

1. **transparency** (noun) – clarity, straightforwardness, unambiguity.
2. **Wuhan spirit** (noun) – The two leaders [President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi] had a very successful meeting in Wuhan on April 2018. They established mutual trust and they jointly planned for the future of improvement and the strengthening of the China-India relationship. This summit also see progress in all areas of cooperation.
3. **unveil** (verb) – present, announce, disclose/make public.
4. **fanfare** (noun) – publicity, media attention, display/showiness.
5. **address** (noun) – speech, talk, discourse.
6. **come to terms with** (phrase) – accept, adjust to, reach an acceptance.
7. **pushback** (noun) – a negative reaction.
8. **ambitious** (adjective) – difficult, exacting, formidable/challenging.
9. **takeaway** (noun) – a key point/idea/fact.
10. **debt** (noun) – indebtedness, financial obligation, liability.
11. **debt sustainability** (noun) – it is defined as the ability of a country to meet its debt obligations without requiring debt relief or accumulating arrears.
12. **lack of** (noun) – absence, deficiency, shortage.
13. **second thoughts** (noun) – apprehension, doubt/reservation, lack of confidence.
14. **debt trap** (noun) – a situation which causes a damaging cycle of borrowing when someone cannot repay their debts on schedule.
15. **allegation** (noun) – charge, accusation, indictment.
16. **ambassador** (noun) – envoy, diplomat, consul.
17. **run counter to** (phrase) – to be opposed to, to be in conflict with.
18. **liberalise** (verb) – to make something less strict; to provide more freedom in systems.
19. **in favour of** (phrase) – in support of, to the advantage of, approving of.
20. **subsidised** (adjective) – relating to an activity supported financially.
21. **foray** (noun) – a brief & active attempt to get involved in a new activity/sphere.
22. **unheeded** (adjective) – disregarded, ignored, neglected.
23. **reach out** (phrasal verb) – contact someone for help/assistance/cooperation.
24. **pledge** (verb) – promise, give an assurance, declare.
25. **equitable** (adjective) – fair, reasonable, sensible.
26. **inclusivity** (noun) – the quality of being inclusive without excluding people on grounds of gender, race, class, disability & etc.
27. **sovereignty** (noun) – supremacy, hegemony, domination, authority.
28. **stay away from** (phrasal verb) – evade, avoid, dodge.
29. **inroads** (noun) – foray, rush, incursion/invasion.
30. **rhetoric** (noun) – bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.

Transparency road: on India-China relations

India and China should be guided by the Wuhan spirit, and not by differences over BRI

Two years after the **Belt and Road Initiative** forum was unveiled with fanfare, Chinese President Xi Jinping's address to the second BRI forum was a clear indication that Beijing

is coming to terms with the pushback his ambitious project has received. [Mr. Xi's speech](#) to 37 heads of government and the UN Secretary General and the IMF Managing Director had many significant takeaways, including a stated commitment to “transparency and sustainability” of BRI projects, and to greater debt sustainability in the “financing model” of the Belt and Road under new guiding principles. Since 2017, India, the U.S. and other countries have been critical of the lack of transparency with which many of the BRI projects were negotiated with governments. Sri Lanka, the Maldives, and Malaysia had second thoughts on some of the infrastructure projects over fears of a “debt trap”, and allegations of corruption in BRI projects became election issues. In April last year, European Union Ambassadors to Beijing issued a statement saying the BRI ran “counter” to their agenda for liberalising trade and “pushed the balance of power in favour of subsidised Chinese companies”. After Central Asia and South East Asia, China's biggest foray is into Europe, and the criticism did not go unheeded by Beijing. China agreed to renegotiate terms on projects, reached out to regional organisations like the Arab and African forums and the EU, where Premier Li Keqiang pledged to “respect EU rules and standards” at a summit of “17+1” Central and Eastern European countries that are part of the BRI. It is hoped that China will take this understanding forward beyond Mr. Xi's speech and help build an infrastructure financing network that is equitable and transparent, especially for smaller states.

While Mr. Xi's words on transparency and inclusivity will be welcomed in India, they don't address New Delhi's main concern over the BRI, of sovereignty. [India's objection to the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor \(CPEC\)](#) is that it runs through parts of Pakistan Occupied Kashmir, and this has led to the Modi government's decision to stay away from the summit. India's other concern over the BRI's inroads in South Asia will also grow: at the summit, China listed the China-Myanmar Economic Corridor and the Nepal-China Trans-Himalayan Multi-dimensional Connectivity Network, and the CPEC as focus areas. Even so, India has abandoned its sharp rhetoric against the BRI this time compared to 2017, and China issued statements saying it would not allow the decision to affect the bilateral relationship. This was an indicator that both would rather be guided on the issue by the Wuhan spirit than by the deep differences they continue to have over the BRI project.