

**16<sup>th</sup> Tri-lateral Conference of Russian, Indian Chinese scholars on  
“RIC: The Chances and Challenges in the context of International Changes and  
Dynamics of Bi-lateral Relations”, May 23-24, 2018, Moscow  
(Prepared by the Embassy of India, Moscow)**

Institute of Far Eastern Studies organized the RIC trilateral academic conference in Moscow on May 22 & 23, 2018. Director of the Institute, Prof. Sergei Luzianin welcomed the delegates. Head of the Chinese delegation Amb. Qi Zhenhong and Head of the Indian delegation, Amb. Ashok K. Kantha made the opening remarks. Deputy Director of Asia Pacific Division of MFA, Mr. Igor Arzhev took part in the opening session and welcomed the delegates to the conference. Minister (Political) of Embassy of India, Mrs Yojna Patel and Minister (Political) of Embassy of China Ms Xu Heming spoke on the occasion.

List of the participants are in Appendix I

**10:00 to 12.30 hrs : Session 1**

**Russia, India & China in the World Policy and Economy and the Issues of tri-lateral interaction on the global agenda**

**Moderator: Prof Sergei Luzianin**

**Presentation by Amb Ashok Kantha on Russia, India & China in the World Policy and Economy**

There is a shared assessment on existence of considerable turbulence in international arena today. There are positive and negative outcomes of the current situation.

- Negative outcomes: Revival of geopolitical contestations, American perception of Russia and China as strategic rivals, unpredictability of Trump’s foreign policy, China’s assertive demeanor in Asia Pacific creating hotspots in the region and growing threats of terrorism.
- Positive outcomes: Increased contact between Russia, India and China, tri-lateral cooperation taking place at all possible levels of interaction.

Questions raised by Amb. Kantha:

- RIC favors a multi-polar world. So how can we find a basis for collaboration so that we become equal poles of the new world order, so that we do not seek to establish a hierarchy amongst us?
- Can we work together to evolve concrete ideas and steps to shape regional and global agenda in areas like UN reform, explore synergies in connectivity.

For example: Explore INSTC as a joint project and not under any particular rubric like OBOR.

- Can we go beyond mere consultations and instead suggest concrete measures to provide support for Afghanistan in an Afghan led Afghan owned peace process? Eg: Trilateral projects in Afghanistan.
- How to ensure that RIC maintains its unique identity without undermining the cooperation within forums like BRICS and SCO? Eg: Taking up a high profile, technology intensive project that can change the narrative on cooperation within RIC.
- How to address the structural problems that exists within RIC that are borne out of bilateral issues between the member nations, namely the element of distrust between India and China and the pertinent need to diversify the relation between Russia and India.

Presentation by Prof. Luzianin, Director of IFES: Russia, India & China in the System of Contemporary International Relations.

Prof. Luzianin summarized the current state of international relations with the following: The world is facing more and more challenges in building a polycentric world. India and China will have to share the burden in this regard, especially in the Asia Pacific region. The world is also witnessing increasing attempts by USA to retain its hegemony and they appear in numerous forms – war for resources, transport corridors, military technology and attempts to impose their value systems on others. There is also a concerted effort to undermine or even liquidate global institutions. Erosion of such institutions like that of WTO will wreak havoc on world economy. Deal between China and USA to settle their economic disputes is only a temporary solution.

Role of RIC assumes great importance in this context and there are specific areas where the countries can cooperation –

- They are primarily: security, economic cooperation and humanitarian assistance
- RIC should closely interact with trans-Asiatic nations like Japan, Myanmar and others within the existing framework of cooperation.
- RIC cooperation should focus on the challenges in the Eurasian region especially – crises in Afghanistan & implementation of the OBOR initiative.
- RIC should discuss concrete measures to be adopted to reform UNSC – especially with respect to veto power for the P5 nations

- RIC should discuss security of the Central Asian region in detail – with respect to the movement of terrorists from the Middle East into Central Asia; with respect to the presence of US in Syria and Afghanistan.

Presentation by Amb. Zhu Changsheng on Tangible Contribution by Russia, India & China to the cause of peace:

Changsheng spelt out 4 areas where the three nations need to work closely given the current international climate:

- RIC members should work together by abiding international law, respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity and use the tri-lateral forum as a positive force in the global economy.
- The collective view of RIC will have a great impact on the world view in the near future. Thus, there is an acute need to increase interaction at senior levels and to ensure that the three limbs of the RIC triangle are equally strong and equidistant.
- The Maritime Silk Road and One Belt One Road initiative is not a threat to any country, on the other hand, the prospects and opportunities for growth and development are immense en route these two initiatives.
- UN should be defended as the main protector of world peace; RIC should unite against those who ruin global economic trade and should ensure that withdrawal of USA from JCPOA with Iran does not initiate nuclear proliferation in the region.

All round discussion:

Comments by Amb. Raghavan: All 3 nations have similar perspectives on the outcomes but are adopting different tactics to achieve them. RIC is an important forum where a non-western perspective on world affairs can be evolved. Today it is essential to communicate better to tackle strategic issues like terrorism like that in Afghanistan. The American sanctions affect all the RIC countries, thus there is a need to look at how to tackle it. The three nations can explore means to cooperate as equal partners in dealing with US withdrawal from JCPOA with Iran. The forum can look at how RIC can work within the SCO framework. However, OBOR will be an area of divergence for India as long as it affects the sovereignty of the country and national developmental goals are not considered while choosing infrastructural projects.

Comments by Prof. Luzianin: There is no need for contradiction if national models of development are different in each country. Over 80 countries have already agreed to

take part in the OBOR project. Fear of OBOR affecting national sovereignty is a mere phobia.

Comments by Prof. Deng Hao: RIC has common goals- democratization of world order, establishment of multi-polarity, rules based international system etc. RIC conferences should generate concrete ideas that will help us achieve our objectives. Differences in our culture, history and ethnicity should not prevent us from cooperating with each other to evolve a mutually beneficial outcome. It is vital to evolve common position on international issues. Key tasks that need to be implemented are as under:

- A single Eurasian space where Russia, India and China closely cooperate and coordinate with each other.
- Focus on areas where cooperation between RIC members is possible – Situation in Syria, cooperation in Afghanistan etc.
- Use RIC as a platform to find a solution for India's objections from joining OBOR, keeping in mind that majority of the response is positive. It is also possible to look at connectivity projects where India, Russia and China can join forces like BCIM corridor, INSTC etc.

## **1400 Session 2: RIC in the Regional Cooperation Agenda:**

### **Connectivity, Economy, Security.**

**Moderator: Ambassador Qi Zhenhong**

**Dr A F Klimenko : Russia, India, China: The problem of security and cooperation in Greater Eurasia**

There is a concept of 'Bigger Eurasia' which is SCO + Eurasia + ASEAN. This is to be united by the OBOR project (one belt one road). This region is also home to 80% of the world conflicts. Presently, the biggest threat to the region comes from the USA that wants to control the key states of Eurasia. It has already created problems in the Middle East. While the NATO has continued to expand, the US has added to it by invoking trade and economic wars against 'revisionist regimes'.

Now in their NATO expansion plan Iran is the next target. Georgia-Armenia have been already involved in a conflict. If Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan also move in the similar direction, the circle around Iran would be complete. In the context of Iran, Russia and China are adversaries for USA. They are creating new entities like 'Kurdistan, Pashtostan etc. in order to realize their own geopolitical plans. If the situation in Afghanistan goes out of hand, Muslim terrorists will become very active. Since Russia has a considerable Muslim population, it can create a huge security problem for Russia. Therefore, it's important to create an effective international

coalition on international terrorism. In Syria, Russia, Iran and Turkey, have together defeated international terrorists who were advocating wahabism.

One of the important tasks before us is to support and propagate additional schools of Islam to counter wahabism. As well as we need to create additional facilities to counter wahabism. Also, it is important that in the SCO framework, the security organization responds as quickly as possible. CSTO does have a mechanism to tackle such as Collective Rapid Action Forces against terrorism, narcotics and to prevent aggression from third countries. Although currently SCO doesn't have an immediate security threat, we need to create effective security structures like:

1. To create security forces under SCO.
2. To create a coalition of forces like India-Pakistan peacekeeping forces.
3. To create a mechanism for joint decision making under SCO and CSTO.

Targets before SCO are to take the Afghan problem in the right direction, to win over the battle against drugs, extremism, stabilization in Central Asia, border control, military and technical cooperation, to create infrastructure in Afghanistan and to create platform for exchange of information, to widen the mandate of anti-terrorist structures and to create peacekeeping forces etc.

**Dr. Deng Hao: Ideas for consolidation of RIC Eurasian Regional Cooperation**

1. We hold different world views. However, there are many possibilities to create a mutually beneficial partnership between our countries. Today China is economically very strong. Russia is unique with her history and human resources. And India possesses a

huge market, ancient culture, developing economy and progressing science and technology.

2. Our countries have reached a new stage of development now wherein we need to have new ideas of developing our economies. New Silk Route is one of that idea which is mutually beneficial in nature. This will help in developing Russia's connectivity with the East and India's connectivity with the Central Asian countries.

3. Political turmoil around us like terrorism, extremism etc calls for appropriate responses from us. If there is no honest cooperation among our countries, it is impossible to tackle these issues.

4. In the security sphere, on the question of Afghanistan we need to have increased consultations among our countries and need to agree on solutions which are mutually beneficial and could be implemented in a step by step manner.

5. We need to jointly discuss, jointly create and jointly work on the problems faced by us.

We need to develop trust and increase our cooperation in exchanging information.

6. Our energy cooperation is weak. We can cooperate in all the processes of oil production.

7. There are some sectors where, China-India can cooperate while others where Russia-India or Russia-China can cooperate.

8. We need to raise the role of our think tanks and link them to our Public Diplomacy. Our societies should talk to each other directly. Similarly, we can have joint universities, joint media as well as and joint film productions. Tourism is also an important area for us to cooperate.

**Dr. Prabir De: Regional Cooperation: Connectivity and Security**

*[He gave a power point presentation showing slides rich in data and maps and informed about all the connectivity projects on which India is working on.]*

1. India's exports to Russia 0.6% since 2004. Export to China declined from 8% in 2010 to 4% in 2015. This may be because of trade across the globe which is going down.

2. Singapore in ASEAN is a very good example of how to manage maritime infrastructure services.

3. Data presented: Intra-RIC trade in \$bn (2015)

	China	India	Russia	Total
China	-----	58.2	34.8	93.069
India	9.6	-----	1.6	11.247
Russia	28.6	5.56	-----	34.175

4. As per DOTS (IMF), India has only \$ 9 bn exports to Russia.

The most important reason for the low level of bilateral exports are existing trade barriers.

**Commentary by Ambassador Kantha:**

1. The challenge before us as group is to carefully analyze our situations, understand areas of divergence and areas of common interests. We need to have a practical approach while addressing such situations. In fact, there is a need to move beyond consultations.

2. All these connectivity projects shows a process of creating new opportunities. Such projects must be encouraged. China, Russia and India, all of them have respective connectivity agendas. However, we must understand that Belt and Road Initiative creates problems related to India's sovereignty. It should not be difficult for Russia and China to understand this. It is better that we adopt a practical approach to such projects rather than criticizing one another.

3. For example, INSTC. We can have many such projects where India-Russia and China can work together. But if you try to put all other projects into the basket of BRI and present it as your projects, then we will reach to a dead end. Thus practical approach is needed to focus on content and outcome of projects. Labeling won't lead us to any better way.

4. As far as India-Pakistan issues in SCO are concerned, let me make it clear that India does not want bilateral issues to be articulated here or at any other forum. In SCO one of the primary area for cooperation is terrorism. However, can we come up with a specific initiatives like CCIT (comprehensive convention on international terrorism)? Or what can we do for CCIT to be adopted by UNGA? Such initiatives will send a strong signal to terrorists.

5. Finally, I would like to tell that our focus should be on concrete outcomes. Of course these annual conferences are useful. But it's not enough. One thing that we can do is to set up joint study groups on connectivity projects.

**Commentary Dr. Tatyana Shoumyan:**

Today, geopolitically, the Eurasian region is increasingly becoming very important in the international politics. Dr. Prabir De's presentation on transnational corridors was very interesting. However, two important issues we need to consider before moving forward on such connectivity projects.

Issue of security: Who will provide security for such projects? Answer is those building such projects should provide security.

Need to consider the negative reactions from some of the countries which are not happy with a project for example, India is not happy with OBOR because one part of it passes through state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Today regional cooperation is one of the way out for us to move forward in this 21st century. However, this is being done by different bodies for example, BRICS countries have different potential. But I would like to tell that, it is RIC which will decide how SCO will function, how will it decide joint actions and so on.

As Foreign Minister Lavrov had said, in difficult times, network diplomacy helps. Therefore, flexible alliances between countries are coming up now.

Last point I would like to make is that, for Russia 'Asian direction' is very important. It can offer huge opportunities for development.

**Commentary by Mr. Lan Jianxue:**

I would like to bring attention of all to the point that the basis for long term development is our trilateral cooperation in the connectivity projects. Although India, Russia and China have different initiatives, they all have same purpose of strengthening connectivity in the region. The memorandum of joint action by Russia and China on Belt Road is very important for our relations. Russia, China and India all play very important role. However, any plan is destined to fail if there are no concrete outcomes. Therefore, a practical approach is required while working on such connectivity projects.

**1600 Session 3: In-RIC Bilateral Relations**

**Moderator: Ambassador Ashok Kantha**

**Ambassador P. S. Raghvan: Making Bilateral Relations & Trilateral Cooperation Mutually Reinforcing**

1. Bilateral relations are critical determinants at regional level cooperation. For example, India and Russia share a common perspective besides strong defense and energy cooperation. India and China too have strong trade and economic linkages as also common economic and political agendas at the international level.

2. Mr. Zhu talked about India-Russia-China triangle and different lengths of that triangle. Our goal should be to make them equal. Today Russian actions in Afghanistan and Pakistan have increased. China too is expanding its footprint in the South China sea. However, at the same time Russia and China worry about deepening India-US relationship.

3. We must not forget that for better India-Russia-China cooperation, the other triangle US-Russia-China is also equally important. Equal the sides of even that triangle, better it is for us.

4. Today, the geopolitics is unfolding in an uncertain way. However, I believe that, the American uncertainty provides us a good opportunity to cooperate in many areas. In fact, only our balanced cooperation can provide a truly multi-polar world order.

5. In concrete terms, we need to reconcile our efforts in Afghanistan to fight against terrorism, to reduce the impact of drug trafficking and so on.

6. We talked about the INSTC project, under which we are developing a new Iranian port at Chabahar. The project is strategically important. Here, we can explore way of joint investment. We should remember that, Europe is also interested in protecting the Nuclear deal with Iran.



7. Finally, I would like say that it is high time we do inter-sessional work to fulfill the need for more academic research.

**Dr. Tatyana Shaumyan: Russia and India in the Eurasian Partnership**

1. In the triangular framework of RIC we are looking towards each of our country's bilateral relations. Mutual interests of Russia with China and India has led to the creation of strategic partnership with these countries. I think that today the circumstances are unfavorable for improving relations with US. There focus is on creating a European system of security. However, 80% conflicts are found in the Eurasian region. Russia, India and China need to create a partnership to resolve these conflicts.

2. India-Russia strategic partnership is based on their deeply involved partnership based on common political positions, defense, nuclear energy, fight against terrorism and space. However, there economic partnership is very low. They have set a target of increasing their trade level to \$30 bn by 2025.

3. Apart from this, both the countries cooperate with each other at a variety of multilateral forums like, UN, BRICS, G20, SCO. For Russia, India is the second biggest defense market. Now today the relationship has moved to joint research and development of products. BrahMos is a shining example of it.

4. India has transportation projects such as "Act East Asia", "Connect Central Asia". Russia and India can work jointly in implementing such projects. However, countries need to step up their efforts against narcotics and drug trafficking, against terrorism etc. In SCO China is in the leading position. Russia and India need to think over it

5. Statistics in economy and trade relations between the two countries does not show the strength and potential of their strategic partnership. Trade of Russia-India is only \$8 bn. While India's trade with China is \$80 bn. So we should understand that, today geo-economics is leading geopolitics. In 2020 both the countries (Russia-India) will be celebrating 10 years to their 'Strategic and privileged partnership'. To match this they must raise the trade and economic profile of their relationship.

**Dr Sergey Uyanov: The current phase of Sino-Indian Relations and Prospects for in-RIC Trilateral Cooperation**

Since the visit of Indian PM Rajiv Gandhi, relations between India and China have grown significantly. Now 30 years have passed. However, the problems which were there at that time, still remain. Regular meetings are held between the leaders of the two countries. Today, in a year both the leaders meet at least 3/4 times. As per 2015-16 data, trade between India-China was more than the trade between Russia and China. There is of course a serious trade deficit on the Indian side. Unfortunately, last year border issue reared its head in the form of Doklam. However, this issue was

resolved later. One can see that there are positive trends in India-China relationship. Although there will be cooperation as well as competition between the two countries, out of these two, ultimately, cooperation will prevail.

**Commentary by Prof. Alka Acharya:**

Concerns of bilateral relations do not necessarily impact RIC relations. We need to revert to value based approach rather than looking towards relationships from a competition-based framework.

**Commentary by Amb. Zhu Changsheng:**

If there is sincerity in our approach to RIC relations it will work. Of course, bilateral ties have an important role to play. However, one can see that if both India and China have the same kind of commitment for the success of RIC, then it will definitely work.

**Commentary by Dr. Anatoliy Klimenko:**

Two issues are very important to our behavior in the RIC: trust and joint action. Mutual understanding is very important in this triangle. India is worried about growing Russia-Pakistan relations. India thinks that it jeopardizes her security. Also, Russia is concerned with Afghan problem because of threat of terrorism emanating from that region. However, I want to say that, we need to work together to remove our misunderstandings and cooperate in the region for security.

**10:00 to 12.30 hrs.: Session 4**

**Economic, Infrastructural, Cultural and other Spheres of In-RIC Practical cooperation**

**Moderator: Prof Sergei Luzianin**

Presentation by Dr. Deng Hao on Proposals for consolidation of Eurasian Regional Cooperation among Russia, India & China in the Humanitarian aspects:

Current Situation: People to people contact is the weakest link in the cooperation between RIC countries, with Russia–China, Russia–India and India-China - the decreasing order of mutual engagement and trade links.

Unfavourable factors that affect strengthening of this cooperation are: Differences in political systems, traditions and religious beliefs, feeling of apprehension among people, border dispute between India and China, factor of US and Pakistan that impact our negotiations.

Suggestions to improve the scenario: Consolidate cooperation by using various multilateral platforms for joint action and promotion of common goals of RIC, institutionalize cooperation like establishing a free trade zone, improve operation of

BRICS bank, cooperation in sphere of energy, connectivity projects of common interests like BCIM, student exchange and dialogue between religious groups.

Presentation by Prof Alka Acharya on RIC Cooperation to bring about a new people driven culture of technological transformation:

The presentation focused on how cooperation between RIC countries can be used to reduce the rise of inequality in their societies. Inequalities are an outcome of the conscious choices made by each nation to achieve the goal of development. Technology is another instrument that aids the rise of inequality. Russia, India and China are individually more linked to the west than with each other. For instance, the number of Science and technology collaboration between RIC nations are far fewer than they have with the western nations. RIC forums should initiate measures to increase the collaboration between technology entrepreneurs, scientists and geologists that work on environmental problems (Eg on Himalayas) and natural disasters and between owners of small and medium businesses.

Presentation by Dr AS Isaev on Information Security – Problems & Challenges for Russia, India & China:

Asian countries top the list of users of information technology and Asia is the leader in digital economy. However, the rules regarding use of internet, information security and e-commerce originate from a closed group of nations from the West or at times just one country. Thus, it is important that cyber space should not be the monopoly of a small group of countries. In January republics of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan together tabled a draft on the rules for cyber security in the UN General Assembly. The same was presented at the SCO conference and India and Pakistan should support the same at the next SCO conference in China.

It is important that rules on cyber security does not affect national sovereignty or threaten national security, although internet is envisaged to have no borders. There is a strong case to reduce the dependence of RIC countries on the West for technology components. It is also essential to develop legal expertise and scholarship in this field in Asian nations. This is vital as rules and narrative on cyber security is gradually and steadily evolving.

These aspects are extremely significant as it is nearly impossible to trace the source of cyber-attacks. Quite often incorrect conclusions can affect bilateral relations. Thus Russia, India and China should evolve measures of mutual cooperation and build trust so as to effectively tackle this issue.

**Discussion by Dr Lan Jianxue, Dr SV Uyaniev, Dr. Arvind Yellery**

Dr. Jianxue supported the need to strengthen consultations between the three nations, between think tanks, entrepreneurs, industrialists and scholars in each country. He posed two questions for general discussion

- Should RIC have a rigid formal institutional structure?
- How will external factors like relation with US impact the functioning of RIC?

Dr Uyeaniev summarized his takeaways from the discussion:

- Efforts to build a new world order will act as a unifying factor for Russia, India and China.
- It is important not to weaken the infrastructural projects like OBOR that holds great potential for the Eurasian region.
- Trilateral discussions should enable bilateral cooperation especially in projects where such collaboration can be taken up. Eg: BCIM project between India and China; project on constructing Amur Pass between China and Russia etc.
- Use RIC platform for expanding the potential and opportunities for MSMEs in each country.
- Russia attaches great importance to cyber security. Concrete measures to further the cooperation in this area must be considered.

Dr. Arvind Yellary put forth his points of view at the end of the discussion.

There is a need to move away from the western model of development that does not consider converting 'development' into employment opportunities and employability of its human resources. Thus cooperation at sub-national level, that is between states or between cities should be promoted in specific sectors of the economy, more so between MSMEs. On cyber security, he clarified that India has a multi stakeholder approach where users, businesses, experts and technocrats are consulted before rules are framed. More coherent and far sighted measures should be adopted while formulating rules related to cyber security.

### **Closing Session**

Amb. Kantha remarked the following in his concluding speech:

- Bilateral relations form the foundations for trilateral partnership. Hence there is an impending need to improve the atmosphere of trust and cooperation at the bilateral level.
- Progress at political level does not often get translated to strategic issues.
- Proper thought process to adopt measures whereby functions of RIC will not undermine the work done by BRICS or SCO.

- There is no need for rigid institutionalization. The current flexible method of functioning allows for leaders at various levels to meet informally and on a need basis in response to the developments in the international arena.
- There is a need to broaden our academic interactions so that scholars from different institutions, apart from those organizing the conference, can also participate and interact.
- Hold inter sessional activities to intensify the interaction between the experts in each country.

Amb. Qi Zhenhong, head of the Chinese delegation suggested the following:

- To determine those spheres of cooperation that are yet to be covered under BRICS or SCO format of cooperation. These areas can then be considered for joint projects under the aegis of RIC.
- There is a need to translate ideas generated from such conferences into concrete outcomes
- To set up working group to determine intersession activities and report its recommendations to the government.

Dr. Luzianin supported the idea of conducting activities involving scholars and think tanks during the period between the two sessions. He expressed his satisfaction at having conducted a successful conference.

## APPENDIX-I

### Indian Delegation:

1	Amb. Ashok K. Kantha	Director, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
2.	Amb. PS Raghavan	Convener, National Security Advisory Board of the National Security Council of India
3	Prof. Alka Acharya	Professor, Centre for East Asian Studies (Chinese Studies), School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi (former Director and presently Honorary Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi)
4.	Dr Prabir De	Professor, ASEAN-India Centre, Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi
5.	Dr. Aravind Yelery	Asst. Director & Associate Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies

### Russian Delegation:

1	Prof. Dr. Sergei Luzianin	Director, RAS Institute of Far Eastern Studies (IFES)
2.	Dr. Sergei Uyanaev	First-Deputy-Director, IFES, and Head of IFES Center for Study & Forecast of Russia–China Relations
3	Dr. Anatoly Klimenko, Mayor-Gen. (Rtd)	Vice-Head and Leading Researcher, IFES Center for Strategic Studies of Northeast Asia & SCO
4.	Dr. Alexander Isaev	Vice-Head and Leading Researcher, IFES Center for Study & Forecast of Russia–China Relations
5.	Dr. Tatiana Shaumyan	Head of Center for India Studies, RAS Institute of Oriental Studies

### Chinese Delegation:

1	Amb. QI Zhenhong	President, China Institute of International Studies (CIIS)
2	Dr. DENG Hao	Senior Researcher, Dpt. for Europe & Central Asia Studies, CIIS
3	Dr. LAN Jianxue	Associate Researcher, Dpt. for Developing Countries Studies, CIIS

4	Zhu Changshen	Board of Directors, Chinese Association for International Friendly Contacts (CAIFC)
5	JIA Ding	Program Officer, CIIS