

Celebrating the 62<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the

# FOUNDING OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A special feature sponsored by the Chinese Embassy in Yangon.

October 2011

## Ambassador's Message

# Strategic Partner: A New Start

October 2011 marks the 62nd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. For each and every Chinese, this is a special occasion as it bears the pride and confidence of 1.3 billion people.

Unprecedented achievements have been accomplished since the introduction of the reform and opening-up policies in 1978. With the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the Chinese people have embarked on a new endeavor of building a prosperous country, revitalizing the nation and lifting the living standard.

Today, China's total economic output stands at US\$5.88 trillion, over 16 times that of 1978. Total import and export volume grew from US\$20.6 billion in 1978 to US\$2.974 trillion in 2010. By the end of 2009, China had offered development assistance of RMB 256.3 billion to 161 countries and over 30 international and regional organizations. China has been making valuable contribution to the sound and stable development of world economy and playing an increasingly important role in safeguarding world peace as well as tackling global challenges.

The key to China's accomplishments lies with the development path it pursues that conforms to the conditions of China and trend of the times. If you look at China on its reform and opening-up policy, its socialist modernization process, its transformation of economic development model, or its promotion of democratic and judicial system, you may find that instead of simply copying existing models, the Chinese people have drawn on lessons from other countries and devised their own path of peaceful development that suits China's reality.

By pursuing this path, China endeavored to make life better for its people and contribute to human progress through hard work, innovation and reform carried out by the Chinese people.

China is also committed to grow long-term friendly relations and promote equality and mutually-beneficial cooperation with other countries. In the newly published White Paper entitled China's Peaceful Development, China committed to the world once again that it will unswervingly follow the path of peaceful development and work together with other countries to build a harmonious world of durable peace and common

prosperity.

According to its 12th Five-Year Plan of development, China will, in the coming five years, focus on scientific development and accelerate shifting growth model. Further efforts will be made to ensure stable economic development, improve people's lives, enhance social services, deepen the reform and opening-up to the outside world, conduct international exchanges and expand the



Chinese Ambassador Li Junhua

shared interests of all countries for common good.

Myanmar today is in the process of starting a new chapter. As pointed out by President U Thein Sein in his recent address to

**A comprehensive strategic partnership will make our bilateral ties more substantial and cooperation more comprehensive. ”**

representatives from economic and social fields: "There are many challenges as well as good opportunities. What is needed is that we show resilience in tackling the challenges and we should seize all the opportunities." There is every reason to believe that as long as the whole nation make concerted efforts, greater political democracy, further economic modernization, higher living standard and broader external links will be achieved step by step.

China and Myanmar are friendly neighbors linked by common mountains and rivers, and the two peoples share profound "pauk-phaw" friendship for ages. The two nations enjoyed mutual understanding and supported each other since the establishment of diplomatic relations over six decades ago.

Myanmar has always pursued the "One-China" policy and firmly supported China's core interests. China also firmly supports Myanmar's unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity. With regular exchanges at all levels, political mutual trust has been enhanced, economic cooperation expanded, people to people contacts strengthened, cultural and religious exchanges promoted, and consultation on international and regional affairs deepened.

The formation of a new government in Myanmar this year opened new windows of opportunity for furthering our bilateral ties. President U Thein Sein paid a state visit to China in late May. During the meeting between President Hu Jintao and President U Thein Sein, the two leaders decided to promote the relationship to a comprehensive strategic partnership, a step that will make our bilateral ties more substantial and cooperation more comprehensive.

First, future oriented with broader base. As globalization speeds up, countries are becoming increasingly interdependent. Building a strategic partnership with frequent exchanges between China and Myanmar conforms to the interests of both sides and contributes to both sides to meet future challenges of common concerns.

Second, mutually beneficial with wider support. China and Myanmar, both as developing countries, share similar goals and aspirations in national development and enjoy complementary advantages with each other. A strategic partnership provides a solid environment for the two to learn and benefit from each other and develop more dynamic cooperations in a wide range of areas such as economy, culture, education, science and technology, and health.

Third, people-centered with stronger links. Developing links among business and civil society is essential to further promote the traditional "pauk-phaw" friendship. In the first half of this year, China offered relief supplies to quake-stricken areas, donated education facilities to schools and organized a medical campaign which brought light to more than 300 people suffering cataract disease. In the rest of this year, the Sacred Tooth Relic of the Buddha from China will come to Myanmar for the 4th time, and the China Disabled Persons' Art Troupe will present a touching performance to Myanmar people.

Fourth, closer contacts on



Chinese President Hu Jintao (R) shakes hands with Myanmar President U Thein Sein during the welcome ceremony in Beijing, capital of China, May. Pic: Xinhua

regional and international affairs. This year is the 20th anniversary of ASEAN-China Cooperation. Over the last two decades, a number of win-win cooperation projects have been conducted under the framework of ASEAN, of which Myanmar is an important member. As Myanmar is

increasingly engaged in regional and global affairs and is going to hosting the 4th GMS Summit late this year, there are greater opportunities for the two countries to work together towards creating a peaceful and stable environment for development.

As a Myanmar proverb says, "The more to see, the closer relation to be". October is the best time to travel to Beijing and many places in China. I cordially invite my Myanmar brothers and sisters to visit China to experience the Chinese hospitality.

## Joint Statement on Establishing a Comprehensive Strategic Cooperative Partnership

- China-Myanmar relations, which are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence jointly initiated by the two sides, have stood the tests of the changes in the international situation and in the respective domestic situation and enjoy broad prospects for development.
- Further promoting China-Myanmar relations on the basis of the existing friendly cooperation meets the need of the two countries to realize common development, serves the fundamental interests of the two countries and their people, and is conducive to peace, stability and prosperity

- of the region.
- The two sides will -maintain close high-level contacts, continue to promote strategic mutual trust and further enhance friendly exchanges and cooperation -enhance the closer economic and trade exchanges between the two countries in accordance with their economic and trade policies.
- strengthen people-to-people and cultural exchanges and deepen mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples.
- strengthen border management cooperation

- and strive to maintain peace, tranquility and stability in border areas.
- further enhance coordination and cooperation in the United Nations and other multilateral areas, jointly safeguard the interests of developing countries
- China reaffirms its support for Myanmar's pursuit of its development path suited to its national conditions. Myanmar reiterates that its adherence to one China policy.

Full text of the Joint Statement can be found at <http://mm.china-embassy.org/eng/xwdt/t861106.htm>

## China's Peaceful Development

CHINA takes a path of peaceful development and is committed to upholding world peace and promoting common development and prosperity for all countries.

China will unswervingly follow the path of peaceful development, a path of scientific, independent, open, peaceful, cooperative and common development.

China will endeavor to make life better for its people and contribute to human progress through hard work, innovation

and reform carried out by the Chinese people and growing long-term friendly relations and promoting equality and mutually-beneficial cooperation with other countries.

China will continue to promote friendly relations with the other countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

China will continue the policy of developing good-neighborly relations and treating China's neighbors as partners and

enhance friendship and cooperation with both the neighboring countries and other Asian countries.

China will uphold the Asian spirit of standing on its own feet, being bold in opening new ground, being open and inclusive and sharing weal and woe. It will remain a good neighbor, friend and partner of other Asian countries.

Full text of the White Paper can be found at <http://mm.china-embassy.org/eng/gdxw/t856003.htm>

# Mutual Support and Mutual Trust

In 2011, the good-neighborly relations between China and Myanmar enjoyed continued growth based on the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. High level exchanges between the two countries maintained positive momentum.

Following the inauguration of the new Myanmar Government, Mr Jia Qinglin, Chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) paid an official visit here in early April. From 26 to 28 May 2011, U Thein Sein, President of the Union of Myanmar, paid a state visit to China. President Hu Jintao,

Premier Wen Jiabao and other Chinese state leaders held friendly and fruitful talks with President U Thein Sein respectively. During the visit, the two sides agreed to establish China-Myanmar comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership, which opens a new chapter for the China-Myanmar relations. In May and June, General Xu Caihou, Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China, Mr. Li Yuanchao, Political Bureau Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, also paid goodwill visit to Myanmar respectively, which promoted the mutual

beneficial cooperation in relevant areas to a new high.

In December, Myanmar will play host to the 4<sup>th</sup> GMS Summit in Nay Pyi Taw. The Chinese Government attaches great importance and support for the Myanmar Government's hosting the summit. Chinese leaders' participation in this event is expected to provide another good opportunity for China and Myanmar as well as other GMS countries to discuss and further promote and deepen the existing ties and win-win cooperation.

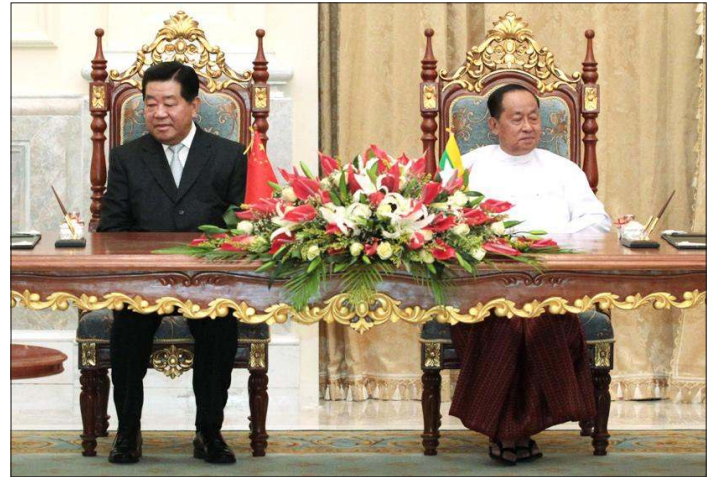
To follow the development of China-Myanmar ties, please visit the Chinese Embassy's website: <http://mm.china-embassy.org>

## 1978-2010: Great Changes in China

Index	1978	2010	Unit
GDP	0.27	5.88	Trillion USD
Import and Export	20.6	2974	Billion USD
Foreign Exchange Reserves	0.17	2847	Billion USD
Urbanization Rate	17.9	49.7	Percent
College Enrollment	0.27 (1977)	6.57	Million
Grain Production	305	546	Million Ton
Railway Mileage	52000	91000	KM
ODA		256.3 (Until 2009.12.31)	Billion RMB

## 2011-2015: New Leap Forward

Sustainable Development	GDP	7% ↑ per year
	Urbanization rate	4% ↑
	Disposable income of urban residents	7% ↑ per year
Better Education	High school enrollment rate	87%
	Financial education expenditures	Up to 4% (in 2012)
Greener Economy	Forest coverage	Up to 21.66%
	Energy consumption per unit of GDP	16% ↓
	CO <sub>2</sub> emission per unit of GDP	17% ↓
Healthier Life	Life expectancy	Up to 74.5
	Basic medical insurance rate	3% ↑



Chairman Jia Qinglin and Vice President U Tin Aung Myint Oo witness the signing of a letter of intent for building a hospital in Nay Pyi Taw. Pic: Xinhua



General Xu Caihou, Vice Chairman of CPC's Central Military Commission, talks to a soldier during a visit to a Myanmar military camp. Pic: Xinhua



Minister Li Yuanchao, a Politburo Member of CPC Central Committee, talks to a cataract patient who received operation by Chinese doctors. Pic: Xinhua



China's High Speed Train.



MRTV-4 broadcast Chinese Artists' performance.



Ambassador Li donate to the quake-stricken area on behalf of the Red Cross Society of China.



The newly re-established China-Myanmar Friendship Association held a reception during a trip in August.



Students from Yangon No.1 High School surf the internet with computers presented by China.

# Paukphaw Friendship

China and Myanmar are friendly neighbors linked by common mountains and rivers. The two peoples have made amicable contact since very ancient times. These friendly relations are known well as "Paukphaw (meaning full brothers) Friendship."

The earliest recorded history of friendly exchanges between China and Myanmar can be traced back to the Han Dynasty (BC206-AD220) almost 2,000 years ago, when Myanmar dispatched envoys to China on many occasions. Till Tang Dynasty (AD618-AD907), the exchanges and contacts were even closer. According to historical records, the prince of Myanmar (by that time called the Pyu Country) ever led 35 artists to China for goodwill visit. The then famous poets as Bai Juyi and Yuan Zhen both wrote poems of "the music of Pyu" to eulogize the splendid shows.

In Ming (AD1368-AD1644) and Qing Dynasties (AD1616-AD1911), the court set up a translation organization of "Myanmar Office", inviting Myanmar scholars to teach and translate the language. After the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the two sides maintained the tradition of frequent exchanges. In 1960 and 1961, the two premiers respectively led 437-member and 350-member delegation to exchange visit, which had become a much-told tale in Sino-Myanmar history of exchanges. The late Chinese Marshal Chen Yi had composed more than a dozen poems describing his visits to Myanmar, which presented a vivid portrayal of the Sino-Myanmar Paukphaw friendship. In one poem to Myanmar friends, he wrote: "At the top of the river lies the home of me/ At the other end,

that of thee/ Infinite feeling we harbor for each other/ As from the same river we fetch drinking water".

Entering into the new century, the exchanges between the two peoples became more frequent as Sino-Myanmar good-neighborly relations deepened and strengthened.

Major civil exchanges and contacts in 2011

On 1 Jan 2011, the Chinese Embassy donated more than 8000 books to the Myanmar rural libraries.

On 11 Apr 2011, the Red Cross Society of China contributed 50,000 USD to the Myanmar Red Cross Society, to express its sympathy and support to the Myanmar People who were struck by earthquake in North-East Shan State.

From 28 May to 9 Jan 2011, the China Foundation for Peace and Development and the USDP Yangon headquarters jointly undertook the "Guang Ming Xing" (Brightness Action) initiative. 248 Myanmar cataract patients were recovered and regained sight with medical surgeries.

On 22 Aug 2011, Mr. Feng Zuoku, Chairman of the China-Myanmar Friendship Association led a goodwill delegation to visit Myanmar. On that night, the China-Myanmar Friendship Association hosted a reception in Sedona Hotel. More than 200 people from various circles attended the reception.

On 10 Sep 2011, an art troupe sent by All-China Federation of Returned Oversea Chinese presented a performance in the National Theater in Yangon. More than 1500 Myanmar audience watched the performance. The artists performed national dances, acrobatics, which were highly praised by the audience.



Chinese Doctors perform free operations on cataract patients in a recent Brightness Action trip to Myanmar.



Chairman Jia's special plane brings medicines to people in Myanmar's quake-stricken area. Pic: Xinhua



Donation to Kyaukphyu Disaster Area by Chinese Company.



Myanmar Puppet on display at the Myanmar-China border trade fair.



A well on the China-Myanmar border. Pic: Xinhua

# Economic and Trade Cooperation Brings Tangible Benefits

**B**ilateral trade between Myanmar and China witnessed significant development since January 1st, 2010 when the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area was formally established. With bilateral trade volume climbing to a historically new high, China has become the biggest trading partner of Myanmar. According to official data from the Government of Myanmar, trade between the two countries has amounted to 5276 million USD during the Fiscal Year of 2010—2011, a 86.16% increase over that of the previous year. Myanmar has a trade surplus of 921 million USD, thanks to the popular exportation to China, such as jade, fish and prawn

products. Meanwhile, importation from China, mainly machineries, transportation equipments as well as fabrics and textiles, contributed to the development of the local economy, offering a diversified choice for local people.

Investment from China to Myanmar is also increasing. Up till now, Chinese investment has reached 15.916 billion USD, which consists 44.12% of the total foreign investment in Myanmar. Chinese companies have actively participated in local economic development by bringing advanced technology and equipments into Myanmar. Some major projects undertaken by Chinese companies, including the Multi-purpose Diesel Engine Mill,

the Tire Mill, and the Spinning Mill have already delivered qualified products. The starting of operation of hydropower plants such as Paung Laung Plant has helped to ease the shortage of electricity in Myanmar and residents in Yangon as well as some other cities experience much less power cut this year than previous years.

The Government of China began providing economic aid to Myanmar since 1961. Up till now, there are nearly a hundred of projects completed or under implementation which are financed by Chinese grants, interest-free loans or concessional loans. They include a number of important public facility projects, such as the Myanmar National

stadium(1) Thuwana, the National Theater, the Yangon-Thanyin Bridge, the Myanmar International Convention Center etc, as well as some factories such as the Meikhtilar Spinning and Textile Mill, the Shwe Taung Spinning and Textile Mill, the Mawlamyine Thermal Power Plant, the Kyaukse Farming Machine Mill, the No.4 and No.5 Fertilizer Factory etc. Aids from China have significantly improved the living standard of local people and boosted economic development.

After Nargis, China triggered emergency humanitarian aid mechanism immediately, donating a total of 107 million RMB aid including cash and goods to Myanmar. After the earthquake in

Northern Myanmar in late March, 2011, the Government of China once again provided emergency humanitarian aid consisting of 500,000 USD cash and 500,000 USD-value medicines. During the recent five years, bilateral cooperation in human resources has been constantly strengthened. Over 1000 Myanmar officials and technicians have been sent to China under relevant training programs, which cover over 20 different fields, such as economy, medical sanitation, technology and environment protection.

For further information about Myanmar-China economic and trade links, please visit: <http://mm.mofcom.gov.cn/>



Protecting the sea near Kyaukphyu by CNPC.



CNPC's Reservoir at Made Island.



Hospital under construction by CNICO.



Donating desks and chairs to the Tagaung Taung County Middle School by CNICO.



Chinese and Myanmar staff having water fun.



Myanmar at CAEXPO



Staff of a Chinese company help school drop-outs.



Donations to build a well for a local temple and elementary school.



Compensation fees given to a village immigrant.



Helping widowed people on Made Island.



Training of local loader-drivers.



Monastery donated by CPI



Hospital donated by CPI



Baptist Church donated by CPI



Monastery before



Hospital before



Baptist Church before



High School donated by CPI



Aung Myin Tha Resettlement Village



Belly Bridge donated by CPI



High School before



Aung Myin Tha Village before



Belly Bridge on the road from Myitkyina to Myitstone before

# Yes to Corporate Social Responsibility!

## I. Contributing to the Society

Chinese companies persistently stick to the concept of 'mutual benefit, win-win and common development'. With a view to become reliable partners for sustained development, the companies are actively fulfilling their social responsibilities and making every effort to benefit the local residents.

Chinese companies pay great attention to the resettlement project by fully respecting the desire of the immigrants and ensuring improvements of their living standards.

China Power Investment (CPI), who is responsible for the Upstream Ayeyawady Hydropower Project, has spent a total of 25.055 million USD in the resettlement work, 18.55 million USD of which will be spent in Myitstone dam resettling site, which is 8644 USD per person. Immigrants' living standards will be improved significantly. Aung Myin Tha Resettlement Village, one of the villages build by CPI, has become a model village in Myanmar with new school, monastery, church and hospital.

With the construction of Upstream Ayeyawady Hydropower Project, a road network along the rivers (total length of about 750 km) connecting Chipwi, Sumprabum and 7 cascade hydropower projects will be built, with Myitkyina as the center, along with a number of bridges crossing the Irrawaddy river. The improvement of power, transportation and other infrastructures will contribute to the local social and economic development significantly. Systematic hydrological, meteorological and earthquake monitoring stations and networks to be established in the river basins will play a positive role in

enhancing the capacity to fight against the natural disasters and boost the growth of local agricultural and industrial sectors.

China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC), a global leader in oil industry and the company behind the Myanmar-China Oil and Gas Pipeline Project, committed a total of 6 million USD for constructing and upgrading the local hospitals in Myanmar. Witnessed by the leaders of Myanmar and China, a Letter of Intent was signed on April 4, 2011 between the Union Ministry of Energy and CNPC.

A reservoir for the Pipeline Project is constructed at Made Island, which can provide 220,000-ton fresh water each year for the island residents. The villages nearby can get supply of tap water through tap-water pipes to be laid free of charge, which solved the long-standing problem of water supply in those villages.

Staff members of Chinese companies, bearing in mind the Paukphaw tradition, always treat local people and employees as their own brothers and sisters. They give helping hands to local employees whose families have difficulties in living, provide living consumables to local widowed old people and make donations to local children who cannot go to school due to economic difficulties. Their efforts have won them trust and appreciation from local authorities and local people.

## II. Protecting the Environment

Chinese companies always value the integrity of Myanmar's eco-system and put environmental protection high on their agenda. Upon the request of the Government of Myanmar and in line with the standards of the World Bank and Asia Development Bank,

CPI entrusted BANCA, an environmental NGO in Myanmar and Changjiang Survey, Planning, Design and Research Institute to lead the work of environment impact assessment. Hundreds of experts from scientific institutes such as Chinese Academy of Sciences and University of Yangon were involved in this process.

To protect the environment against any pollution during the pipeline construction, the environment supervision organization is employed by CNPC for the Myanmar-China Oil and Gas Pipeline Project. During the construction of the oil wharf, the construction crews never blast the mountain to take any soil or stones beyond the area acquired or cut down any trees or step on the crops in order to protect the sea and vegetation around the Right of Use (ROU) against any damage. Further, the publicity of environmental protection is intensified and the construction practices are standardized. The construction crews are organized to salvage the sea float and maximize the protection to the vegetation. Under the circumstance of extremely lack of water, the oil wharf project team plants 9,700 square feet on the workboat construction site which efficiently prevents the soil against any loss.

Tagaung Taung Nickel Mine is located on the Tagaung Taung Mountain which is just by the Irrawaddy. In order to protect the local environment, China Nonferrous Metal Mining (Group) Co. Ltd (CNMC) Nickel Co. (CNICO) in Myanmar has invested about 240 million RMB to set up electrostatic precipitation in dry flue gas purification, electrostatic precipitation of rotary kiln, electric stove bag dust collecting system so as to decrease the smoke pollution to the maximum extent.

## III. Creating Opportunities

The Myanmar-China economic and trade cooperation boosts Myanmar local employment and improves the life of local people. For example, CPI creates positive conditions for the welfare of immigrants. By far, there are about 2600 local employees doing various kinds of jobs pertaining to technology, management, service etc in CPI's projects, 1.5 times that of Chinese employees. The number of local employees for the Pipeline Project will exceed 70% of the total. The Myanmar employees in Chinese companies are paid comparatively higher and provided with favorable training and education resources. While the companies are dedicated in improving the working and living conditions for the Myanmar employees, a significant group of talents with proven technical knowledge, strong capability and high quality will be nurtured for Myanmar.

The Chinese enterprises are committed to actively fulfill their social responsibilities, participate in public undertakings and carry out strict environmental management, in both construction and operation phase, for the welfare of the local people, with the principle of mutual benefit and common development, so as to build every program into the project of friendship. Moreover, they will treat and love their Myanmar colleagues like brothers, to nurture the evergreen tree of paukphaw sentiments and the ever-flourescent bloom of friendship.

For more info, please visit:  
<http://www.uachc.com>  
<http://www.cnpc.com.cn/en/>  
<http://www.cnico.com.cn/>

## Culture knows no boundaries

Cultural link between China and Myanmar dates back to ancient times. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, cultural exchanges between China and Myanmar have been increasing in the fields of arts, journalism, sports, education and religion.

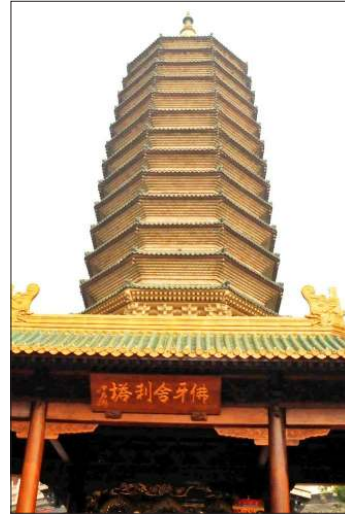
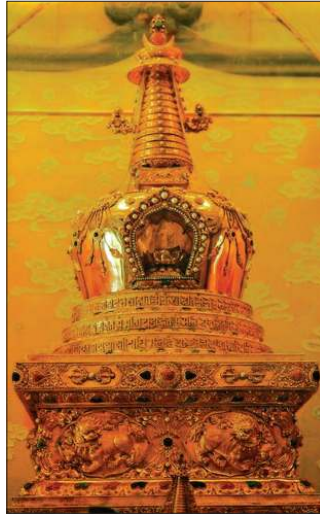
Today the cultural exchange between the two nations has entered into a new phase. Myanmar is ready to send a art troupe to take part in the Asian Art Festival in October 2011, in Chongqin, China. Myanmar traditional costumes will be on display in the upcoming China-ASEAN Woven Splendor. Myanmar Motion Corporation will recommend a new film to compete in Chinese Film Festival 2011. One year ago, *Shade of Past*, an excellent Myanmar film won a reward in the festival. More and more Myanmar students are becoming interested in the

Chinese language while Chinese students are the largest group among those studying Myanmar language and culture in Foreign Language Universities in Yangon and Mandalay.

From 11 to 17 June 2011, 2011, a Chinese Movie Week was successfully held in Nay Pyi Taw and Yangon. The Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe, a world-renowned art troupe, will stage a charity show on November 3 and 4 in Yangon. More over the Sacred Tooth Relic of Lord Buddha will make another sacred journey to Myanmar at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar.

Cultural exchange between China and Myanmar has further enhanced the friendly relationship and generated good effects on the mutual understanding and fully reflected the "Paukphaw" Friendship between the two peoples.

## Buddha Sacred Tooth Relic of China will be conveyed to Myanmar for fourth time



(Left) Buddha's Tooth Relic and (right) Tooth Relic Pagoda at Beijing's Lingguang Temple. Pic: Xinhua

AT the invitation of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar, the Sacred tooth of Lord Buddha of China will be conveyed to Myanmar for the fourth time. The two governments are jointly working hard to ensure the sacred journey a smooth and secure one. The Sacred Tooth Relic was conveyed to Myanmar in 1955, 1994, 1996 respectively. Thousands of peoples paid homage to the Sacred Tooth Relic and two commemorative Pagodas were built. The fourth sacred journey will provide new opportunities for public obeisance. It will further the "Paukphaw" friendship between the two peoples and become a remarkable event in the two countries history of exchanges.

*Tips: Follow the Embassy's website <http://mm.china-embassy.org> for exact date and venue of the Tooth Relic's sacred visit. You can also go to the Lingguang Temple's official website (Chinese language only) <http://www.lingguangsi.com> for more info.*

## Messenger of Beauty is coming

CHINESE Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe, a leading performing art troupe is coming to Myanmar for the first time. At the invitation of Myanmar Ministry of Culture, the Troupe will stage a charity show on November 3 and 4, 2011 in Yangon National Theatre. All the income of the box-office will donate to the agency of the disabled in Yangon.

The Troupe, well-known for the dance of Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva, has visited 71 countries in 5 continents. It is often referred to as a "Messenger of Beauty" or "Image Ambassador for People with Disabilities in the world" and was designated as "UNESCO Artist for Peace".

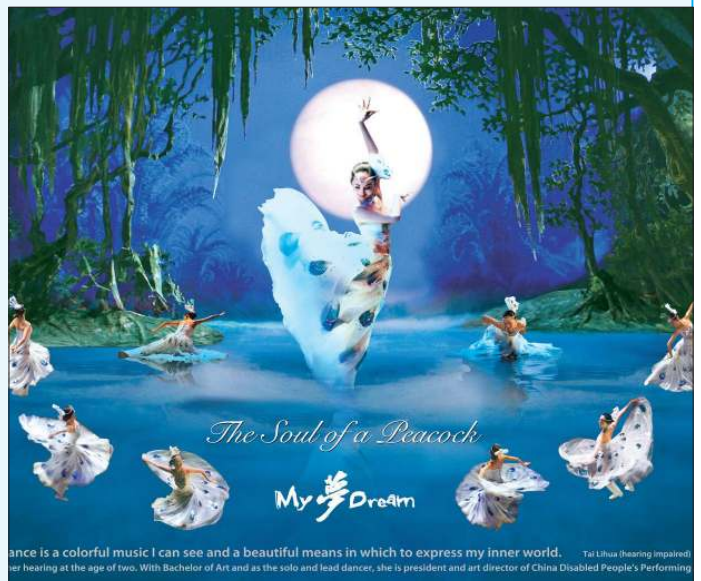
Artists with hearing impairments speak their minds, with graceful and colorful dances. Artists with visual impairments depict their imaginary world, with beautiful melodies and charmingly awkward dance steps. Artists with physical disabilities give expression to their pursuit of life, with strong attitude and spirited melodies.

Tickets are limited. Please inquire Citymart supermarket at the beginning of October. Tel: 0095-9-730-31507, Fax: 0095-1-512019

For more info, please visit the official website of the Chinese Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe at <http://www.mydream.org.cn/>



Avalokitesvara Bodhisattva by China Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe.



Dance by Tai Lihua, President of China Disabled People's Performing Art Troupe.

# Want to study in China? Here's how!

CHINESE Government Scholarship falls into two categories: full scholarship and partial scholarship.

1. Chinese Government Scholarship Scheme.

It is established by Ministry of Education of China (MOE) in accordance with educational exchange agreements or MOUs signed between Chinese government and governments of other countries, organizations, education institutions and relevant international organizations to provide both full and partial scholarships to international students.

Applicants shall apply for the scholarship through dispatching authorities, institutions or the Chinese

diplomatic missions.

2. China/AUN Scholarship Scheme

It is a full scholarship provided to ASEAN member countries by MOE, with the purpose of encouraging students, teachers and scholars from ASEAN member countries to study in China.

Applicants shall apply to the ASEAN Secretariat.

3. Chinese Government Special Scholarship Scheme-Degree Oriented Program in Provinces and Autonomous Regions.

It is a full scholarship scheme set up by MOE aiming to support Chinese universities designated by local education departments in specific provinces or autonomous regions to

recruit international students who come for postgraduate studies.

Applicants shall directly contact the provincial education departments or Chinese Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) under this program for application.

4. Distinguished International Students Scholarship Scheme

It is a full scholarship scheme established by MOE to sponsor outstanding international students who have earned their Bachelor degree or above in China and have been enrolled by Chinese HEIs for their further studies in China and also available for those who are currently pursuing their postgraduate studies in

Chinese HEIs.

Applicants shall apply for the scheme to CSC through their host institutions.

**Time for Application**

The application period for the Chinese Government Scholarship Program is from January to April, 2012. Applicants shall consult the dispatching authorities about details on the application period and procedures.

**Application Mode**

Applicants shall meet the basic qualifications prescribed in the Application Procedures.

Those who are available for online application shall fill in and submit the application form online first and then submit the printed version and the supporting

documents required by CSC to the dispatching authorities. Please visit the China Scholarship Council (CSC) Online Application System for Study in China (<http://laihua.csc.edu.cn>).

Those who cannot apply online shall ask their dispatching authorities for the application form and submit the documents to the dispatching authorities.

Self-financed student should visit universities online and get the information of the tuition fees.

**Selection of Institutions and Specialities**

Applicants for Chinese Government Scholarship Program shall choose their host institutions and subjects from the Chinese HEIs under

the Program. Please check the Directory of the Chinese Institutions Admitting International Students under Chinese Government Scholarship Program or visit <http://www.csc.edu.cn/laihua/> for further information.

**Language of Instruction**

Chinese HEIs generally use Chinese as instruction language. Applicants with no command of Chinese are generally required to take Chinese language courses for 1-2 years before their major studies.

For more info about education opportunities in China, please visit the website of China Scholarship Council: <http://www.csc.edu.cn>



The snowy Great Wall. Pic: Xinhua

## China Attraction

**T**ourist resources in China can be divided into three main groups: natural sites, historical and cultural sites and folk customs.

### Natural Sites

Mount Taishan in the east, Mount Hengshan in the south, Mount Huashan in the west, Mount Hengshan in the north, and Mount Songshan in the center of China have been called the Five Sacred Mountains since antiquity. Mount Taishan, which snakes through central Shandong Province, is admired by Chinese as paramount among them. Another mountain celebrated for its beauty is Mount Huangshan in southern Anhui Province, known for its graceful pines, unusual rocks, cloud seas and hot springs.

Jiuzhaigou, Huangguoshu Waterfalls, and Guilin are all located in southwestern China. Jiuzhaigou in northern Sichuan Province is a beautiful "fairland valley" running over 40 km through snow-covered mountains, lakes, waterfalls, and forest. The Huangguoshu Waterfalls in Guizhou Province are a group of waterfalls, 18 above-ground and four below, which can be heard from five km away. The Lijiang River in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region winds its way through karst peaks for 82 km between Guilin and Yangshuo.

On the plateau in northern China are many spectacular lakes. The Tianchi (Heavenly Pool) in the Tianshan Mountains in Xinjiang Autonomous Region is 1,980 meters above sea level. This 105-m-deep lake is crystal clear, the high mountains surrounding it carpeted with green grass and colorful flowers.

Along the renowned Three Gorges of the Yangtze River are many scenic spots and historical sites; the Qutang Gorge is rugged and majestic, the Wuxia Gorge elegant, deep and secluded, the Xiling Gorge full of shoals and reefs and rolling water. The Lesser Three Gorges are lush with greenery, flanking water so clear you can see to the bottom. The Three Gorges Dam built here is China's biggest key hydro-power project.

### Historical and Cultural Sites

China's long history has left many cultural relics and the title of "China Top Tourist City" has gone to the first group of 54 cities. The Great Wall, a symbol

of the Chinese nation, is also a prime example of historical sites that have become major tourist attractions. As the greatest defense-structure project in the history of human civilization, it dates back more than 2,000 years ago to the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States periods - huge in its scale and grandeur, it rates as a world wonder. There are 10 sections of the Great Wall open to tourists, including the passes, blockhouses and beacon towers at Badaling in Beijing, Laolongrou in Hebei and Jiayuguan Pass in Gansu Province.

Grottoes filled with precious murals and sculptures are concentrated along the ancient Silk Road in Gansu Province. The best known are the Mogao Caves, a "treasure house of oriental art," with 492 caves with murals and statues on the cliff faces. There are 45,000 sq m of murals and over 2,100 colorful statues, all of high artistry and imagination. In the south, grotto art is represented in Sichuan Province by the Leshan Giant Buddha, carved into a cliff face. Seventy-one meters high and 28 meters wide, it is the largest sitting Buddha in stone, showing the superb carving skill of ancient craftsmen.

The Shaolin Temple in Henan Province, the birthplace of Chinese Zen Buddhism and famous for its Shaolin kungfu martial arts, dates back to 495 A. D. Here can be seen the Ming period Five-Hundred-Arhat Mural and Qing period Shaolin kungfu paintings. In central China's Hubei Province, beautiful Wudang Mountain, with 72 grotesque peaks in 30 sq km, is a sacred site of Taoism, which preserves China's most complete, largest-scale and best ancient Taoist architecture. In western Sichuan Province, Mount Emei, dotted with ancient Buddhist temples and structures, is one of China's four holy Buddhist mountains.

Most of China's 101 cities classified as famous historical and cultural cities are over 1,000 years old. South of the Yangtze River, Suzhou and Hangzhou, long known as "paradise on earth," are crisscrossed with rivers, lakes, bridges, fields and villages, as beautiful as paintings. Today's well-preserved ancient city of Pingyao in central Shanxi Province was built in the Ming

Dynasty but was also the site of the Neolithic era Yangshao and Longshan cultures, 5,000 to 6,000 years ago. Ancient Lijiang in Yunnan Province is not only the center of Dongba culture of the Naxi ethnic group but also a meeting place for the cultures of Han, Tibetan and Bai ethnicities. Built in the Song Dynasty, this city has many stone bridges, stone memorial arches and dwelling houses, which provide precious materials for architectural history and can be called a "living museum of ancient dwelling houses."

### Folk Customs

The diverse cultures and lifestyles of China's 56 ethnic groups are reflected in their festivals. "March Street" celebrated by the Bai people in Dali, Yunnan Province, is associated with the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy suppressing a devil to help the Bai people. It became traditional to burn incense and offer sacrifices to commemorate her virtues every year and the festival has become a major annual gathering for Bai commercial, cultural and sports activities.

The Water-Sprinkling Festival of the Dai ethnic group in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan Province, is a lively occasion taking place in the spring. People chase and pour water (a symbol of good luck and happiness) over each other, among other activities such as dragon boat racing and peacock dance.

### Tourist services

The fast development of China's transport infrastructure provides guaranteed and convenient transportation for overseas and domestic tourists. Throughout China a great many hotels and restaurants have been constructed, renovated or expanded to satisfy all levels of requirement, and there are now 9,751 hotels with star ratings. All large or medium-sized cities and scenic spots have hotels with complete facilities and services for both domestic and international visitors.

China currently has 1,364 international travel agencies, 249 of them located in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Chongqing.

For more information about travel to China, please visit the website of China National Tourism Administration <http://en.cnta.gov.cn/>

## 20 years of ASEAN-China

**A**SEAN-China dialogue relations was established in 1991 when H.E. Qian Qichen, the former Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, attended the opening ceremony of the 24<sup>th</sup> ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (AMM) as a guest of the Malaysian Government. China was accorded full Dialogue Partner status at the 29<sup>th</sup> AMM in July 1996. In the past 20 years, ASEAN and China have cooperated on several priority areas, such as agriculture, information and communication technology, human resource development, Mekong Basin Development, investment, energy, transport, culture, public health, tourism and environment, which brought tangible benefits to the people of this region.

ASEAN and China continued to enhance their close and strategic partnership through regular dialogues and consultations, such as ASEAN-China Summit, ASEAN-China Ministerial Meeting, ASEAN-China Senior Officials Consultations, and other related meetings on bilateral, regional and global issues of common interests and concerns. China supports ASEAN's role as the driving force of the regional processes initiated by ASEAN such as ASEAN Plus Three (APT), ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting Plus (ADMM-Plus) and East Asia Summit (EAS). China was the first dialogue partner of ASEAN to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation (TAC) in Southeast Asia at the 7<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-China Summit in October 2003. China's

accession to the TAC has contributed to the stature of the TAC as the code of conduct for inter-state relations in the region.

Trade and economic ties between ASEAN and China have been growing rapidly over the past years, especially after the signing of the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation in November 2002 to establish the China-ASEAN-Free Trade Area (CAFTA). The CAFTA was realised on 1 January 2010 as almost 97% of products classified by ASEAN-6 (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand) and China in the Normal Track have been eliminated, which will provide more quality products with much lower prices for the people of China and ASEAN countries.

China continues to support ASEAN's effort to narrow the development gap through the implementation of projects/programmes under the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and other sub-regional economic growth areas such as the ASEAN-Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC) and the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA).

With the MOU on Cultural Cooperation signed in August 2005 in Bangkok, both sides agree to promote exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, both tangible and intangible, in accordance with their respective domestic laws, regulation, policies, administrative guidelines and procedures.

ASEAN and China attach great importance to strengthen youth exchanges and cooperation. The Ministers responsible for Youth of ASEAN and China signed the Beijing Declaration on ASEAN-China Cooperation on Youth in September 2004 in Beijing. The Declaration serves as a blue print for fostering partnership between ASEAN and China for peace and prosperity. With a view to strengthening cooperation in the area of youth, a series of activities have been organised since 2004. At the 13<sup>th</sup> ASEAN-China Summit in October 2010 in Ha Noi, China pledged to offer 10,000 government scholarships to ASEAN Member States, and invite 10,000 young teachers, students and scholars from ASEAN Member States within the next ten years.

See more information: <http://www.asean-china-center.org/>

### ASEAN-China EXPO

The ASEAN-China EXPO (CAEXPO) is a grand trade event co-sponsored by China and ASEAN countries, which is organised on an annual basis in Nanning, China since 2004, showcasing products from ASEAN and China. In addition, the ASEAN-China Business and Investment Summit (CABIS), which is held back-to-back with the annual CAEXPO, serves as an effective way to bring government and the private sector together to exchange views on matters affecting the economy and businesses of ASEAN Member States and China. The 8<sup>th</sup> CAEXPO will be held on 21-26 October 2011 in Nanning.

See more information: <http://www.caexpo.org/>



Opening ceremony of CAEXPO. Pic: Xinhua

## How to get to China



**Air China** flies from Yangon to Beijing and Kunming five times a week (Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday).

Tel: 01-666112 655882 Fax: 01-655883  
<http://www.airchina.com/mm/en/index.shtml>



**China Southern Airlines** flies from Yangon to Guangzhou three times a week (Monday, Wednesday, Saturday).

Tel: 01-250016 256355 EXT) 3555 Fax: 01-250016  
<http://www.cs-air.com>



**China Eastern Airlines** flies from Yangon to Kunming daily, and to Nanning twice a week (Wednesday and Saturday). From Mandalely to Kunming two flights every day.

Tel: 01-657109 <http://www.ce-air.com/>

### Disclaimer

Although every reasonable effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the materials of this publication, the Chinese Embassy can not accept responsibility for consequences arising from errors or omission.

# Congratulations

On the 62<sup>nd</sup> Anniversary of  
the Founding of  
the People's Republic of China  
1<sup>st</sup> October 2011



YOIC

China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)

China National Offshore Oil Corp. (CNOOC)

China Harbour Engineering Company Ltd. (CHEC)

CITIC Construction Co., Ltd.

Myanmar CNMC Nickel Co. (CNICO)

Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.

Upstream Ayeyawady Confluence Basin Hydropower Co., Ltd.

Myanmar COSCO Limited

Myanmar Wanbao Mining Copper Ltd.

Yunnan Construction Engineering Group Co., Ltd. (YNJG)

Yunnan Provincial Overseas Investment Co., Ltd. (YOIC)

ZTE Corporation

China Railway Engineering Corporation (CREC)