



President Xi Jinping delivers a speech at the Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs in Beijing on July 22 (XINHUA)

Theory of common good Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy moves China and the world closer to a shared future

By Yu Lintao

China has been in its best period of development in modern times, while the world is undergoing the most profound and unprecedented changes in a century, with the two aspects being intertwined and interacted. Against this backdrop, China enjoys many favorable external conditions to carry out diplomatic work presently and in the years to come. President Xi Jinping made this assessment at the country's highest-level meeting on diplomatic work.

From June 22 to 23, the Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs was held in Beijing. In a keynote speech, Xi stressed that the banner of a community with a shared future for mankind should be upheld to help make the global governance system fairer and more reasonable, and the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road (Belt and Road) should be solidified to elevate the country's opening up to a new level.

According to the conference, faced with the vicissitudes of the international landscape since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 2012, China has overcome many difficulties to advance major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in a trailblazing way, having made achievements of historic significance.

Along with its rapid economic development in recent decades, China is moving ever closer to the center of the world stage, and diplomatic work is taking a correspondingly pivotal role in China's overall policy decisions. The two-day conference not only reviewed China's achievements on the diplomatic front since 2012, but also provided theoretical and practical answers to the major question of how to sustain progress in foreign affairs in the new era—Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy.

Wang Yiwei, a professor of international studies at Beijing-based Renmin University of China, said the establishment of Xi's thought on diplomacy as an overarching guideline makes the design of China's diplomacy much clearer. Xi's important diplomatic ideas include building of a community with a shared future for mankind, the Belt and Road Initiative and the creation of a network of global partnerships.

Providing guidance

In his speech, Xi listed 10 principles that the country's diplomacy should follow and offered clarification on political guidance, historic missions, major diplomatic ideas, strategic plans and the direction of the country's development. According to these principles, China will advance major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics to fulfill the mission of realizing national rejuvenation and take preserving world peace and pursuing common development as the purpose

to promote the building of a community with a shared future for humanity.

"The 10 principles are the essence of Xi's diplomatic thought. They are the systematic summary of China's diplomatic theories and practices since the 18th CPC National Congress and the foremost guide for ensuring the sustainable development of China's diplomacy," said Chen Xiangyang, Director of the Crisis Management Research Center under the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations.

According to Feng Weijiang, a researcher with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, in the face of a changing international situation, maintaining strategic focus, confidence and patience is key to conducting external work.

the perspective of the country itself, the situation of the wider world and the relationship between the two. In his speech, Xi pointed out that in order to have a correct assessment of the international situation, an accurate understanding of history, the overall situation and China's role and position in the world pattern should be formed.

Men Honghua, a senior researcher of international studies at Shanghai-based Tongji University, said in today's world, uncertainty is swiftly emerging, and therefore only through a correct assessment of the international situation and seeking truth can China's diplomacy stay on track.

Xi in his speech not only suggested observing the current international situation, but also



On March 23, 2017, the UN Human Rights Council adopts two resolutions on the realization in all countries of economic, social and cultural rights and the right to food, which clearly called for efforts to build a community with a shared future for mankind, at its 37th session in Geneva, Switzerland (XINHUA)

With confidence as the prerequisite for strategic focus and patience, Xi's diplomatic thought stresses enhancing strategic confidence, while relying on socialism with Chinese characteristics for its support.

The world is undergoing unprecedented changes and China is faced with both huge opportunities and challenges for its development, according to Ruan Zongze, Executive Vice President of the China Institute of International Studies. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, he said, China's diplomacy has taken on a new look. He believes that implementing Xi's diplomatic thought can help the country create a favorable external environment for the realization of China's national rejuvenation and the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

An inspiring conception

The evolution of diplomatic theory and practice is based on

reviewed the past, summarizing historical laws and looking forward to the future to better understand the trend of history. As for the accurate understanding of the overall situation, Xi underlined not only the observation of phenomena and details, but also a deep appreciation of the essence and overall situation, in order not to get lost in the complex and changing international situation.

"We must recognize that the evolution of the principal contradiction facing Chinese society does not change our assessment of the present stage of socialism in China. The basic dimension of the Chinese context that our country is still and will long remain in the primary stage of socialism has not changed. China's international status as the world's largest developing country has not changed," Xi said.

Being both a developing country and a major country is China's self-identified role in its diplomacy, said Wang Fan, Vice President of

China Foreign Affairs University. As a developing country, China needs to focus on its own development and conduct external work thoughtfully according to its national conditions. As a major country, China should fully realize its influence in shaping world history and its responsibility of playing a more active and constructive role in international affairs.

Calling the period between the 19th and 20th CPC national congresses "a historical juncture for realizing the Two Centenary Goals of China," Xi said the period is of great significance in the historical progress of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. According to the twin goals, China will become a moderately prosperous society with a stronger economy, greater democracy, more

advanced science and education, thriving culture, greater social harmony and a better quality of life by the centenary of the CPC, and will basically achieve modernization and turn itself into a modern socialist country by the centenary of the People's Republic of China.

Throughout human history, the development of the world has always been the result of contradictions intertwined and interacting with each other. Xi thus called for an in-depth analysis of the law of how the international situation changes when the world comes upon a transitional period and the accurate grasp of the basic characteristics of the external environment China is facing at this historical juncture, in order to better plan and facilitate the country's work on foreign affairs.

Community with a shared future

Building a community with a shared future for mankind is one of the goals of China's diplomacy in the new era, and it is also the direction that China hopes to strive for along with the combined efforts of the international community.

At the conference, Xi particularly emphasized this dimension of Chinese diplomacy. He stressed the importance of keeping in mind both domestic and international imperatives in dealing with foreign affairs. He said the country's diplomatic work should take national rejuvenation and promoting world peace and common development as the main tasks, strive to build a community with a shared future for mankind, and firmly safeguard the country's sovereignty, security and development interests.

According to Ma Zhaoxu, China's Permanent Representative to the UN, Xi's diplomatic vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind and creating a new type of international relations is a solution provided by China for addressing global problems amid unprecedented changes in the international situation.

Against the backdrop of prevailing protectionism and a rising suspicion of multilateralism, the world needs more than ever an all-win solution to address our common challenges, Ma said.

China's diplomatic ideas have gained increasing acknowledgment and acceptance among the international community. Building a community with a shared future for mankind and the Belt and Road Initiative have both been incorporated into UN documents.

Dai Changzheng, Dean of the School of International Relations at the Beijing-based University of International Business and Economics, shared Ma's view. In the face of the global wave of populism, isolationism and protectionism, world peace and global development are confronted with ever more severe challenges, he said.

"The lessons of the two world wars in the first half of the 20th century also require the international community to abandon the zero-sum mentality. Collaboratively building a community with a shared future conforms to the trend of the times," Dai said.

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10 Major Aspects of President Xi Jinping's Thought on Diplomacy

- 1 Uphold the authority of the CPC Central Committee as the overarching principle and strengthen the **centralized, unified leadership of the Party on external work**
- 2 Advance major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics to fulfill the mission of realizing national rejuvenation
- 3 Take preserving world peace and pursuing common development as the purpose to promote the building of a community with a **shared future for humanity**
- 4 Enhance **strategic confidence** with the socialism with Chinese characteristics as the support
- 5 Forge ahead with **the Belt and Road construction** in the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration
- 6 Follow the path of **peaceful development** on the basis of mutual respect and win-win cooperation
- 7 Develop **global partnerships** while advancing diplomatic agenda
- 8 Lead the reform of the **global governance system** with the concept of fairness and justice
- 9 Take national core interests as the bottom line to **safeguard China's sovereignty, security and development interests**
- 10 Nurture a distinctive style of **Chinese diplomacy** by combining the fine tradition of external work and the characteristics of times

(Source: Xinhua; designed by Pamela Tobey)

Witness to a miracle

Reform and opening up can continue to benefit both China and the world

By Justin Yifu Lin

This year marks the 40th anniversary of China's reform and opening up. Over the past four decades, the country has managed remarkable average annual GDP growth of 9.6 percent, a feat unprecedented in the history of human economic development.

Based on the exchange rate 40 years ago, China's GDP per capita was a mere \$155 in 1978, while the figure for sub-Saharan Africa, widely considered the poorest region in the world, was in places as high as \$499. In terms of global ranking, China's GDP per capita was the third lowest among more than 200 countries prior to reform and opening up.

Yet now, China's annual GDP growth has exceeded 7.2 percent, a goal set by Deng Xiaoping, the architect of China's reform and opening up, back in the early days of the policy. Such rapid and sustained growth was beyond the wildest imagination of myself and many others.

China's contribution

I feel lucky to have been witness to the economic miracle and transformation that China has undergone over the past 40 years. The country's GDP per capita surged from \$155 in 1978 to \$8,836 in 2017, higher than the global average. In 2009, China surpassed Japan in terms of economic aggregate to become the world's second largest economy. In 2010, China overtook Germany as the world's biggest exporter, and three years later it replaced the United States to become the world's largest trading nation. During this time, more than 700 million Chinese people rose out of poverty.

I was appointed senior vice president and chief economist of the World Bank in 2008, a position widely considered the pinnacle for

growth throughout the rehabilitation period also helped stimulate the recovery of other national economies in the region.

Eleven years later, 2008 saw the first major financial crisis since the end of WWII and the most severe global economic incident since the Stock Market Crash of 1929. Many were convinced that the consequences would be felt for a long time after. Now, 10 years have passed and some developed countries are still trying to pull themselves together, while others saw a stabilized but still fragile economy as early as 2009 and 2010.

The key to recovery was China. In 2009, the country introduced proactive fiscal measures which led to economic resurgence from the first quarter of the year. China suffered recession only in the last quarter of 2008, and the positive trend of its economy triggered the recovery of other emerging markets. Now, China's contribution to global economic growth exceeds 30 percent each year.

Policy works wonders

Average annual GDP growth of 9.6 percent for 40 years was hitherto unheard of. An increase in revenue is not equal to the accumulation of currency, but the strengthening of consumption. The prerequisite to this real form of growth is the improvement of labor productivity, which requires upgrading existing industrial technology and products. This is one way to guarantee an increase in revenue.

The emergence of new, higher value-added industries and the reallocation of labor from low value-added industries to these new ones is also necessary for the sustainable increase of revenue. Simply put, scientific and technological advancement can stimulate



advantage" by 2008, securing 7-percent or higher annual growth, more than twice that of developed countries. Such growth, sustained for 25 years or more, has allowed some developing countries to catch up with the world's developed economies.

China became one of the 13 after the adoption of the reform and opening-up policy, over the duration of which its growth has maintained a rate three times that of developed countries. It was through exploitation of the latecomer's advantage that China was able to elevate productivity through technological innovation and industrial upgrading.

Reference to others

What does China's reform and opening up mean to the world? Looking back at the unprecedented scale of achievement across the past four decades, it seems that there must be some logic or reason in China's success.

To date, examples of other developing countries achieving economic success by following the theories of developed countries are scarce. My theory of new structural economics is borne from the experiences of China and other developing countries, and emphasizes the structural difference between developed and developing countries, and how such differences affect industrial development, institutional arrangement, financial policies and requirements for human capital.

Traditionally one of the poorest countries in Africa, Ethiopia has learned from China's practices and pooled its resources to create a sound environment for economic development in recent years. In spite of its weak infrastructure, Ethiopia has established industrial parks, attracted foreign businesses and investment and offered investors services, yielding tangible results. The country has sustained 10-percent growth for a decade and become the largest recipient of foreign direct investment in Africa.

Poland has also benefited from China's experience. Before 2015, Poland had not established new industries or created fresh job opportunities, so a large number of its workforce relocated to other countries, such as Ireland, Spain and France. In 2015, the newly elected Polish Government made a long-term national economic development plan based on my theory of new structural economics. Polish Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki said in a speech at this year's Davos Forum that in 2017 the Polish population accounted for one 10th of people in the EU, but that the country created 70 percent of the EU's job opportunities. It was an instant and perceptible outcome of the development plan. Besides an efficient market, policies to tap the potential of industries with comparative advantages and mobilize resources implemented by an effective government have been another outcome of the plan.

China's reform and opening up has brought about impressive transformations worldwide. The value of the policy lies not only in the improvement of living standards for 1.4 billion Chinese, but in its potential to change the lives of more people around the world.

Currently, 85 percent of the world's people live in developing countries. Even if China becomes a high-income country by 2025, 66 percent would still be living in the developing world. They, like us all, wish for a better life. I have already mentioned that a developing country is yet to successfully reform itself via the theories of developed countries. As a developing country, China can offer its experience to others in a similar situation. The development theories of developed countries are derived from their own experiences and economic conditions, which are not applicable to developing countries.

One of the most important achievements of reform and opening up is the development theory that China has summarized from its practice, which has not only enabled China to understand the past and present, and prepare for a better future, but can continue to help other developing countries to turn their vision for development into reality.



Shekou Industrial Zone, Shenzhen, in 1980s (XINHUA)



Shekou Area of Shenzhen, Guangdong Pilot Free Trade Zone, on February 26, 2015 (XINHUA)

economists worldwide. I became the ninth chief economist of the World Bank, and those who came before me were leaders in their field who not only contributed to economics, but many of whom also had rich political experience. Yet one of the most important factors which qualified me for the job was China's economic development and its huge contribution to worldwide poverty alleviation.

China's biggest contribution to the world is its fast and stable economic growth, especially in times of global economic uncertainty over the past 40 years. East Asia, generally considered the best performing region economically in the post-World War II (WWII) era, was hit by a sudden financial crisis in 1997. Many observers thought that the regional economy would take 10 to 20 years to recover, but it bounced back after 2000 and continued to grow afterward. The countermeasures that China took in the wake of the crisis played an important role.

As a responsible country, China made sure that the renminbi would not be devalued, so as to prevent countries hit by the crisis from suffering the competitive devaluation of their currencies. In this way the economy of East Asia stabilized and China's 8-percent economic

development. Both developed and developing countries can follow such a mechanism to facilitate long-term growth.

However, there is a difference between developed and developing countries in this regard. Following industrialization, the income and technology of developed countries remained high, and innovation and invention were necessary to achieve technological and industrial upgrading, breakthroughs which are hard to guarantee. The yearly increase of income in developed countries is around 2 percent, or 3 percent if increases in population are accounted for.

By comparison, developing countries, also in need of technological innovation and industrial upgrading, can make use of the "latecomer's advantage" by capitalizing on existing technology as a tool for their own development, which has the benefit of being far less risky than funding and experimenting with the development of technology and practices from scratch.

In theory, fewer costs and less risk mean quicker pace. In practice, among the world's 200 plus developing economies after WWII, 13 had managed to utilize the "latecomer's



China International Import Expo, first expo in the world featuring the theme of import, will open in International Exhibition and Convention Center (Shanghai) in November 5-10, 2018 (XINHUA)



The real victims

Trump's economic world war and its effect on the U.S. people

By Wang Peng

After U.S. President Donald Trump instigated a trade war that launched 25-percent tariffs on \$34 billion worth of Chinese products on July 6, the Chinese Government immediately retaliated with tit-for-tat duties on U.S. goods.

Faced with this epic standoff between two giants across the Pacific, international observers have been left wondering why Trump is so bent on waging a war against his country's most important trading partner and asking what the potential international and domestic results of this conflict could be.

Economic world war

For Trump, this is a Holy War in which the U.S. working class must fight for its fair share and a just battle to punish "thieving countries" which have stolen U.S. intellectual property and gained an extra advantage in the global market via unfair means. As he has repeatedly claimed, it is time to do away with unfair globalization and bring back the benefits that belong to the U.S. people.

However, it is necessary to point out the logical fallacy and clumsy sophistry.

The root cause of the supposed impoverishment and marginalization of the current middle and lower class in the United States is neither globalization nor China's "economic aggression" as Trump has claimed.

Over the past 70 years since the end of World War II, globalization promoted by the United States has been based on a series of U.S.-centric international regimes such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization (WTO), boosted by the U.S. advantages in science and technology, reliance on the dollar as an international common currency and, last but not least, unparalleled U.S. military might.

As a result, globalization shaped by and for the United States has built a hierarchical order within postwar international society with its ultimate goal being to defend U.S. political and economic hegemony and safeguard U.S. national interests.

The United States sits at the top of this hierarchy as the biggest beneficiary of this process of globalization, which is lacking in both fairness and justice. The rest of the world, including China, have partaken in this system either actively or passively to obtain legal benefits by trading their natural or human resources with relative advantages. However, they are all ruled and exploited by the international group of rentiers represented by Wall Street. This group has successfully seized resources and drawn excess profit from the whole world.

However, the political system in the United States has made the most of the dividends of U.S.-led globalization, pocketed exclusively by



German Chancellor Angela Merkel (left) says that the U.S. decision to impose import tariffs on EU countries is not in line with WTO rules at a press conference with Portuguese Prime Minister Antonio Costa in Lisbon on May 31 (XINHUA)

a small group of ruling elites while abandoning a large number of blue-collar workers. Therefore, this is a domestic political, economic and social problem for the United States itself, rather than the result of an external economic invasion.

However, the United States, as the global military and economic superpower, never seriously considers its own domestic reform, but is instead used to passing on domestic issues and economic crises by flooding the global market with its own inflated dollars and launching trade wars, and at times military invasions, against other states. Simply put, Washington has long been accustomed to using hegemonic means to force other countries to sacrifice their national interests and legitimate rights to development to pay for the insatiable greed of the U.S. rentiers.

Who will suffer?

The above reasons and indigenous causes of Trump's "economic world war" dictate that even if the United States could win this trade fight against the world, including China and the United States' traditional allies like the EU, Japan and South Korea, ordinary U.S. people would not receive a penny from the triumph. Rather, they will be further plagued with suffering at the hands of the power-holding

groups who will successfully strengthen their grip on global resources and the international market, as well as their control at home.

Therefore, as long as the political and economic institutions in the United States remain fundamentally unreformed, the vast ill-gotten wealth extracted from the world will be devoured by the ruling U.S. rentier class, rather than used to improve the lives of ordinary people. More severely, since Trump has launched a trade war against nearly all the world's major economies, the daily life of people in the United States will be significantly affected.

While the United States is no longer the world's factory as it was in the 19th and early 20th centuries, ordinary people today still enjoy the privilege of consuming high-quality products from around the world at a low price, including those made in China. They have globalization to thank. However, due to Trump's trade war, goods from China and Southeast Asia may increase in price to compensate for excessive tariffs. The resulting losses will not be shouldered by property tycoons like Trump and his cronies, but by people who will be forced to buy similar products made in the United States at a much higher price. Huge profits will then fill the pockets of U.S. manufacturers and big business owners, and widen the gap between the rich and the poor.

Trump has made an enemy of not only China but also the whole world. And his economic war will inevitably trigger a response from China, the EU, India, Japan and South Korea, among others. The U.S. grassroots will suffer from the consequences, including workers in Detroit, soybean farmers in the Midwest and fishermen in the country's coastal regions.

In sum, the United States, once a leader of globalization and a founding member of the WTO, has now turned to isolationism and trade protectionism. Trump's missteps have not only produced more U.S. enemies in the world, but provoked public anger at home as well. At this historic juncture, the U.S. people should stand up bravely as their ancestors did and say no to the oligarchs.

After all, in an era of multi-polarization, no country can be above others. Rather, only mutual respect, equal consultation, mutual benefit and win-win principles can safeguard the common security and sustainable prosperity of all the people and nations of the world.



Motorcyclists at an international motorbike exhibition in New York on December 11, 2015. In late July, U.S. motorcycle producer Harley-Davidson announced that it would move some of its production overseas to avoid retaliation from the European Union in response to U.S. tariffs on steel and aluminum imports (XINHUA)

The author is an associate researcher with Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies at Renmin University of China

Overseas experts laud Xi's speech on China's foreign policy



Officials from China and African countries share development and poverty reduction experiences at a seminar during the 38th UN Human Rights Council meeting on July 3 in Geneva, Switzerland (XINHUA)

International scholars praised Chinese President Xi Jinping's speech at a two-day conference on China's foreign affairs, which elaborated on various topics, including China's vision to build a community with a shared future for mankind.

In an address at the Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs held in Beijing on June 22-23, Xi, who is also general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and chairman of the Central Military Commission, underscored the importance of keeping in mind both internal and international imperatives, focusing on realizing China's rejuvenation and promoting human progress, and contributing to the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.

He also urged efforts to firmly safeguard China's sovereignty, security and development interests, take an active part in leading the reform of the global governance system, and build a more complete network of global partnerships, so that new advances will be made in major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics to create a favorable environment for, and make due contributions to, building a moderately prosperous society and a great modern socialist country in all aspects.

Saying that Xi's speech clearly defines China's foreign policy, experts from different parts of the world expressed the belief that China will, with concrete actions, safeguard regional and global peace, promote global development, actively push forward the reform of the global governance system and realize the grand vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Kirill Batygin, head of MandarinPro, a community of translators that focuses on the study of the Chinese language in Russia, said that the main ideas in Xi's speech are actually the guiding principles for China's diplomatic work.

The various highlights of Xi's speech, such as his call to break new ground in major country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics and to actively participate in the reform of the global governance system based on such principles of fairness and justice, "convinced us that China is firmly committed to safeguarding the common interests of humankind," said Batygin.

On diplomacy, China always honors its words with concrete actions, and the development of China-Russia ties is sufficient proof, the Russian expert added.

David Gosset, founder of the Europe-China Forum, said China has been pursuing the concept of "Datong," or "the world of great harmony," since ancient times, and the idea of building a community with a shared future for mankind is a reinterpretation of "Datong" in the 21st century.

With China's continuous development, the idea, full of Chinese wisdom, will definitely have a profound influence on the world, he said.

Gerrishon Ikiara, an expert on international economics at the University of Nairobi and former permanent secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Communication of Kenya, praised China's global role in security, counter-terrorism, investments and aid to developing countries.

Ikiara said he expects China to play an even bigger role on climate change, anti-terrorism, poverty reduction and global governance reform.

In his speech, Xi also mentioned the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) should be solidified and strengthened, a remark which was well received by experts.

The BRI "combines not only one of the most transformational development initiatives, but also if done right, will bring a lot of positive changes in many of these countries, not just economically, but politically and in many other sectors," said Zubaid Ahmad, a senior Wall Street banker who created an equity firm focusing on business opportunities arising from BRI projects.

Jim O'Neill, former Goldman Sachs chief economist who will become chair of Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs in July, said China is now "at the center" of all major global affairs.

He urged the British government to cooperate with China on such fields as the BRI, finance, health and clean energy.

Meanwhile, the British economist also called on the government to make more efforts to enhance the friendly relationship between Britain and China and create "more and more win-win situations between Britain and China."

Britain needs to become "a great trusted partner of China," he said.

(Xinhua News Agency July 24, 2018)

Major events in July

July 6: [Xi presides over third meeting of central committee for deepening overall reform](#)

Keywords: Xi Jinping; deepening overall reform

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), presided over the third meeting of the central committee for deepening overall reform on July 6. Participants at the meeting approved a number of documents.

July 10: [China, Arab states to forge strategic partnership](#)

Keywords: Xi Jinping; China-Arab States Cooperation Forum

Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a speech at the opening ceremony of the eighth ministerial meeting of the China-Arab States Cooperation Forum on the morning of July 10 at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

July 10: [With Li's visit, China, Europe committed to free trade](#)

Keywords: Li Keqiang; Bulgaria; Germany; Central and Eastern Europe; China-Europe relations

Premier Li Keqiang's trip to Europe cemented consensus on closer cooperation and trade liberalization.

July 10: [China's qualified registered trademarks hit 16.8 million](#)

Keywords: China; trademark

China had 16.807 million qualified registered trademarks by the end of June, the State Intellectual Property Office said on July 10.

July 12: [China's MOC issues statement on U.S. section 301 investigation](#)

Keywords: Ministry of Commerce; section 301 action

China's Ministry of Commerce (MOC) released a statement on July 12 regarding the Statement by the U.S. Trade Representative on Section 301 Action released on July 10.

July 18: [White paper on ecological progress on Qinghai-Tibet plateau published](#)

Keywords: White paper; ecological progress; Qinghai-Tibet plateau

China's State Council Information Office issued a white paper about ecological progress on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau on July 18.

July 19: [WTO review of China's trade policies successful: MOC official](#)

Keywords: WTO; trade policies; Geneva

The seventh World Trade Organization (WTO) review of China's trade policies, held in Geneva, was a complete success, a Chinese commerce official said on July 19.

July 22: [China's vaccine maker ordered to stop production, subject to investigation](#)

Keywords: Vaccine; Changchun Changsheng; investigation

China's drug regulator said on July 22 that it had ordered Changchun Changsheng Life Sciences Limited to stop production and launched an investigation into the company over illegal production of rabies vaccines for human use.

July 23: [Chinese President arrives in Rwanda for state visit](#)

Keywords: Xi Jinping; Rwanda; state visit

Chinese President Xi Jinping arrived here on July 22 for a state visit to Rwanda, the first by a Chinese head of state to the African country. Upon their arrival, Xi and his wife, Peng Liyuan, were warmly received by Rwandan President Paul Kagame and his wife Jeannette Kagame.

July 28: [Xi's visit deepens South-South cooperation, upholds multilateralism](#)

Keywords: Xi Jinping; UAE; Senegal; Rwanda; South Africa; Mauritius; BRICS

It was a historic visit during which China strengthened strategic cooperation with developing countries and emerging economies.