studies held a meeting themed "Belt and Road Initiative and Indo-Pacific Strategy: Opportunities and

Challenges" in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The meeting was attended by experts from well-known think tanks and research institutes such as Vivekananda International Foundation, India Foundation, Centre for Strategic and International Studies, and Nanyang Technological University. Participants had in-depth discussions on such topics as the implementation and challenges of the Belt and Road Initiative, maritime disputes and cooperation in the Indian Ocean.

On January 28, the Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies (BIPSS) said on Facebook that a delegation from the Institute of South Asian Studies of Sichuan University had visited BIPSS. During the visit, both sides exchanged views on China-Bangladesh relations, think tank cooperation, and cultural exchanges.

On February 6, the Chinese Southeast European Business Association (CSEBA) released that according to the Croatian Tourist Board (HTZ), Croatia was seeing a noticeable decline in tourist arrivals from China as a result of comprehensive and strict measures by the Chinese authorities to contain the Covid-19 outbreak. HTZ director expressed hope that the Chinese authorities would successfully stabilize the situation as soon as possible and the Chinese tourists' demand would grow.

On February 19, India's Vivekananda International Foundation published an article stating that in 2019, amidst the US-China trade war, top Chinese government officials held several meetings to warn about the surprise emergence of "black swan events" that could destabilize the society. The Covid-19

outbreak may have a serious impact on China's social stability.

On February 20, China-Pakistan Study Centre (CPSC) at the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) held a webinar on "Combating Covid-19: Pakistan's Position and China", and expressed solidarity with China in the fight against the pandemic. Yao Jing, Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan, delivered a speech at the event.

On March 3, AnandaGoonatilleke, President of the Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association (SLCFA), visited the Chinese Embassy in Sri Lanka, and Liu Dong, Counsellor of the Cultural Affairs of the Embassy, attended the meeting. Liu Dong expressed appreciation for the support provided by Sri Lanka and the Sri Lanka Red Cross to the Chinese people since the beginning of the Covid-19 outbreak. AnandaGoonatilleke expressed hope that the two sides would further strengthen exchanges and cooperation.

On March 5, the Institute for National Security Studies (INSS) of Israel published an article saying that the rapid spread of Covid-19 had sparked global panic, and several countries, including Israel, had taken unprecedented measures to deal with the danger of infection. The pandemic outbreak had led to a temporary absolute halt in most of China's business activities, and its impact on global economy had begun to show. Relevant authorities of Israel must take proper measures to cushion the impact of the pandemic on the Israeli economy.

On April 8, the Institute of Policy Studies of Sri Lanka (IPS) published an article, according to which since 2006, China has gradually become an important creditor to Sri Lanka and the Chinese government has been working to leverage the international capital market to issue loans to other countries.

On April 12, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) published an article introducing the measures taken by China to fight Covid-19 and the impact of the outbreak on Chinese economy and global economy at large. The article points out that the international community can draw on China's experience in fighting the virus and adopt response measures based on local conditions.

On April 24, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Indonesia held a webinar on China's experience in fighting Covid-19. Experts at the meeting believed that international cooperation is vital to winning the fight against the pandemic. China's experience is of great significance to countries fighting the virus.

On April 26, the Chinese Southeast European Business Association (CSEBA) published an article saying that China had donated large quantities of medical supplies to Croatia. It thanked China for its assistance to Croatia in the fight against the virus, and expressed hope that the two countries would deepen cooperation to defeat the virus together.

On May 6, the BiH-China Friendship Association reposted an article by Martin Jacques, Senior Fellow at the Department of Politics and International Relations at the University of Cambridge, on measures adopted by China to fight Covid-19. Martin Jacques believes that China is shifting its focus from "Made in China" to "Created in China". During the Covid-19 outbreak, China has taken many innovative and effective measures that are worth studying.

On May 18, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) organized the launch of a special edition of Pivot magazine about the Covid-19. Keynote speakers at the event included Ms. KanwalShauzab, Parliamentary Secretary for Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiative, and Yao Jing, the Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan. Also present at the event were Masood Khalid, former Pakistani Ambassador to China, HumaBaqai, expert from the Institute of Business Administration, Karachi, and Dr. Abdul Rauf, professor at the National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), Pakistan.

On May 21, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) held a webinar to commemorate the 69th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relationship between China and Pakistan. The meeting was attended by Zahoor Ahmad, Additional Secretary (Asia-Pacific), Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yao Jing, Ambassador of China to Pakistan, Khalid Masood, former Ambassador of Pakistan to China, and Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry,

Director General of ISSI.

On May 28, the Uganda-China Friendship Association announced that an international exhibition on sports, leisure and modern lifestyle brands and products would be held in Beijing from January 14 to 16, 2021.

On June 10, Carice Witte, Executive Director of SIGNAL, Sino-Israel Global Network & Academic Leadership, attended an online meeting of global think tanks on international cooperation against Covid-19, organized by the China Society of Automotive Engineers. At the meeting, the organizer and participants applauded and agreed with Carice Witte's proposal to re-envision the global governance model.

On June 11, the Uganda-China Friendship Association announced that the 2021 Guangzhou International Travel Fair would be held from February 25 to 27, 2021, and representatives from travel companies, airlines, car rental companies, cruise companies, hotels, insurance agencies, travel equipment suppliers and media outlets would be invited to the fair.

On June 12, SIGNAL, Sino-Israel Global Network & Academic Leadership published an article saying that China had launched a pilot project for its official digital currency, which may be used on a large scale at the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics. The virtual renminbi may increase the government's control over China's financial system and even affect the global economic balance in the future. But its impact on the dominance of the US dollar remains to be seen.

On June 14, the Ukrainian-Chinese Friendship Association announced that Serhiy Kamyshev, Ukrainian Ambassador to China, and Liu Zehong, Executive Vice President of State Grid Corporation of China, met in Beijing to discuss cooperation matters. The Press Office of the Embassy of Ukraine in China reported on this. State Grid supplies power to approximately 1.1 billion customers worldwide. It is the world's fifth largest power company by revenue.

On June 23, Pousothirak, Executive Director of the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace attended a webinar organized by China Institute of

International Studies (CIIS). Discussions focused on the challenges and opportunities of regional cooperation in Asia during the Covid-19 pandemic. Experts from Cambodia, ROK, Thailand, Laos, Myanmar and China exchanged views and made proposals on the approaches and priorities of regional cooperation.

On June 25, the Uganda-China Friendship Association announced that the Appliance & Electronics World Expo would be held in Shanghai in March 2021.

On June 25, India's Vivekananda International Foundation published an article saying that China-Japan ties have their own long-standing internal dichotomies of conflict and cooperation. It is not a simple transactional relationship but a multi-dimensional relationship where America's security commitments to Japan conflict with China's policy of regional stability. The United States plays an important role in the development of China-Japan relations. After the US presidential elections in November, one would be able to make a clearer prognosis for the future of China-Japan relations. But even then, reading the tea leaves on this bilateral relationship remains a humungous task.

On June 30, India's Vivekananda International Foundation published an article saying that China's role in Central Asia has increased gradually. Except for the Kyrgyz Republic, other Central Asian countries are authoritarian regimes and are relatively emerging economies. China is perceived in a favorable light in Central Asia in recent years because China attaches great importance to cooperation with Central Asian countries in infrastructure construction and does not question their political systems.

On July 2, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) held a webinar on "Shifting Indian Nuclear Doctrine: Implications for Regional Stability". Professor Han Hua, Director of the Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament at Peking University, attended the webinar and delivered a keynote speech.

On July 6, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Indonesia published an article entitled "Can the Covid-19 pandemic transform Indonesia-China defense relationship?" Since the

beginning of covid-19 outbreak in Indonesia, the Indonesian Ministry of Defense has been active in channeling large quantities of medical supplies from China to strengthen the country's ability to fight Covid-19. It is pointed out in the article that the two countries should further deepen defense and diplomatic cooperation within the broader historical and policy context.

On July 10, the Jinnah Institute of Pakistan held a webinar to discuss latest developments in South Asia with the China-India standoff. Participants exchanged views on the China-India border confrontation, Modi's expansionist politics on the disputed Kashmir issue, and emerging strategic shifts and policy options for Pakistan and the region.

On July 10, Spain's China Policy Observation Centre published an article saying that China and Iran intended to sign a 25-year Iran-China strategic partnership agreement, covering economic, energy and national security fields, which would greatly change the geopolitical landscape in the Middle East in the decades to come and facilitate the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative in the region. It is precisely the sanctions imposed by the United States and other Western countries on Iran that have forced Iran to strengthen all-round cooperation with China.

On July 11, the Jinnah Institute of Pakistan published an article saying that Pakistan needs to be highly vigilant about the border conflict between China and India, and make special efforts to preserve the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. India must realize that it stands to lose more if it intends to decouple its economy from China.

On July 12, Spain's China Policy Observation Centre published an article saying that Spain wants to build closer ties with China through the Belt and Road Initiative. Although Spain has not signed cooperation documents under the Belt and Road Initiative, the country still wishes to strengthen cooperation with China in infrastructure, environmental protection, finance and other fields to promote the continuous development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

On July 14, the Institute for National Security Studies

(INSS) of Israel participated in the seminar themed "Chinese Investments in Israel: Understanding and Mitigating Risks" organized by the Foundation for Defense of Democracies (FDD), an organisation in the United States. Participants discussed current challenges with Chinese funding, mechanisms to balance national security and economic considerations, and a blueprint for how Washington and Tel Aviv can cooperate with China.

On July 17, the Jinnah Institute of Pakistan held a webinar on China's inclusion into the Kashmir conflict. The webinar is an important part of the Jinnah Institute's strategic security program, which seeks to build a knowledge base around Pakistan's key strategic imperatives, in addition to striving for stability in South Asia. At the webinar, some participants said that China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is an inclusive global project that Western economies cannot match, and Pakistan should try to maximize its integration within this.

On July 18, Spain's China Policy Observation Centre published an article saying that there is currently no evidence that Huawei uses its equipment for espionage activities. The US current suppression of Huawei just proves that Huawei's technology is already very competitive and has a leading position in the global market. The intensifying technology blockade imposed by the United States hinders the development of China's cutting-edge technology industry. If this path continues, technological decoupling of the two countries will be inevitable.

On July 20, the Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies (GFSIS) published an article saying that geopolitical processes are becoming more dynamic in many parts of the world, including the South Caucasus. In this environment, close attention should be paid to China's actions in the South Caucasus and efforts should be made to explore further cooperation with China.

On August 3, according to a paper released by the Observatorio de la Política China, China is shaping up to be a technology superpower in terms of the number of technology companies, R&D investment, technology competition and talent training. Although the U.S. remains ahead, China is

a formidable rival with fast-growing advantages. The measures taken by the U.S. to secure its technological dominance exactly indicate that China, which is developing by leaps and bounds, is likely to overtake the U.S. in innovation and competitiveness.

On August 10, Observatorio de la Politica China noted in an article that China has established over 500 Confucius Institutes around the globe, greatly boosting its international influence. A study shows that 89% of the respondents believe that Confucius Institutes will not pose a threat to freedom of thought and speech.

On August 12, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) in Pakistan and the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies (SIIS) jointly organised an online seminar themed “International Strategic Environment, Regional Security and China-Pakistan Cooperation”. The participants discussed a range of topics such as the changes in the international strategic environment, changes in China-U.S. relations, the regional security situation, and how to advance China-Pakistan cooperation. The seminar was co-chaired by Chen Dongxiao, President of the SIIS, and Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhry, Director General of the ISSI.

On August 14, the АСОЦІАЦІЯ УКРАЇНСЬКО-КИТАЙСЬКОГО СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА announced that the Incentive Travel & Conventions, Meetings China (IT&CM China) and CTW China 2021 will be held in Shanghai from March 23 to 25, 2021.

On August 16, Observatorio de la Politica China said in an article that China refuses the imitation of the political systems of Western countries and former Soviet Union and has been actively exploring a system befitting its own development. Despite the criticism from the West, what China has achieved fully reflects that this system fits China, and China never imposes its model on any other country.

On August 16, the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) pointed out in an article that maintaining friendly ties with Vietnam and a strong partnership with China are of vital importance to Cambodia. Cambodia should pursue a policy of neutrality and non-alignment.

China has enhanced its influence in Cambodia through preferential loans and donations, trade and investment, as well as educational and cultural exchanges. Cambodia should join hands with other countries to safeguard a rule-based international order while adopting pragmatic and flexible foreign policies to accommodate the fast-changing regional security landscape.

On August 17, Observatorio de la Politica China said in an article that in the process of globalisation, China’s Belt and Road Initiative provides a stable and reliable benefit sharing strategic option for other countries and regions, and its positive effects far outweigh any potential negative impact. In contrast, the U.S. policy shows obvious characteristics of extremism and instability.

On August 27, the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) held an online seminar themed “China-U.S. Rivalry: Regional Impact”. Nearly 100 scholars from think tanks and representatives from social organisations across the world participated in the seminar and discussed the factors causing tensions between the world’s two biggest powers. The attendees believed that whoever is the next U.S. president, the China-U.S. rivalry is set to intensify, and ASEAN countries may mitigate the consequent impact through cooperation with the two great powers.

On August 28, Observatorio de la Politica China noted in an article that a series of Taiwan-related incidents in the last few months put a strain on China-U.S. relations. Should tensions rise to the boiling point, the Taiwan Strait and the South China Sea may become “the kindling”, and some incidents between China and the U.S. are likely to occur at any time.

On August 28, Observatorio de la Politica China said in an article that in today’s international relations, it is praiseworthy that China emphasizes peace and harmony, pursues stable multilateral relations and maintains economic relations for win-win results. However, the U.S. is tilting toward unilateralism.

On September 1, Observatorio de la Politica China said in an article that the U.S. has used every means to keep China down to maintain its own global

hegemony. However, China knows this well. The best strategy for China is to underpin its own development and strengthen its own capabilities.

On September 4, the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) in India claimed in an article that India has made great strides in opening up its manufacturing sector as part of its trade liberalisation initiative. If India seeks reconciliation with China, it will undoubtedly benefit from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP).

On September 4, the Sino-Israeli Global Network Leadership (SIGNAL) launched the Teachers Training Programme led by Professor Paula Kabalo, an established Israeli scholar. The Chinese teachers participating in the programme will take well-designed courses in Israel, observing how the schools are run, experiencing the Israeli culture, and gaining a deeper understanding of Israel, so that they can guide students to have a better understanding about Israel after they return to China.

On September 5, the Jinnah Institute in Pakistan held an online seminar themed “Out of the Mire: Afghanistan’s Power Sharing and Governance Future”. The seminar brought together several experts on international issues. Noting the greater attention to the rise of China in U.S. foreign policy, the participants asserted that the U.S. should instead put more energy into addressing regional challenges, such as the Afghanistan issue, as soon as possible.

On September 12, the Jinnah Institute in Pakistan held an online seminar themed “The Future of Kashmir: A Test for Global Multilateralism and Peace”. The seminar brought together several experts on issues related to South Asia. Among them, Sultan Kurkani, an expert on India, said that instead of resorting to brute force to solve the Kashmir issue, we should look for a multilateral solution among India, Pakistan and China.

On September 13, the China Southeast European Business Association (CSEBA) said in an article that HiSilicon’s chips reflect Huawei’s resilience and technical strengths. However, the latest U.S. chip ban still puts great pressure on Huawei’s smartphone business.

On September 21, Observatorio de la Política China pointed out in an article that the stability and continuity of strategies are crucial to the China-U.S. competition for global leadership. The U.S. is at a disadvantage in this regard, since it has repeatedly deviated from the strategic track in the last two years. For example, it is completely unnecessary to take military action against Iran. In contrast, China’s strategy is more stable and restrained.

On September 21, the Bangladesh Institute of Peace & Security Studies (BIPSS) noted in an article that the U.S. government sees China as a potential opponent on the global arena. When it comes to China’s Belt and Road Initiative, the U.S. emphasizes the high interest rates of Chinese loans and potential political and security risks in Chinese investment. While the U.S. hopes Bangladesh would participate in its Indo-Pacific strategy, the Bangladesh government remains silent over this issue.

On September 21, the AntallJózsef Knowledge Centre (AJKC) in Hungary said in an article that due to global climate change, the Arctic is playing an increasingly important role in the international political landscape. The melting of icebergs brings more development opportunities related to untapped natural resources and new sea routes. With the continuous environmental changes, the great power competition in the region is bound to intensify.

On September 22, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) in Pakistan held an online seminar themed “Future of China-Pakistan Economic Cooperation: Opportunities & Challenges”. The participants exchanged views on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy of China and Pakistan, the status and role of the CPEC in the Belt and Road Initiative and the future of economic cooperation between the two countries.

On September 23, LuxmanSiriwardana, Executive Director of the Pathfinder Foundation in Sri Lanka, said in an interview that participating in the Belt and Road Initiative is the most logical development strategy for Sri Lanka. The U.S. is pursuing unilateralism and protectionism, posing a barrier to global economic development. Against this backdrop, the Belt and Road Initiative, which is more

inclusive and encompassing, is well positioned to help the world tide over the COVID-19 pandemic.

On September 23, the Cambodian Institute for Cooperation and Peace (CICP) pointed out in an article that in view of the achievements in China-Cambodia Belt and Road cooperation, the Belt and Road Initiative has boosted the development of Cambodia in three aspects. First, it has helped Cambodia solidify its comprehensive competitiveness and infrastructure connectivity, further diversifying its sources of growth. Second, it has enhanced the regime legitimacy under the leadership of the Cambodian People's Party through economic development. Third, it has helped enhance Cambodia's international influence through multilateral forums and partnerships.

On September 24, the Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies released China's Activities in the South Caucasus Issue 3. It gives an overview of China's political, economic, diplomatic and other activities in the South Caucasus in the last month, as well as its exchanges with South Caucasus countries.

On October 2, Dr. Jeff Mankoff, a distinguished research fellow at the Institute for National Security Studies in Israel, published an article titled How Will Russia Respond to the U.S.-China Cold War? on the website of The National Interest (TNI), an American media outlet. The article holds that on the most basic level, the interests of Putin's Russia are more aligned with those of China than with those of the U.S., and the prospect of a deeper and more enduring U.S.-China confrontation will enhance the importance of that entente in both Beijing and Moscow.

On October 8, the Bangladesh Institute of Peace & Security Studies (BIPSS) reposted an article stating that during a meeting with Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, Dr. A. K. Abdul Momen, Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh Li Jiming showed his concern for the Rohingya who had not returned to Rakhine state.

On October 19, the Institute for National Security Studies in Israel said in an article that the signing of the Abraham Accords among Israel, the UAE and Bahrain at the White House would cool down the

relationship between Israel and China. Israel must learn how to better deal with its relations with China and the U.S. and keep itself as far away from the superpower rivalry as possible.

On October 21, the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in Indonesia held an online seminar themed "Responding to the China-U.S. Competition: Views from Indonesia and South Korea". Several experts from South Korea and Indonesia conducted in-depth discussions on the international situation and cooperation between the two countries.

On October 23, the Central and Eastern European Center for Asian Studies noted in an article that in the past decade, Serbia and China have forged close cooperation in the political, economic, security and military fields. Since the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020, the ties between the two countries have become even closer. The visit of Yang Jiechi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and director of the Office of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the CPC Central Committee, is set to further consolidate the China-Serbia relations.

On October 26, the China-Ukraine Cooperation Association announced that the Ukrainian Ambassador to China Sergey Kamyshev paid a visit to Shaanxi and attended the 27th China Yangling Agricultural High-Tech Fair. The Ambassador said in an exclusive interview that China is the most important trading partner of Ukraine, and Ukraine has maintained closer economic and trade cooperation with Shaanxi. He looked forward to more cooperation opportunities with Chinese enterprises in agricultural research and large-scale agricultural machinery production and trade.

On October 26, Observatorio de la Política China said in an article that given the changes in the international situation, China, instead of relying on export-led models for any longer, must transform its economic development mode in order to sustain its economic growth and even create another economic miracle.

On October 26, the AntallJózsef Knowledge Centre (AJKC) in Hungary held a series of online seminars themed "New Geographical Economic Prospects

between Asia and Europe”. The participants discussed the role of ASEAN in global politics, its status and influence in the East Asian economy and the prospects for cooperation between ASEAN and the EU.

On October 26, the Brunei Centre for Strategic and Policy Studies (CSPS) said in an article that the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has taken a toll on the global industrial chain and supply chain, causing the global economy to further contract in the second quarter of 2020. The U.S. output in the second quarter fell by 9.1%, hitting a record low. In contrast, China’s output rebounded rapidly and grew by 3.2% thanks to its effective pandemic control measures.

On October 27, the Institute for National Security Studies in Israel said in an article that the U.S. has distanced itself from the UN, and the Trump administration has arbitrarily withdrawn from various UN organisations or international agreements in recent years. In contrast, China has put greater emphasis on the status and role of the UN in international affairs, deepened its cooperation with the UN, and supported it in playing a greater role on the international arena.

On October 30, Observatorio de la Política China published an article elaborating on China’s 14th Five-Year Plan and long-term goals for 2035 proposed at the fifth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee. The article highlighted the great significance that innovation, the real economy, a strong domestic market, rural revitalisation and green development hold for China’s future growth.

On November 2, the Bangladesh Institute of Peace & Security Studies (BIPSS) said in an article that the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), an influential think tank in Bangladesh, held an online seminar themed “Bangladesh-China Cooperation: Experience and Prospects”. A cohort of government officials, think tank scholars, and chiefs of social organisations from Bangladesh and China attended the seminar. The participants discussed the economic development, scientific and technological cooperation and cultural exchanges between the two countries. Md. Shahriar Alam, State Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bangladesh, Munir Muniruzzaman,

Major General, Mahbub Uz Zaman, Ambassador of Bangladesh to China, and Chinese Ambassador to Bangladesh attended the seminar and delivered speeches.

On November 4, Observatorio de la Política China issued an article discussing China’s economic development in the past 50 years and digging into the “dual circulation” strategy proposed by the Chinese government lately. The last part of the article quoted the famous comment made by Deng Xiaoping -- “It doesn’t matter if a cat is black or white, so long as it catches mice”, and criticised the Brazilian government’s economic policy, saying that “in Brazil, the government and its supporters are obsessed with the colour of cats.”

On November 10, Observatorio de la Política China published an article analysing the China-Chile relations in the political, economic, historical and diplomatic fields. The article also discussed the relations between China and Latin American countries and the prospects of cooperation between them.

On November 14, Observatorio de la Política China pointed out in an article that a rising China will undoubtedly have profound impact on the new world order, which is unlikely to change with the U.S. President-elect Joe Biden’s inauguration.

On November 15, the Sino-Israeli Global Network Leadership (SIGNAL) reposted an article saying that thanks to its highly competitive technology sector, Israel has become one of the few beneficiaries in the China-U.S. competition. As the U.S. has imposed restrictions on export of sensitive technologies involving semiconductors, China hopes to introduce advanced semiconductor technology from Israel, which contributes to closer cooperation between the two countries.

On November 16, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) in Pakistan pointed out in an article that Joe Biden and the Democratic Party are more interested in geo-economics than geopolitics, which is in fact in our expectation. Hence, under a Joe Biden administration, the U.S. will definitely re-engage with China.

On November 17, the Georgian Foundation for

Strategic and International Studies released China's Activities in the South Caucasus Issue 4. This issue mainly contains the following articles: Azerbaijan highly values all-round development of relations with China: President of Azerbaijan Ilham Aliyev; President of Armenia looks forward to technology cooperation with China; Azerbaijan University of Languages holds China Week in celebration of China's National Day; China and Armenia to forge closer cooperation in the post-COVID era: Chinese acting diplomatic representative; Hong Kong and Georgia ink tax pact; China is Georgia's third largest trading partner; Azerbaijani Ambassador to China hopes for closer exchanges and cooperation between the two countries.

On November 17, Observatorio de la Politica China said in an article that innovation is always at the centre of China's development philosophy, and its well-designed sci-tech development plan is set to put the country on a bright path in alignment with its specific conditions. There is every reason for China to believe that it will serve as an example for other countries, so there is no need to worry about its bright future.

On November 17, the Institute for National Security Studies in Israel pointed out in an article that the Trump administration's demand for a "protection fee" from its allies in the Asia-Pacific region would make it hard for the U.S. to "maintain long-term friendly ties" with its allies. The U.S. global alliance should be a strategic starting point for its engagement with China since China, unlike the former Soviet Union, is unlikely to be isolated, contained or excluded from the regional and international order. Therefore, a challenge for the Biden administration is how to leverage the role of its allies to gain the upper hand in the competition with China rather than simply taking measures to contain China.

On November 24, the 6th Jewish/Israeli Study Paper Competition was held at Yunnan University. Pan Liwen, Consul General of Israel in Chengdu, was in presence. The competition hosted by the Sino-Israeli Global Network Leadership (SIGNAL) attracts hundreds of Chinese students to write essays about all aspects of Israeli society every year.

On November 26, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) in Pakistan held an online seminar themed "China's Influence and Role in the Middle East and Africa". A number of government officials and scholars from think tanks and universities in Pakistan and China participated in the seminar. They exchanged views on the role of the Belt and Road Initiative in the Middle East and Africa. As they agreed, African countries see China as a great investor, but intense competition exists between China and the traditional partners of Africa. Energy is the main driving force of the relations between China and the Middle East. Pragmatism and flexibility are two important features of China's foreign policy. China and India could be caught in the geostrategic tensions from South Asia to the Middle East. Although China upholds the policy of non-interference and maintains its cooperation with the Middle East in the purely economic dimension, China shall play a greater role in security and politics sometimes. Nonetheless, China is looking forward to a shared future of prosperity for its partners in Africa and the Middle East. The seminar was covered by THE NATION under the title "China wants a shared future of prosperity for its partners: Experts", and by Bulletin Observer under the title "The Role of China in the Middle East & Africa".

On November 28, Observatorio de la Politica China released an article describing China's eradication of extreme poverty and hunger as a historic achievement. Noting China's remarkable results in poverty alleviation, the article said that China's success further amplifies the failure of capitalist countries in this regard, and China has accomplished the historic task thanks to a powerful government.

On December 1, Observatorio de la Politica China said in an article that through a comparison between the policies of China and those of India on sensitive regions, it can be seen that China pursues more restrained policies for Xinjiang, Tibet, Hong Kong and other areas, while India has deployed heavy troops in Kashmir and given them special powers allowing them to act without reservation. This indicates the double standards Western countries have towards China and India on the same issue.

On December 5, Gen Muniruzzaman, President of the Bangladesh Institute of Peace & Security Studies (BIPSS), participated online in the Jinjiang Eastern Forum 2020 organised by Sichuan University and delivered a keynote speech. In his speech, he discussed the “potential biosafety threats of the COVID-19 pandemic and its global security impact”.

On December 6, the AntalJózsef Knowledge Centre (AJKC) in Hungary held an online seminar themed “King in the North”. A cohort of experts from relevant think tanks such as the PAGEO Geopolitical Research Institute, the Austrian Polar Research Institute and Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno participated in the event. As they pointed out, Arctic sea ice has been steadily shrinking due to our planet’s rising average temperatures. Today, the region is becoming a development hot spot, with world powers like Russia, the U.S. and China seeking control of resources and transport routes, which has significant economic and geopolitical implications. The development of the region has strategic security implications for the whole of Europe, and the EU needs to take a more active approach to the Arctic.

On December 7, Xulio Ríos, Director of Observatorio de la Política China, issued a statement congratulating China on the successful launch of Chang’e 5 lunar probe. In his statement, he reviewed the country’s efforts and achievements in space science since the founding of the People’s Republic of China, noting China’s growing influence in the field of international space exploration. He pointed out that live streaming of the launch of Chang’e 5 demonstrates China’s “high confidence in its (space technology) capabilities and qualifications and the significant progress China has made in a short period of time”.

On December 12, the Chinese Southeast European Business Association (CSEBA) published an article saying that according to a report by the Japan Centre for Economic Research (JCER), China has stood out in the combat against the COVID-19 pandemic and achieved rapid economic recovery. It is estimated that China may overtake the U.S. in GDP in 2028

or 2029. Although its economic growth has slowed down due to various factors such as the lower growth rates of population and investment in recent years, China’s economy is still expected to grow at an annual rate of about 3% by 2035.

On December 17, the Georgian Foundation for Strategic and International Studies released China’s Activities in the South Caucasus Issue 5. This issue mainly contains the following articles: Georgian Airways to launch regular cargo flights from China to Europe; Confucius Institute in Azerbaijan holds a seminar on the impact of Chinese culture on the Karabakh region; China’s international status on the rise amid COVID-19 pandemic; Georgian Ambassador to China; First China-bound freight train departs on the Baku-Tbilisi-Kars railway; China is one of Armenia’s major partners; Deputy Prime Minister of Armenia; China is ready to further cooperation with Azerbaijan; Chinese Ambassador to Azerbaijan; Georgia and China discuss the importance of strengthening cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative.

On December 23, the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI) in Pakistan held an online seminar. A number of experts from the Pakistan-China Institute (PCI), Pak Institute for Peace Studies (PIPS), the Pakistan International Security Association (PISA), China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations (CICIR) and the Centre for South Asian Studies (CSAS) at Fudan University participated in the event. The attendees delved into the current international situation, regional developments and the Pakistan-China friendship. Khalid Mahmood, President of PISA, said that maintaining friendly ties with China is the cornerstone of Pakistan’s foreign policy, and Pakistan will continue to work closely with China to safeguard regional peace and stability. The seminar was covered by Pakistani media News and The Daily Mail under the title “China-Pakistan friendship is essential to peace in South Asia” and “Experts discuss China-Pakistan relations to promote regional peace” respectively.

Chinese Social Organizations Delivered Statements at the 45th Session of the UN Human Rights Council

BianPeilin

The 45th session of the UN Human Rights Council was held from September 14th to October 2nd of 2020. Social organizations in China made oral and written statements to explain China's position.

On the issue of the right to development, Chinese Association for International Understanding stated that it advocates that all countries follow the development philosophy of intensive consultation, joint contribution and shared development, advocates respect for the right of the people of other countries to choose their own development path, opposes certain countries imposing their own wishes on other countries, and opposes certain countries bullying other countries for their own interests.

China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation stated that the elimination of all forms of poverty is one of the keys to promoting and realizing the right to development. The international community should continue to pay attention to the rights to survival and development of people in developing countries, especially the poorest and most vulnerable.

China Family Planning Association stated that the Chinese people have fully enjoyed the fruits of development and achieved comprehensive development in education, health, and social security. It is hoped that the international community will pay full attention to the importance of reproductive health in achieving fair development and provide greater investment guarantee.

Beijing NGO Association for International Exchanges

stated that women in many countries are facing more serious health and poverty threats due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and more support should be provided to women in education, training, and employment. Beijing Zhicheng Legal Aid and Research Center stated that it is very important to protect the legitimate rights and interests of disadvantaged groups, and social organizations in developing countries should be given more space to speak out. Beijing Youth Legal Aid and Research Center stated that the realization of the right to development cannot be achieved without a friendly international environment and international cooperation. Facing the COVID-19 pandemic, the international community needs mutual assistance and solidarity.

Regarding the issue of a democratic and fair international order, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries stated that to establish a democratic and fair international order, we must firmly safeguard the global governance system with the United Nations at its core, continue to support multilateralism and respect the rights of people of all countries to independently choose their social systems and development paths. Chinese Association for International Understanding stated that it opposes the unscrupulous and unruly behavior of certain countries to pursue their own interests while ignoring the legitimate demands of other countries and people for survival and development.

Regarding the issue of unilateral coercive measures,



China NGO Network for International Exchanges stated that some countries and people severely affected by the epidemic are in humanitarian dilemma due to unilateral coercive measures and no country should blindly pursue its hegemonic goals in the face of the epidemic. There are particular countries who insist on unilateral coercive measures, and even politicize normal cultural exchanges between countries. They create obstacles in non-governmental exchanges, and seriously sabotage the fairness of world trade, the stability of international order, and the coexistence and mutual learning among civilizations.

Regarding the rights of ethnic minorities, China Association for International Exchanges of Ethnic Minorities stated that accelerating economic and social development in ethnic regions is an important part of China's development and construction. 25 of China's 28 ethnic minorities with relatively small population have achieved overall poverty alleviation. Infrastructure, public services and people's living standards in ethnic regions are improving every day.

In the interactive dialogue of the Secretary-General's report, the Institute of International Law of the Chinese

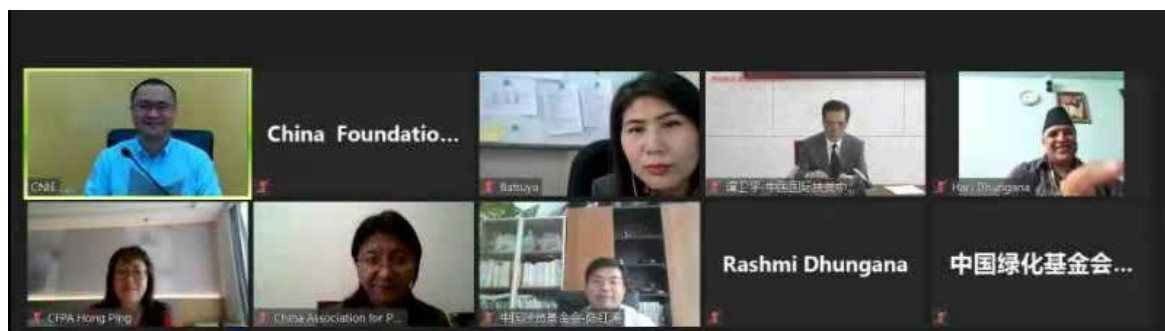
Academy of Social Sciences stated that humiliation and unilateral sanctions will never promote human rights, but will intensify confrontations instead. In the interactive dialogue of the African Descent Working Group, Southwest University of Political Science and Law stated that the world must be vigilant against the systematic racism triggered by the epidemic. Governments of all countries should abandon racism in the face of the epidemic.

In addition to oral speeches, Chinese Association for International Understanding and China Association for International Exchanges of Ethnic Minorities submitted joint written speeches to the session. China Tibet Cultural Protection and Development Association, China Women's Development Foundation, China Environmental Protection Federation, Center for China and Globalization, China Association for NGO Cooperation, China Disabled Persons' Federation and other social organizations also participated to the session.

(Provided by China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Translated by Bian Peilin)

“Contribution of Social Organizations to International Development” Themed Virtual Side Event Held during the 45th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Council

BianPeilin



During the 45th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council, China NGO Network for International Exchanges hosted a virtual side event on September 16th, 2020 on the theme of “The contribution of social organizations to international development”. Participants discussed topics such as development goals, poverty alleviation in China's ethnic minority areas, ecological poverty reduction project experience, and international poverty alleviation experience.

Liu Lujun, Deputy Secretary-General of China NGO Network for International Exchanges, said at the meeting that China's poverty reduction efforts not only help satisfy the Chinese people's yearning for a better life, but also strongly promote the realization of the global sustainable development goals and global human rights governance. China's development process is a vivid practice of “promoting human rights through development”. In this process, Chinese social organizations have played an important role, especially in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic.

Through material donations, infrastructure construction, volunteers dispatching, experience sharing and other ways, they extended helping hands and enriched the way and content of their own participation in the development of the enterprise, reflecting the special advantages of social organizations.

Tan Weiping, Deputy Director of the China International Center for Poverty Alleviation, said that China's great achievements in the field of poverty alleviation are concentrated expressions of the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the political advantages of the socialist system, contributing the Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions to the cause of global poverty reduction. Social organizations are important forces in solving the "last mile" of targeted poverty alleviation, the active participation of social organizations at all levels has provided strong support for China to win the battle against poverty as scheduled.

Wu Yabin, Director of the Investment and Technology Office of the United Nations Industrial Development

Organization, said that the epidemic clearly shows the urgent need to strengthen international coordination and cooperation. United Nations Industrial Development Organization has launched a series of development projects in many countries to promote industrial adjustment and transformation, push forward the application of new technologies, advance employment and strengthen capacity building.

Gesang Zhuoma, Director of China Tibet Cultural Protection and Development Association, said that Tibet's experience and achievements in poverty reduction have been recognized by the international community and are worthy of reference by other similar countries and regions. Chen Peng, Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the China Green Foundation, said that development is the eternal theme of human society. Industry is the magic weapon for the people to increase their incomes, and a good ecological environment is the endogenous driving force for industrial development.

During the interactive speech session, Chen Hongtao, Executive Deputy Secretary-General of China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation, and Debrework, Executive Director of Ye enatweg Charitable Association in Ethiopia, shared their experience of cooperation, saying that South-South cooperation should be developed on the basis of mutual respect and should be tailored to local conditions with good localization implementation and practice. Ge Lei, Director of the Project Department of the China Foundation for Peace and Development, Thorng Cheyveasna, Director of the Research and Communication Department of the Forum of the Alliance of Civil Society Organizations in Cambodia, and Battuya, Finance Manager of Khangarid Development Center in Mongolia shared the experience of cooperation, saying that the cooperation projects help develop infrastructure, promote social security, improve public health and environment condition and increase income.

In addition, Hervitz, the global project director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, said that the Federation provides sexual and reproductive health services including family planning, provides vocational training and microcredit for poor and disadvantaged



women, and carry out professional cooperation with organizations of other countries to eliminate poverty. Hong Ping, Deputy Secretary-General of China Family Planning Association, introduced the association's experience in poverty alleviation through cooperation with international organizations. The association strives to build a community of common health for mankind by implementing women's development projects and establishing community learning in ethnic minority regions.

(Provided by China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Translated by Bian Peilin)

Representatives of Chinese Social Organizations, Experts and Scholars in the United Nations Calls to Combat Hate Speech on Minority Issues Forum

BianPeilin

The 13th Minority Issues Forum of the United Nations Human Rights Council was held by video conference from November 19th to 20th. The theme of the forum is "Hate Speech, Social Media and Minorities". Chinese experts, scholars and representatives of social organizations introduced China's policies and practices in protecting the rights of ethnic minorities at the forum, calling on the international community to jointly combat hate speech.

Liu Dongxu, an associate professor at Minzu University of China, said that hate speeches about ethnic minorities fundamentally generate from the social structure and system. As a multi-ethnic country enjoying a long history, China has the tradition to incorporate various ethnic culture. This tradition carries the philosophy of upholding the equality and solidarity, striving for common prosperity and common development among all ethnic groups, which is fully embodied in China's laws and system. Thus hatred among different ethnic groups in China have no soil to survive and spread in such harmonious environment. On the contrary, the social environment in some other countries where the ethnic minorities and migrants haven't been equally treated can easily become the hotbed for hate speech. The turmoil led by African Americans' protest movement in USA during Covid-19 pandemic was caused by this reason.

Yang Chao, Director of the Chinese Society of Anthropology and Ethnology, said that recently, some reports from social media overseas in terms of China's

ethnic policies are full of hatred and prejudice. As an ethnic minority in China, I think that such reports do not square with the truth. I'm from Bai people in Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture in Yunnan province in China. My family members have multiple ethnic identities like Bai, Yi, Tu, Lisu, and we live in harmony together. I have witnessed great changes in ethnic areas over the years. A kid in my neighborhood enjoyed support from many policies thanks to poverty alleviation policy, Dewdrop project, National Grant and was successfully admitted into university. My friend from Mongolian ethnic group was accepted by Beijing University as PhD through Ethnic Minority High-level Backbone Personnel Cultivation Program. During my field research in October this year, I learned a campaign called "I have a home in Xi'an" launched by Chanba No. 1 Middle School in Xi'an city to encourage local families to give Tibetan kids an adoptive home in Xi'an. Villagers from Hui ethnic group in Hongsipu in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region relocate from mud hut to cement-built house, securing a stable income in a poverty alleviation workshop. The herdsman in Wushen Banner in Nei Mongol said they moved to two-storey houses





even ten years ago.

In her speech, Wang Bilin, Director of China Ethnic Minorities Association for Foreign Exchange, stated that as a multi-ethnic country, China insists on upholding the ethnic unity and safeguarding the freedom of religious belief. We resolutely stand against the spreading of online messages concerning ethnic hatred and discrimination, and those that harm ethnic and religious unity and harmony and popularize religious extremism. For one thing, above-mentioned regulations are specified in relevant laws about cyber space management and specific laws and regulations such as The Regulations on Religious Affairs. For another, the government has setup Illegal and Malicious Information Complaint Center to encourage the citizens to actively participate in the cyber space management. Cyber space shall not become a place out of law. The state needs to balance the free flow of online information, national security and public interests to realize the efficient regulation of cyber space. The individuals need to regulate their own online speeches to keep in line with their actual act. The social media also needs to contribute due efforts by strengthening their own management and fulfilling their responsibility. I believe that with efforts from various parties, cyber space will become a civilized platform.

Zhong Xin, a professor at Renmin University of China, said that hate speech should be restricted. This is the consensus of the legal profession in the world. Important laws such as China's Constitution, Civil

Law, and Criminal Law all restrict hate speech. The ethnic, religious, and gender discrimination contained in hate speech is prohibited by Chinese laws. China's Internet Information Service Management Measures stipulates that Internet information service providers shall not make, copy, publish, or spread speeches that undermines ethnic unity, incites ethnic hatred and ethnic discrimination, speeches that undermines the country's policies of religious freedom and freedom of belief or insults or defame others, speeches that infringes on the legal rights of others and other online hate speech. If network service providers receive notifications from victims of hate speech, they should immediately take measures such as disconnecting links to prevent further public dissemination of such speeches. One of my doctoral students is a visiting scholar in the United States. She stayed in the house for several months, afraid that the racial discrimination caused by the epidemic might lead to attacks on Chinese students. Some Chinese students in other parts of the world have been harmed by the "Chinese virus" argument. International organizations, national governments and social media platforms need to work together to limit the spread of hate speech. In the face of global problems such as the pandemic, we are all in the same community with a shared future. Hatred would only divide us while unity can bring us win-win results.

(Provided by China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Translated by Bian Peilin)

Representatives of Chinese NGOs Participated in the 2020 BRICS Civil Society Forum

Zhang Zhishuai

The 2020 BRICS Civil Society Forum was held in Moscow, Russia, from September 23 to 25. The forum is hosted by the Russian BRICS National Committee for Research, with the theme "Promoting BRICS People-to-People Exchanges towards a Sustainable Future". Representatives of Chinese NGOs such as China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), China Education Association for International Exchanges, All-China Environment Federation, China Association for NGO Cooperation, and China Federation of Industrial Economics, as well as experts and scholars from Renmin University of China, Beijing Normal University, Peking University First Hospital and other Chinese organizations attended the forum online.

Sergei Liabkov, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister and Coordinator of BRICS affairs, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. He said that BRICS cooperation

has gone through 10 years and achieved fruitful results. The BRICS countries have always firmly supported multilateralism and focused on safeguarding the dignity of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. Under the current international situation, further strengthening BRICS cooperation is of great significance to champion multilateralism and solve various global problems. People-to-people exchanges are an important basis for BRICS cooperation. We should work together to further promote people-to-people exchanges and cooperation among BRICS countries and lay the foundation for the long-term development of the BRICS mechanism.

After the opening ceremony, a plenary session and two parallel sessions were held. Ai Ping, Vice President of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, was invited to attend the plenary session and delivered



a speech. He said that President Xi Jinping has stressed many times that the world is experiencing profound changes unseen in a century, and the global pandemic of the COVID-19 has accelerated these great shifts. In order to achieve the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the BRICS countries are facing a more complex external environment and need to make more strenuous efforts. In his speech at the Summit Commemorating the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations, President Xi Jinping pointed out that we should replace conflicts with dialogue, coercion with consultation, zero sum with win-win results, and combine national interests with the common interest of all countries. And efforts should be made to expand the convergence of the common interest of all countries and build an international family of harmonious cooperation, which pointed out an important direction for deepening BRICS cooperation. Ai Ping put forward four suggestions on strengthening BRICS cooperation: first, we should adhere to the people-centered philosophy and always take safeguarding the common interest of the BRICS people as the starting point and goal. Second, we should strive to connect the hearts and minds of the people and consolidate the social foundation and public support for BRICS cooperation. Third, we should adhere to multilateralism and give better play to the role of non-governmental forces in global governance. Fourth, we should strengthen solidarity and cooperation, and jointly promote the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. Representatives from the China Education Association for International Exchanges and the first Hospital of Peking University attended and spoke at the two sessions, introducing China's practices and experience in promoting cooperation in education, science and technology and combating the COVID-19 pandemic.

Representatives of the BRICS countries conducted in-depth exchanges on strengthening BRICS non-governmental exchanges, responding to the challenges of the COVID-19 epidemic, and cooperation in education and science and technology. The United Nations Information Center in Moscow and representatives of Brazil, India, South Africa and other countries stressed that people-to-people exchanges are not only



an important basis for BRICS cooperation, but also an important driving force for maintaining the stability of international relations and promoting global sustainable development. It is suggested that the mechanism of non-governmental exchanges and cooperation among BRICS countries should be further deepened to enhance mutual understanding and trust among BRICS peoples. The representatives spoke highly of China's anti-epidemic measures and effectiveness, criticized some major countries for failing to effectively fulfill their international responsibilities, and called for safeguarding multilateralism and working together to meet challenges.

During the three-day session of the BRICS Civil Society Forum, there were eight topics including people-to-people exchanges, combating the COVID-19 pandemic, digital economy, urban and rural sustainable development, education, and science and technology. Representatives of Chinese NGOs delivered speeches and had discussions on all topics and put forward China's plans and propositions on promoting people-to-people exchanges, strengthening BRICS cooperation and improving global governance. The policy recommendations adopted by the Forum call on BRICS leaders to take positive measures to safeguard fairness and equality, strengthen cooperation in education, science and technology, actively develop the digital economy, effectively address the challenges of infectious diseases, climate change and environmental pollution, and promote the sustainable development of BRICS countries.

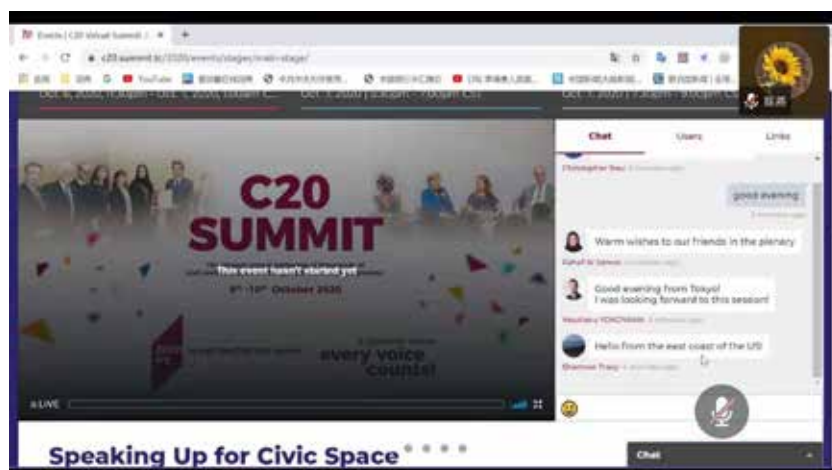
(Provided by China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Translated by Zhang Zhishuai)

Chinese Civil Society Representatives Attend 2020 C20 Summit

Huang Sen

From October 6 to 10, representatives of Chinese civil society organizations (CSOs) attended the 2020 C20 Summit. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, this conference was held online. Organized by the King Khalid Foundation, the Summit was themed on “Let Our Voices Be Heard” and focused on five major topics including COVID-19 response, economic and social equity, sustainable development, civil rights and anti-corruption. Five plenary sessions and 62 parallel discussions were hosted. According to statistics of the organizer, a total of over 4,000 representatives, experts and scholars from G20 governments, NGOs, and international organizations attended the meeting. Participants actively shared experience, offered suggestions and conducted in-depth and candid consultations on the above-mentioned topics. They discussed and passed the C20

Communiqué 2020 and submitted it to the leaders of the rotating G20 chair. The 2020 G20 Leaders’ Summit was held from November 21 to 22. The C20 Summit 2020 has the following characteristics: First, it highlighted response to global public health crisis and strongly called for strengthening global anti-pandemic cooperation. Second, it focused on the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and manifested the feature of “dialogues among experts”. Third, it paid greater attention to livelihood and pragmatic cooperation and reached wide consensus on promoting peace through development. All these have reflected, to some extent, the desire and wishes of the international civil society in the international context with ever-rising strategic competition among major countries, reconstructing of international structure and mounting challenges to





multilateralism and global governance.

Nearly 100 representatives from over 60 CSOs attended the meeting online and actively conducted exchanges and interactions. They represented national-level organizations such as China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE), Chinese Association for International Understanding (CAFIU), Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD), China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation (CFPA), China Family Planning Association, International Liaison Office of China Workers' Foreign Exchange Center, China Association for NGO Cooperation (CANGO), China Charity Alliance, World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies (CFAS) and local ones like China Sunshine Charity Foundation, Shanghai Charity Foundation, Chongqing Renewable Energy Society, the Amity Foundation etc. from Beijing,

Tianjin, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Anhui, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Chongqing, Sichuan, Yunnan and Gansu. These Chinese participants played an active part in sharing their understanding of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics. Relating to the work they have done, they also shared with the international civil society the Chinese solutions and Chinese voice on aspects including global governance, COVID-19 response, targeted poverty alleviation, sustainable development and anti-corruption. They called on the international community to strengthen cooperation on UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda and to build a community with a shared future for mankind. This Summit, compared with the ones hosted in recent years, attracted the participation of a relatively large number and variety of Chinese CSOs.

The C20 Summit is an important supporting event of the G20 Summit and a platform for the civil society to offer suggestions to governments and all social sectors with emphasis on the theme of the G20 Summit. The C20 Summit mechanism was started in 2013. The Summit has been held respectively in Moscow in 2013, Melbourne in 2014, Istanbul in 2015, Qingdao in 2016, Hamburg in 2017, Buenos Aires in 2018, and Tokyo in 2019.

(Provided by Sironet Secretariat, Translated by Liu Junwang)



CNIE wasInvited to Attend Experience Sharing Virtual Session on COVID-19 Infection Prevention and Control

Yan Yu

On 25 August, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) Secretariat, at the invitation of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) China Country Office, attended “China - Sierra Leone - UNICEF experience sharing virtual session on COVID-19 infection prevention and control”. This was the first time that UNICEF China Country Office had organized an online event in cooperation with a Chinese social organization for NGOs in a third country. Mr. Wang Ke, Deputy Secretary-General of CNIE, and Dr. Suleiman Braimoh, UNICEF Representative in Sierra Leone each delivered a speech.

CNIE invited representatives from the Amity Foundation and the Beijing See Young Social Work Service Center, together with 3 NGOs inSierra Leone, which are engaged withservice for the community, parental caring and the elders, to exchange experiences on community epidemic prevention and control. The on-line session

focused on the practices and experience taken in communities by NGOs to promote epidemic prevention and control, witha special emphasis on using big data and internet to release news about the epidemic. This model is perfectly fit for developing countries, especially African countries. The experience shared by Chinese social organizations can help NGOs in Sierra Leone to gain a sense of using digital means to prevent and control the epidemic, and the public of Sierra Leone can get knowledges and messages about epidemic prevention and control quicker and with more efficiency. Sierra Leone NGOs said that they were greatly benefited from this on-line session. UNICEF West Africa and Central Africa Region Office, the Chinese Medical Team in Sierra Leone and many Chinese social organizations participated in this event upon invitation to share their experience on fighting against the virus. The Chinese Medical Team in Sierra Leone talked about their work in Sierra Leone at the on-line session.

Representatives said that the event was substantial and rich in content, close to the real needs of the grass-roots people. They expressed their gratitude for the down-to-earth and heart-warming care and help offered by the UNICEF and the CINE, and appreciate the platform provided by the UCNICEF and the CNIE for NGOs both in China and in Sierra Leone to exchange their views and knowledge about each other.

(Translated by Wang Linying)



CNIE Donates Pandemic Prevention Supplies to WFP Ethiopia, Congo-Brazzaville and Tanzania Country Offices

Yan Yu



In March, 2020, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) launched the “Joint Action for Defeating COVID-19 Silk Road Community Building Initiative (Joint Action)”, to promote domestic NGOs to actively join in the international cooperation against the pandemic. Under the framework of the Joint Action, CNIE, together with China Foundation for Peace and Development (CFPD), donated 245 thousand face masks to World Food Programme (WFP) Ethiopia, Congo-Brazzaville and Tanzania country

offices. Recently, these pandemic prevention supplies have arrived at the three offices. Jean-Martin Bauer, Country Director of WFP Congo-Brazzaville, expressed his delight at receiving 70 thousand masks from China. He said that the masks will be sent to hospitals to help staff there protect themselves from COVID-19. He expressed his gratitude to China for donating these masks.

(Provided by China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Translated by Wang Linying)

Virtual Seminar on "Strengthening Cooperation between Social Organizations and the United Nations"

BianPeilin

On October 17 2020, China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) and Beijing Foreign Studies University (BFSU) jointly organized a virtual seminar on "Strengthening Cooperation between Social Organizations and the United Nations". Representatives from 12 social organizations, academic institutions and relevant international organizations attended the conference. Representatives of CNIE, China United Nations Association, China Federation of Network Social Organizations, China Association for the Promotion of International Agricultural Cooperation, China Association for Economic Development in Asia, Amity Foundation, China Cultural Heritage Foundation, and China Charity Federation briefed on the status of the cooperation between the social organization and the United Nations.

XueYuxue, former head of the UNDP National

Bureau in Afghanistan and Indonesia, said that social organizations are an important subject in the practice of multilateralism and an important partner of the United Nations. The United Nations Development Program has listed cooperation with social organizations as an important direction of cooperation that has achieved fruitful results. I believe the cooperation between the two will become closer with each passing day.

The representative of the UNDP Representative Office in China stated that the office has cooperated with Chinese organizations to jointly build a platform for capacity building and communication, and is committed to enhancing the international development capabilities of Chinese social organizations. In addition, UNDP offers relevant training courses to provide intellectual support for Chinese social organizations to participate in UN activities.





The representative of the International Trade Center stated that the cooperation between Chinese social organizations and the United Nations is diverse and broad. One form of their cooperation is that UN provide technical and academic support and serve as an external consultant to participate in project research and provide professional advices. The second form is that Chinese social organizations can apply for special funds from the United Nations. The third is the two sides can cooperate on holding international seminars. The fourth is for Chinese social organizations to directly participate in UN internal plans. Chinese social organizations must accurately meet with the UN requirements in terms of professionalism, financial transparency, and report writing, and build up their brands and reflect their characteristics in details.

The representative of the Xi'an International Conservation Center of the International Council of Monuments and Sites stated that Chinese social organizations have a strong willingness to strengthen cooperation with the United Nations, but they face practical challenges such as inadequate funding, limited policy support, lack of strength, and long growth cycles. Social organizations should further clarify the concept and direction of their own development and international cooperation and strengthen research.

Li Dongyan, a researcher at the Institute of World Economics and Politics of the Chinese Academy

of Social Sciences, said that Chinese social organizations are an indispensable partner of the United Nations and have made many meaningful explorations in the concept and practices of cooperation with the United Nations. Positive results have been achieved in areas such as poverty alleviation, environmental protection, and protection of disadvantaged groups, winning the recognition of all parties. Chinese social organizations and the United Nations must take into account two considerations: the balance between Chinese characteristics and the international features, and the balance between governmental aspects and non-governmental aspects. It is necessary to build a brand of social organization with Chinese characteristics based on the domestic situation while staying open and compatible and going global. It is necessary to identify the nature and role of social organizations with Chinese characteristics while exploring various forms of global cooperation models.

The participants unanimously stated that the cooperation between Chinese social organizations and the United Nations is two-way and mutually beneficial. The cooperation between the two parties has jointly promoted the resolution of global problems and made important contribution to the development of the great cause of all mankind.

(Provided by China NGO Network for International Exchanges, Translated by Bian Peilin)

China's Experience of Reform and Opening up and Poverty Alleviation Is Great Treasure for the World: On Studying and Reading Xi Jinping the Governance of China

Chea Munyrit

Xi Jinping the Governance of China is a great book elaborating the governance of China and the precious wealth of China. In my opinion, the only purpose of China in sharing this book with the rest of the world is to promote the development of the whole world and build a community of shared future for mankind with the rest of the world. From this book, I can feel the greatness, wisdom and demeanor of China as a great power.

Due to my working experience, I pay more attention to China's experience of reform and opening up and poverty alleviation. The following are my points of view.

The policy of reform and opening up was implemented at the end of 1970s. Over the past 40

years, great changes have taken place in China. The country not only thoroughly satisfied people's need of food and clothing, but also stepped towards completing the building of a moderately society in all aspects. To sum up, the reform and opening up of China presents the following characteristics.

First, the strong and powerful ruling party of China guarantees the implementation of the policy of reform and opening up. The leading role of Communist Party of China (CPC) ensures the continuity of policies and steadiness of development. In the governance system of China, every top leader at the provincial level governs a region of dozens of million people and boasts rich governance experience. The wisdom of these leaders is very helpful for the governance of the country. Therefore, the leadership of CPC plays a pivotal role in the success of China's reform and opening up.

Second, the policies of reform and opening up are not static; while they evolve with concrete practices and practical situations. The reform and opening up of China gradually deepens and is highly flexible. Therefore, the development of China can be divided into different phases and layers. In policy terms of China, we can often see the word "periodic". For



instance, the development of a city is not completed in one day. Instead, it is divided into some periodic objectives, such as one-year small goals and three-year medium goals and gradually realized. As a result, in 5 or ten years, great changes will take place in this city. This is one of the important reasons why China could maintain steady development. The perfect combination of planning and market economy is an important experience of China's reform and opening up—it also suits the basic national situations of huge market and population. Areas calling for overall planning are controlled by the country and fields calling for open competition are accessible for the market, which makes all resources effectively controlled and harnessed. In



this system, governments could effectively plan the development of infrastructures and public facilities, encourage the development of private companies and create good environment and conditions for them. In recent years, governments also vigorously encourage the entrepreneurship of individuals. Flexible allocation and utilization of resources enable China to always adapt quickly to the frequently changing international environment.

Third, reform in different sectors helped the forming of a highly competitive domestic system. Competition in different sectors enhances the steady improvement of product and service quality—only by relentlessly improving cost performance can enterprises stay alive. In the process of competition, all sectors strive to lure more new consumers with innovative ideas. For example, people use the form

of robot restaurants with AI technologies to attract customers.

The poverty alleviation of China, based on the development achievements brought by reform and opening up, benefits most ordinary people. The “Chinese characteristic” poverty reduction policies are of the following features.

First, it benefits huge population. From the reform and opening up to the year 2012, poverty-stricken population of China reduced by 300 million. From

2012 to 2017, rural poor population of China was reduced from 98.99 million to 30.36 million—down by 68.53 in five years and accounting for 70 percent of the total. It is an unprecedented mystery in the human history of

poverty reduction and no other country could achieve such a great objective. As countries with huge population, both India and China face great pressure of poverty reduction. However, compared with China, boasting roughly the same basic conditions at the beginning, the Indian achievements in poverty alleviation have lagged far behind China today. China views poverty reduction from the perspective of the cause of humanity and deems the poverty reduction of China an important part of development of human being. The idea of “writing a new chapter in the human history of poverty alleviation” is great and deserves to be learned by other countries.

Second, the interest of people are put in the first place. The Western “democratic politics” puts the interest of capital as their prime concern, which leads to the growing gap between the rich and the

poor. The ruling class of capitalism societies take for granted that people's economic situation is decided by capital—let alone thinking for the interest of the poor. On the contrary, in the system of China, as the ruling party, the CPC itself is on behalf of people's interest and all its policies put the interest of people at the first place. The policies of China are real democratic policies.

Third, China's poverty reduction boasts comprehensive supporting measures. Poverty

reduction in many developing countries means donation, infrastructure building or project development conducted by the governments, NGOs and individuals. While in China, instead of separated measures taken by different parts,

poverty alleviation is developed as a systematic project participated by all sectors. Participants include departments of the central government, local governments at all levels, SOEs, the army and so on—all accessible resources of the society are mobilized to make concerted efforts. There is an old saying in China—"When people are determined, they can overcome anything". The poverty reduction mechanism with Chinese characteristics could draw the participation and coordination of the whole society, all the people and all parties concerned, which can not only refrain from sloganeering, but also mobilize the enthusiasm of all parties. This mechanism strengthens the confidence and momentum of poverty reduction and deserves to be learned and followed. I once investigated in a remote mountain village of Xishuangbanna, Yunnan

Province—once a poor village two years ago. On the basis of field investigation, local government planned a tourism project with an aim to relieve the poor situation of the village. With the concerted efforts of enterprises and government departments in charge of tourism and infrastructure development, the village was transformed into a brand-new scenic spot within one year and the ethnic lodging and customs of the village attracted plenty of tourists. Within another one year, the whole village has

completed its goal of poverty alleviation. This is just one single case of China's poverty alleviation plan and in this very case, we can see the unremitting efforts of all people concerned. Since 2012, nearly 100 million people have

got rid of poverty and this is really a centenary feat.

Fourth, poverty reduction of China emphasizes targeted poverty alleviation. Among the measures of China's targeted poverty alleviation, what impresses me most is the dispatching of poverty relief cadres. A total number of 2.778 million such cadres have been dispatched to the grass-root level and they are called "cadres staying at villages" (or "village cadres" for short)—living in the same village with villagers ensures them to know the real and concrete situation of the very village. The first-hand data obtained by "village cadres" are sent to poverty relief organizations at all levels for the designing of anti-poverty programs. Then, the nation will mobilize all accessible resources and funds to turn these programs into reality. The phenomenon of "village cadres" is an embodiment of "Chinese characteristic". It is



reported that many “village cadres” worked so hard that they got sick, some even devoted their lives to the great cause of poverty relief. The working method of dispatching “village cadres” and the self-sacrificing spirit of the cadres are worth learning.

Fifth, poverty relief of China attaches importance to the sparkling of the conscious dynamic of poor people. Poverty relief in many developing countries means offering poor people with food or daily necessities. However, instead of solving the fundamental problems, only by occasionally offering poor people with money or other supplies could even encourage poor people to form the bad habits of “waiting for assistance”. Just as the old Chinese saying goes, “give a man a fish, and you have fed him for today; teach a man to fish, and you have fed him for a lifetime”. The poverty relief policies of China have attached importance to sparkling the conscious dynamic of people, so as to help them realize the objectives of sustainable development and fundamentally get rid of poverty by relying on their own efforts to create value and lead good lives.

Sixth, there is a sound supervision mechanism ensuring the implementation effects of policies. In the implementation of every poverty elimination program, related supervision departments of the government will supervise its progress and examine its effect, in an effort to ensure the effect of previous inputs. Strict supervision ensures that every process in the system works efficiently, every department coordinates closely with other

departments and every planned schedule and standard are fully implemented in time, thus ensuring the smooth completion of the whole poverty alleviation plan.

The above is my understanding of China’s reform and opening up and poverty reduction. There are many other chapters and much content in the Xi Jinping the Governance of China worth researching and learning and every chapter of it is precious governance experience of China obtained from long time practice. From “self-reliance” “wade across the stream by feeling the way” to today’s high speed, high efficiency and strong implementation capacity, with the relentless contribution of different generations, China made today’s glorious achievements. By researching and analyzing the governance ideas of China, other countries are bound to be inspired and expected to make their own development plans according to their own national situations. With the guidance of this theoretic system, other countries are bound to avoid many detours. Therefore, we should extend our gratitude to the disinterested contribution of Chinese government and CPC. May China realize the “Chinese dream” earlier and wish Chinese people lead a happy, safe and healthy life.

(Chea Munyirith, President of Association for Sino-Cambodian Relations Development, Cambodia, Translated by Ma Jiatai)

On the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee

Harish

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC (the Communist Party of China) Central Committee elaborated the development plan and path of China in the future 5 to 15 years. After probing into the spirits of the Session, I am deeply touched.

2021 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of CPC, 72nd anniversary of the establishment of People's Republic of China and 43rd anniversary of the launching of reform and opening up. Entering a new era, socialism with Chinese characteristics has set new objectives, new ideas and new development concepts in its new development phase.

The development of China is of great significance. CPC makes its judgment on different development phases in line with change of times. Different times are endowed with different tasks of development. For instance, the first Five-Year-Plan and the 14th Five-Year-Plan are respectively of their own development priorities.

The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee elaborated the development plan of China after completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects, namely, the road



map of realizing the modernization of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Catering to new circumstances such as novel corona-virus pneumonia, global pattern adjustment and complex changes in terms of domestic and international environment, the Session raised a series of strategic deployments, policies and measures.

The development of China in the 14th Five-Year-Plan period has to attach more importance to the

guidance of new development concepts. The Session is an important meeting of overall and historical significance presented at the pivotal stage of China entering the new development phase and a key moment for realizing national rejuvenation. The 14th Five-Year-Plan period (2021-2025) will be the first five years during which China will start a new journey toward the Second Centenary Goal of fully building a modern socialist country, after having achieved the First Centenary Goal of completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects.

China is still at an important period of strategic opportunity for development. However, profound and complex changes are taking place in the environment facing China. At abroad, with the world undergoing accelerated momentous changes unseen in a century, witnessing extensive and far-reaching influence of COVID-19 and frustrated economic globalization, the global patterns of economy, science, culture, security and politics are experiencing profound adjustment and the external environment of China is becoming increasingly complicated. At home, China's economy is turning for high-quality development. The future continual development of Chinese economy is facing both many aspects of advantages and beneficial conditions, and diversified difficulties and challenges. In an effort to formulate the 14th Five-Year-Plan, lay out a grand blueprint

for future national development and set the tone for the way forward and the development objectives, the CPC Central Committee convened the Session at a new period in which the timeframes of the Two Centenary Goals converge, which can effectively inspire the whole Party and all peoples of the country to overcome various difficulties and obstacles on the way forward.

At the same time, China is expected to deepen opening up on a higher level and build an open economy on a higher level, thus bringing more new development opportunities for all countries. All countries of the world are expected to realize win-win cooperation and the Belt and Road initiative is expected to adhere to the principles of extensive consultation, joint construction and shared benefits so as to realize high quality development. By joining hands with our Chinese counterparts and launching more projects enhancing the understanding between people in terms of culture, education, economy and society, we will continue to strive for the development of bilateral relations and understanding and friendship of people, thus contributing to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

(Harish, President of Association of Chinese Culture and Education of Nepal, Translate by Ma Jiatai)

RCEP and the Promotion of Practical Cooperation between China and the Philippines

Rommel C. Banlaoi, PhD

On 15 November 2020, amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, all members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) with five of its strategic partners, namely China, Japan, South Korea, Australia and New Zealand, signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) to promote free trade among participating nations. RCEP is now the biggest free trade arrangement in the whole world, much bigger than the European Economic Community (EEC) of the European Union (EU).

There is no doubt that RCEP represents the monumental triumph of ASEAN centrality in the emerging regional order. It also demonstrates the success of ASEAN's middle power diplomacy amidst major power rivalries in Asia. Connecting 30% of the world's total population, RCEP is projected to generate USD 500 billion to world trade by 2030 with annual contribution to world's income of at least USD 209 billion beginning in 2021. If RCEP can effectively harmonize its effort with China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), RCEP and the BRI can create the world's only mega region that can truly shape the future destiny of the humanity. As such, RCEP has the enormous potential to shape the future of global economic and geopolitical order.

RCEP can offer many opportunities to promote practical cooperation between China and the Philippines.

First, RCEP provides the strong legal and regional



foundation for China and the Philippines to sustain the positive momentum of their friendly bilateral ties even beyond the administration of President Rodrigo R. Duterte whose term will expire in 2022. Being a signatory to RCEP, the Philippines can effectively sustain its bilateral cooperation with China in the post-Duterte period. Though RCEP is multi-lateral in nature, it provides opportunities to establish a strong network of bilateral ties among participating nations. Thus, RCEP can strengthen the institutionalization of Philippines-China relations not only at the government-to-government level but also at the state-to-state level. In this case, RCEP can realize the desire of China and

the Philippines to pursue comprehensive strategic cooperation in the 21st century even after the term of President Duterte.

Second, RCEP includes all ASEAN claimants in the South China Sea. With the objective of RCEP to link the strength of participating nations in the area of agriculture, manufacturing, technology and natural resources, RCEP can provide opportunities for claimant nations in the South China Sea to deepen their economic cooperation, which is essential to promote friendship and cooperation in the South China Sea. RCEP can facilitate China and ASEAN to promote the protection of natural resources in the South China Sea through marine environmental research, marine environmental protection, and sustainable fishery management. Through the various mechanisms to be created by RCEP, China and ASEAN can also expand their cooperation in the South China Sea to cover disaster management at sea, search and rescue operations, crisis prevention, and safety of navigation, which are all needed for regional economic cooperation to flourish in the RCEP region. In this context, RCEP can further encourage China and the Philippines to pursue bilateral cooperation in the South China Sea like their planned fishery cooperation and joint development of natural gas and oil. RCEP can, therefore, provide opportunities for the peaceful management, if not yet total resolution, of existing conflicts in the South China Sea. In turn, peace and stability in the South China Sea can provide a favorable environment for RCEP to realize its overall economic objectives.

Third, RCEP can also facilitate China's involvement in the BIMP-EAGA program. BIMP-EAGA refers to the East Asian Growth Area involving Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. RCEP and the BIMP-EAGA have many complementary goals that China can participate, particularly in priority areas that aim to promote efficient and secure trade. With RCEP, China can do more things to support the BIMP-EAGA initiative in order to pursue secure trade in this sub-region, particularly in the Sulu and Celebes Seas.

Fourth, RCEP can provide opportunities for China and the Philippines to work with other member nations to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

(SDG) to transform our world, particularly in addressing poverty and hunger exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, RCEP can use the SDG as a blueprint "to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all its members".

With all these opportunities, there is a concomitant need for RCEP to further strengthen its agenda in boosting people-to-people ties by building an inclusive network of NGO and civil society organizations advancing human welfare, sustainable development, gender equality, and the protection of vulnerable communities and marginalized sectors. The China NGO Network for International Exchanges (CNIE) and the Silk Road NGO Cooperation Network (SIRONET) need counterparts in RCEP, which can be called RCEP NGO Network for International Exchanges (RNIE) or RCEP NGO Cooperation Network (RNCN) in order to promote and strengthen people-people contacts in this new region.

Since ASEAN centrality is the cornerstone of RCEP, the concept of Peoples ASEAN can also be extended to RCEP to make this regional grouping more people-oriented while being state-led. There is no doubt that RCEP will benefit the business and the corporate sectors among participating economies. For the people to also enjoy the benefits, RCEP needs to develop and fortify its people's agenda by implementing programs that will address the development needs of factory workers, rural farmers, fishers, urban poor communities, indigenous peoples, and other marginalized sectors of the society.

Finally, it is also imperative for RCEP to solidify its non-traditional security agenda, particularly in combating transnational organized crimes and international terrorism. A strong security agenda in non-traditional areas can pursue the strong desire of RCEP members to enjoy a more peaceful and secure world that they can share today and in the future.

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On China's Poverty-Relief: Comment on Short Videos Featuring Stories of Ordinary People on the Frontline of Poverty Alleviation

Rudy Kiryl



What is poverty? Poverty makes people feel unfair, unequal and ashamed; it is inability to provide children, parents, wife and oneself with good education and healthcare insurances; it is shortage of nutritious food and comfortable housing. Worst of all, the lack of money, time and knowledge increases debt and anxiety, and there is no chance to get out of this dilemma. Poverty makes it impossible to realize dream of going abroad, expanding horizons, improving yourself and achieving happiness. All of the above is well known to the old generations in China who suffered from poverty. But now they can proudly tell children how their motherland eradicated poverty.

The Chinese people end poverty for the first time in history and have spared a period of just one generation, which is much faster than any other country in the world. The policy of market economy and reform and opening-up formulated in Deng Xiaoping era helped China develop strong and prosperous, while the rule of law and innovation in the new era of Xi Jinping eliminate poverty across the country. I hope that China and its people will continue to walk on its path forward to achieve a richer, wiser and happier life.

(Rudy Kiryl, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Belarus to the People's Republic of China, 2016-2020. Professor, Ph.D. in Economics, Translated by Zhu Yuming from Foreign Affairs Office of Gansu Provincial People's Government)

The Outbreak of COVID-19 and The Adjustment of Global Economic Pattern

Li Wei

Global economic pattern adjustment is accelerating due to the impact of the novel coronavirus. The destructive foreign policy in the past four years taken by the Trump government and the extremely inadequate response to the outbreak greatly compromised the soft power of the United States. It remains to be seen whether the new government led by Joe Biden could restore the leading status of United States in the world. Before the outbreak, economic globalization has already suffered rounds of setbacks. The outbreak further strengthens the self-isolation trend of most countries—their sense of security declined severely and their confidence on global economic governance weakened. However, looking from another perspective, the inner force of liberalization and opening-up in the global economic system still lives on—countries around the world, except for the United States, have all made important progress on the road of liberalization and opening-up. For instance, Japan and the European Union signed the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement; the United Kingdom and the European Union signed the Free Trade Agreement; the CPTPP was signed and came into force; RCEP was officially agreed and the China-EU Comprehensive Investment Agreement (CAI) negotiation has concluded with an agreement. The above major economic agreements show



that protectionism and unilateralism are not the overwhelming trend of the world and the momentum of economic globalization remains strong.

In the global economic governance system, the “3+1” structure, i.e. the United States, the European Union and China plus Japan, is coming into shape. In terms of economic scale, the United States, the European Union and China has become the world’s three largest economies and are roughly at the same level—they all need each other but also enjoy enough self-independence. The economic scale of European Union has further shrunk because of Brexit. It is expected that the economic scale of China will surpass that of European Union in 2 or 3 years and

exceed that of the United States in 10 to 15 years. These three parties together occupy 60 percent of the world economy and they all enjoy decisive voice and influence in the international community. As a result, it's highly impossible for any one of them to carry out a global initiative without the support of the other two, and with any one of them excluded, the effect of any global economic governance system will be hugely compromised.

President Joe Biden promises to lead the United States to reshape liberalism-oriented international order. But for now, the hegemonic status of the United States in global economic governance has been severely reduced and the domestic foundation for the Biden government to restore the leading position of the country is insufficient. The domestic predicaments of the United States mainly include gravely divided domestic politics, serious financial difficulties and the disappearance of the traditional "melting pot" of different ethnic groups. The social troubles faced by the United States today are more severe and complicated than that of the 1960s to 1970s and are even comparable with the Gilded Age 100 years ago.

Therefore, in the future global economic pattern, a situation of cooperation and co-governance by different forces will emerge. As the world's top three economies, cooperation between any two sides of the United States, the European Union and China will put overwhelming pressure to the third side and force it to take corresponding measures, thus exerting important impact on global economy and politics. In short, a slight move of any one side of the three may affect the whole situation. Policy changes of any side, such as the US tariffs and high-tech barriers on China, investment tightening of US and EU to China as well as economic frictions between US and EU, will influence the interaction and relations among these three sides. The negotiation on China-EU CAI was a typical complicated triangular game among the three parties. The suspension of TTIP was a great setback for economic and trade interaction between

the US and EU. With Trump elected as US President, the division in the Atlantic alliance further widened. However, on the other hand, it urged China and EU to re-examine their economic and diplomatic strategies and promoted bilateral cooperation between them. Meanwhile, with the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative starting from 2013, infrastructure investment in South-Eastern Europe and investment and M&A in Western Europe by Chinese enterprises surged, which caused the alarm among some European governments. In addition, the "Central and Eastern Europe+China" "17+1" mechanism initiated by China met with strong opposition from EU. In this complex triangular game, major contradictions and divergences appeared between each pair in the three parties. But leaders of China and EU showed their strategic view and courage and finally overcame their contradictions to realize win-win cooperation between the two sides, which went ahead of the improvement of US-EU and Sino-US bilateral relations and historically changed the traditional China-US-EU interaction model.

Apart from the China-US-EU triangle, the economic diplomacy of Japan in recent years turns out to be effective and partly offsets the relative decline of its strength, thus making Japan another important role right next to the US, EU and China. First, Japan successfully turned the challenge posed by Trump government's decision of quitting TPP into opportunity. By flexibly and inclusively putting aside harsh terms on intellectual property rights and investment dispute settlement mechanism, Japan raised the proposal of CPTPP. The execution of CPTPP shows the leading role of Japan in Asia-Pacific economic and trade pattern. In the future, international free trade negotiations may adopt the "CPTPP+" model, in which the United Kingdom has expressed its willingness to join. Second, the signing of Economic Partnership Agreement between EU and Japan expanded the influence of Japan in international free trade. Covering more than 600 million people and nearly 30 percent of world's GDP, the EU-Japan

Free Trade Area is one of the largest free trade areas in the world in terms of economic scale. The signing of EU-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement also means the comprehensive docking of markets and rules between two sides. Third, Japan is an important supporter of the signing of RCEP. Since 2018, the Japanese government has reiterated its willingness to play a role of bridge connecting developed and developing countries and played a leading role in the final phase of the negotiation of RCEP. The above mentioned three trade agreements greatly improved the pivotal role of Japan in global trade system.

For China who is under the pressure of economic decoupling with the United States, the position of ASEAN countries in its economic diplomacy has become another prominent front other than EU. In 2020, ten ASEAN countries as a whole exceeded US and EU and became China's largest trading partner for the first time. At the time when global trade and economy all faced great setbacks, trade volume between China and ASEAN countries surged instead—the major reasons include both the driving force of “soft measures” taken by China's proper economic and foreign policy and the “hard infrastructure” constructed by China with the advantage of geographical adjacency. In October 2019, the CAFTA 2.0 edition came into force, further unleashing the dividends of the low tariff and import and export facilitation measures covering most commodities. China and ASEAN countries increased constructive investments on land and maritime transportation channels and facilities and further lowered the independence on air transportation. Therefore, the influence of the COVID-19 outbreak on transnational movement of goods between China and ASEAN countries was relative slight.

In the future, China boasts some major advantages and beneficial conditions in participating in and leading global economic governance. First, China enjoys the “scale dividend” brought by the huge market capacity. Since 2009, China has been the

world's second largest importing country. With the success of poverty alleviation and improvement of people's livelihood, the consumption potential of China will be further released. The “dual circulation” development pattern of China will bring more opportunities for enterprises worldwide and benefit global economic development. Second, China enjoys the “industrial dividend” brought by the complete industrial support. As only country in the world boasting all industrial sectors and chains, the industrial added value of China remains the world's largest and pillar industries of all countries can hardly refuse the participation of China totally. This is best manifested by Tesla's choice to build its factory in Shanghai. Third, China enjoys the “infrastructure dividend” brought by its first-class capability of infrastructure construction. Due to the rapid economic growth since reform and opening up, huge and efficient financial investment and stunning technological progress, the scale and quality of China's infrastructure development is improving dramatically. Currently, infrastructures in areas such as transportation, water and electric supply, and telecommunications all made remarkable progress, which played important driving role in China's international economic cooperation. Fourth, China enjoys great “talent dividend” brought by abundant high-quality talents. In recent years, China strengthened the cultivation of technological innovative talents and made up the shortage of high-tech personnel, thus offering talent guarantee for economic and industrial upgrading. Meanwhile, China is also offering more management talents to international organizations, positively improving its right of discourse in global governance system. In the future, as long as China can make the most of the above four advantages, it will surely enjoy a vantage position in the evolving global economic landscape.

(Provided by Li Wei, Professor of School of International Studies, Renmin University of China, Translated by Ma Jiatai)

