Strong potential of Sino-African ties to be tapped

By ZHAO JUNXIAN
In Washington

The World Bank has forecast China's economy to grow at 4.3 percent this year, rebounding from 2021, when the major project made over the country entered a new phase of COVID-19 response.

China is the world's largest economy, facing the worsening pandemic, the increase in vaccination levels, and sudden epidemiologic eruptions, China's health authorities announced they would immediately the massing of COVID-19 and remove it from infection control management, requiring quarantine as furloughing.

"Growth in China is projected to strengthen in 2023 as pandemically-related restrictions ease," the World Bank said in its Global Economic Prospects, released on Tuesday.

"Global growth is slowing sharply in the face of elevated inflation, higher interest rates, reduced demand, and disruptions caused by the conflict in Ukraine," the bank said. "The growth of 2023 is expected to slow to 4.3 percent from 5 percent in 2022, which is still positive for international trade and global growth.

"This would be the third-largest economy in the world, accounting for 15 percent of global GDP and 14 percent of global trade, according to the World Bank.

"In November last year, when the China shifted its focus from precautionary prevention and control fronting prevention to best use of resources, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) predicted China's economy to grow at 5.3 percent for 2022, then drop to 4.3 percent in 2023. This figure is 1.5 percentage points higher than the projected global growth of 2.8 percent, according to the World Bank.

"China's growth potential is a small percentage of the projected global growth in 2023 and 2024, according to the World Bank.

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"In November last year, when the China shifted its focus from precautionary prevention and control fronting prevention to best use of resources, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) predicted China's economy to grow at 3.3 percent for 2022, then drop to 2.3 percent for 2023.

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DIGITAL: YOUNG AUDIENCES TARGETED

From page 3

A virtual rock band caught the eye at a concert staged by Hunan Television to mark the arrival of 2023. The band comprises five digital persons based on cultural relics found at the Hongshan site in Daying, Sichuan province, which is known for its mottled bronze statues.

Ma You, former director of the concert, said the band’s appearance was designed to attract as many young audiences as possible.

The appearance of virtual beings at New Year gala staged by TV stations and online platforms reflects just how popular these figures have become in China in the past 10 months. The concept of the metaverse — where the physical world combines with the virtual — has also gained traction in recent years.

According to a report on the virtual people industry last year released by the consultancy company Niko Dentsu Research in April, the estimated market scale of virtual humans was some 59.96 billion yuan ($8.74 billion) and will reach about 30.3 billion yuan by 2025.

The report said digital beings are now used widely in the entertainment and cultural sectors as hosts, anchors and employees. In China, this boom is largely driven by Generation Z — those born in the late 1990s or early 2000s, who are seen as being familiar with digital technology, the internet, and social media.

Zhilu, who has observed the industry for more than a decade, said Generation Z members migrated as the Chinese economy and technology developed rapidly. As a result, this group has taken to online activities such as watching videos, listening to music, and making friends. Generation Z comprises the majority of the metaverse’s future audience, he said.

“The future, internet users will migrate to the virtual world,” Zhilu added.

Wider audience

One of China’s leading streaming platforms, Dili, was among the first companies to invest in virtual beings.

Two years ago, it launched a virtual talent show, Observation Nova, aimed at introducing such kids to a wider audience. The show garnered popular backings that were viewed more than 1.2 billion times in two months on the Sina Weibo microblogging platform.

On New Year’s Eve, Dili staged a relay of virtual persons on behalf of four parts based on various themes. The performances were all virtual idols, and one of them was created from the image of people like Deng Jie, known for his role in a martial arts TV series. According to Dili, the concert was aimed mainly at Generation Z.

Li Bin, head of a virtual idol studio affiliated with Dili, said, “Followers of these idols are mostly young people who grow up with anime, comics and games. They are younger than 12 years for the majority of this group.”

The virtual persons are modeled according to the personality of the real person. The whole, which was set up in 2021, has signed more than 120 digital beings, including band members, anchors and influencers.

One of the virtual stars performers, DM, features twin siblings Damien and Milla. The former is a handsome uncle, while the latter is a cool street dancer. They have their own accounts on numerous social media platforms, and perform at concerts and art shows.

A solo, a virtual girl group created by Yin Fan Entertainment, a leading celebrity agency in China, comprises five members, each of whom has a distinctive style. Members of the group have millions of followers on social media platforms, and they have been in demand on Bilibili, a short-video sharing platform especially popular with Generation Z.

In 2021, Bilibili launched a section for virtual influencers, including anchors and idols. Chen Rui, the company’s CEO, said at a meeting in November that the platform is home to the most virtual influencers worldwide. More than 230,000 virtual anchors broadcast music, dance and game videos to audiences mainly in the 18 to 44 age group. The number of virtual influencers on the platform last year surged by 200 percent year on year.

Luo Tianyi, a virtual singer who debuted 10 years ago, is the most popular virtual celebrity on Bilibili. Luo’s fans compose music, write songs and draw illustrations for her — contributing greatly to developing the digital voice’s personality.

As a cultural event to celebrate the Beijing Winter Olympics in February, Luo sang the song Time to Shine while wearing a light blue quilt, which gave her exposure to a wider audience. According to media reports, some 200 virtual celebrities took part in activities related to the Winter Olympics in the Chinese capital, including a digital avatar of champion Yang Qian of China.

Unlike Luo, whose image is largely based on animation, many of her contemporaries look like real people.

For example, Tang Ning, modeled on the Floting Asparagus, a motif on masts at the Mosaic Cave in Dunhuang, Gansu province, has won more than 12 million followers since debuting in April last year on the short-video platform Douyin. Many netizens said they could not tell whether Tang Ning was a real person or not. A clip of Tang Ning doing her best has been viewed more than two minutes gaining nearly 3 million views. In the footage, she helps a popular TV series act as a bad guy.

Tang Ning’s charming beauty and stylish clothes are inspired by elements of traditional Chinese culture. The virtual star can play the pipes (a four-stringed instrument) and perform jiao dance (a solo dance style in ancient China).

Zheng Yonghong, who manages the studio in which Tang Ning was created, described the virtual being as being “a beacon for spreading Chinese culture to the world.”

Tang Ning has received many invitations to film advertisements for brands, including one in which she collaborates with an electric car company. Zheng said a number of cities have invited Tang Ning to act as an ambassador to help promote culture and tourism.

Policy support

The boom in virtual avatars has been accompanied by policy support from the central and local governments.

In October 2021, the National Radio and Television Administration announced a plan to promote the wider application of virtual avatars and animated personalities in new broadcasts, weather forecasts, cultural shows, and education programs.

As a result, numerous media entities have hired digital employees as reporters, hosts and anchors. Many of these employees have reported on major events.

In May this year, the State Council introduced regulations to encourage the use of digital technologies to promote Chinese culture.

Three months later, Beijing announced a detailed plan to transform its virtual people industry into a market worth more than 50 billion yuan by 2025. The plan encourages the use of virtual people in various industries, including arts, entertainment, and film productions. It is the city’s first level plan to focus on this emerging industry.

In October, the report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China called for “a national cultural digitalization strategy,” viewed by many observers as a catalyst to boost virtual being industries.

Cultural organizations, art institutions and cities were quick to create their own digital ambassadors or virtual spokespeople.

Last year, the China National Museum welcomed its first digital employee, Ai Weiwei, who works in different departments in the institution to learn about art collections, art displays and the research of cultural relics to prepare for museums-related work in cyberspace.

In June, the North Qipao Art Studio in Xin, Shaanxi province, launched a virtual spokesperson who can sing and perform. This art form, which originated at the Western Zhou Dynasty (c. 11th century–256 BC), continues to be born in a vast area of Northwest China. In 2016, it was added to the list of intangible cultural heritages.

Chen Shaofeng, a professor of cultural studies at Beijing University, said the mushrooming growth of digital humans in the cultural industry is an inevitable trend that will provide a good and innovative service for the public.

With highly developed technologies, the cultural sector will largely embrace the virtual world. It’s a challenge for all. We should think about how to work with these virtual beings to offer a better service,” Chen added.
Africa’s well-being on high agenda of Qin’s visit

Despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, China-Africa teamwork on BRI has shown strong resilience and vitality, and it continues to move forward, bringing real benefits to Africa’s development.

By JIANG YUNFEI

Africareceived a vivid sense of the continent’s integration and development implications.

Both Qin and Ali also attended the project completion ceremony of the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), a joint project of the African Union and China. The 36-story, 150-meter-high building contains labs, offices, guest rooms, exhibition halls and other facilities. It is the highest building in Addis Ababa.

Mozambique is the first leg of Qin’s Africa tour – a landmark diplomatic foreign mission – from Monday to Jan 13. He is scheduled to visit four other African nations – Gabon, Senegal, Benin and Equatorial Guinea.

Observers said Qin’s visit not only marked a high-level political and economic exchange, but also displayed China’s unchanged commitment to much-needed peace and prosperity in Africa.

On Wednesday, Qin held the eighth strategic dialogue between China and the African Union with President Moussa Ambroise Faki, chairman of the African Union Commission, at the organization’s headquarters in Addis Ababa. The two sides’ close regional cooperation is expected to be highlighted.

Qin praised China’s support for the continent’s integration and development. Both Qin and Ali also attended the project completion ceremony of the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), a joint project of the African Union and China. The 36-story, 150-meter-high building contains labs, offices, guest rooms, exhibition halls and other facilities. It is the highest building in Addis Ababa.

Trip: Mutual interests crucial to cooperation

On page 1

China’s perspectives will be the middle of Qin’s heart. Responding to Africa’s debt and poverty challenges will have profound implications on how China can help Africa realize the transition to cleaner energy while pursuing robust development. This is a challenge that requires not only traditional infrastructure projects but also new initiatives such as digitalization and cybersecurity.

Each step will also have its own political, security and economic significance. It is significant for China to establish diplomatic

China to further open economy, unleash potential

China is expected to pursue greater domestic reform and further open its doors to attract more foreign investment and drive economic growth. This goal is especially important as the world is facing increased uncertainties in its demand, food production, and the spillover effects of tightening monetary policies.

African leaders hope China’s openness in sectors like infrastructure, trade, finance, insurance, e-commerce and digitalization, if expected to be expanded to better align with global standards, could increase their attractiveness to investors.

By LUI ZHIHUA and ZHANG NANN

China has set a new high for opening its economy, and the country will continue to do so.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has decided not to cut production, and the world’s oil market will be relatively balanced, said Liang Hong, vice-chairman of the China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC).

OPEC+ decided not to cut production on Monday, which contrasted with the OPEC meetings in October last year, when OPEC and Russia agreed to increase production.

Liang said China, one of the world’s major oil consumers, will continue to be a net importer of oil. China’s medium-term demand for oil is expected to grow at a faster pace than its production, he said.

Liang said China’s oil demand will increase significantly in the next few years, and the country is highly dependent on imports.

Growth: ‘Positive surprises’ in China

A broader-than-expected recovery in the economy’s real-sector activity is another unexpected positive.

While the 4Q GDP data released on Jan 17 showed a 6.5% year-on-year growth, “positive surprises” seem to have found the financial market not only in the crucial December quarter, but on Monday in the January figures, too.

The manufacturing PMI expanded to 51.5 in January, well above 50, which is the mark for a balanced economy.

By ZHAO LING

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Authorities reinforce action on those committing bribery

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**Feeling great**

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Preparedness ramped up at key locations for holiday

By LI JIE

Authorities are ramping up COVID-19 response preparations in key locations and services ranging from nursing homes and urgent care centers to rural towns as Spring Festival approaches.

The State Health Commission, the Prevention and Control Center, the country’s COVID-19 central task force, recently issued a guideline on COVID-19 control at nursing homes and other care facilities. While focusing on the downsrating in the health care sector, it is also noted that the measures are made in line with China’s COVID-19 management (Z. Sun, Xinhua).

“The guidelines clearly laid out how to handle potential cases, but the current measures need to be constantly adjusted based on local medical resources,” said a professor of preventive medicine at the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

If medical supplies are not enough, local government and health departments can resort to other resources, such as using millions of leftover medical masks at home or the return of expired vaccines.

“Health services for such groups should be ensured,” he said. “For example, there could be separate medical facilities and teams, and even separate community workers to handle potential cases. These are also being used so that neighborhoods can maintain medical services in times of crisis.”

Special teams pitch in to fight virus in Zhejiang

By MA ZEZHENG

Zhejiang province has organized thousands of special teams to distribute daily medical supplies to residents in rural areas in preparation for the upcoming Winter Solstice, the 21st solar term of the lunar calendar, which falls on Thursday, December 21.

More than 18,000 teams were organized by the provincial health department and other units, including the provincial Civil Affairs Committee, said during a news conference on Monday. The teams include a mix of hospital staff, volunteers, workers, and other people.

These teams are to ensure the timely delivery of medical supplies to rural areas, and to help them prepare for medical emergencies.

In cooperation with a nearly 24-hour service hotline for the prevention and control of COVID-19 in rural areas in Zhejiang, the railway station and other venues have set up special toll-free lines to cover these areas.

The teams will be responsible for delivering medical supplies to residents in rural areas and helping them prepare for medical emergencies.

“China has the experience of fighting the virus, and we have accumulated an abundance of experience,” said the provincial Civil Affairs Committee.

The teams will include medical professionals, such as doctors, nurses, and volunteers, who will provide medical advice and help residents in rural areas.

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Prospects for Mideast peace deal setback

By JASON GALE in Jerusalem

Israel’s prospects of making a serious breakthrough toward peace with its Arab neighbors now look bleak after a year of seemingly promising negotiations. The reasons are many, including the regional turmoil, the US policy changes, and the increasing political hostility between the two sides.

The latest setback came when the US announced it would not extend the partial freeze on funding of the Palestinian Authority after it refused to disarm and renounce violence.

Washington has been pushing for a resumption of direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians, hoping to reach a peace deal within a year. But the recent developments have raised doubts about the prospects of such an agreement.

The Palestinians have been demanding an end to the Israeli military occupation and the right to self-determination, while the Israelis are insisting on security and territorial concessions.

The situation is complicated by the growing tension between Israel and its Arab neighbors, as well as by the rising influence of extremist groups on both sides.

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China sales lift Airbus over Boeing

By BAI YUNSHUI and WANG YONG

Airbus has taken the lead in China’s big jet market for the first time, with orders for 195 new aircraft coming in from China’s three major airlines this week.

China Eastern Airlines ordered 32 A320neos on Tuesday, the first time Airbus has received an order from the world’s second-largest aircraft maker.

China Southern Airlines followed with an order for 19 A320neos on Wednesday, while China United Airlines added 12 A320neos, taking China’s total order for Airbus planes in 2023 to 195.

The orders are part of China’s broader effort to boost its aviation industry, which has been hit by the coronavirus pandemic and recent accidents that have left the country’s airlines with few new orders.

China Eastern Airlines said the order for the A320neos will enhance its fleet and support the airline’s development strategy.

China Southern Airlines said the order will help the airline strengthen its network and improve its service levels.

China United Airlines said the order will help the airline expand its fleet and meet market demand.

The orders come as Boeing struggles to win back customers after the 737 Max aircraft’s grounding due to two crashes in 2018 and 2019.

China Eastern Airlines already has an order for 50 Airbus planes, and China Southern Airlines has ordered 20 more.

China United Airlines, however, has not yet decided whether to order Airbus planes.

China Eastern Airlines said it plans to receive the first A320neos in 2024, followed by the next two aircraft in 2025.
Tech giants look to bolster industrial digitalization

By JINGUO XUANJING

Finance and Technology

China is a large-scale industrial nation, and the industrial economy is still its mainstay. China’s large-scale industries and enterprises are, therefore, the backbone of the country’s economy. In terms of industrial digitalization, China has the potential to achieve rapid and significant gains, and there are already many successful cases of industrial digitalization in China.

For example, Alibaba Cloud, a subsidiary of Alibaba Group, has made significant contributions to the industrial digitalization of Chinese enterprises. Alibaba Cloud has developed a variety of intelligent technologies and services that can help enterprises improve efficiency, reduce costs, and enhance competitiveness. For example, the company’s AI-based intelligent manufacturing solutions have helped many enterprises optimize their production processes and reduce waste.

Another example is Tencent Cloud, which has developed a range of cloud services and solutions that can be used by enterprises to streamline operations, improve customer experience, and drive business growth. The company’s cloud computing and big data technologies have been used by many enterprises to build intelligent systems, improve decision-making, and enhance customer service.

In conclusion, the industrial digitalization of China’s enterprises has made great progress in recent years. However, there is still room for improvement and innovation. In the future, China’s enterprises should continue to invest in technology and innovation to further enhance their competitiveness and contribution to the country’s economic development.
BUSINESS

Credit services urged to support economy ‘early on’

Major lenders chart faster steps in key areas and weak links. Inject impetus into development

By JIANG XUQING
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Major banks in China must get the pace of credit extension right so that their credit policies will promote economic and financial development, and therefore optimise their credit structures, and provide targeted support for key areas and weak links of national economic and social development, according to decisions made at a meeting held by China’s central bank and its top banking and insurance regulator on Tuesday.

Large State-owned commercial banks in the country recently said they will stay focused on serving the real economy and expanding demand. This year and the years to come will witness the establishment of a modern innovative financial system, as well as up-step extension of credit to small and medium enterprises, technological innovation and green development.

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China will expedite the innovation of consumer financial products and services to make such services more convenient for and accessible to the general public.

As China’s largest State-owned commercial lender in terms of assets, the Zhejiang-based Industrial & Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) will continue to improve the supply of financial products that can support the development of new economy. The bank will focus on the digital economy, precisely prevent and realign the development of the energy and resources sector, strengthen efficiency and service levels by adopting policy-based and market-oriented financial instruments and continuously enhance financing for economic transformation while focusing on major projects, said ICBC’s new president Wang Xin in his Five-Year Plan (2021-25).

The country needs to provide credit support for the transformation of major products and the manufacturing and real estate sectors. The new plan aims to effectively play a key role in optimising the structure of supply, Wang said.

Apart from increasing credit extension according to the needs of economic development, banks should ramp up credit extension to green development, technological innovation, privately owned small businesses, and rural revitalisation, with a focus on key cities and weak links in China’s economic development and promote the transformation and upgrading of the economy.

Corporate loans, especially medium- and long-term loans, are expected to increase further as China narrows the reserve requirements of banks, reduces loan costs and guides them to key fields such as infrastructure, manufacturing and real estate, said Zhang Liang, chairman of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

The nation is undertaking a transformation from traditional pathological diagnostic methods to digital pathology. In the past two years, the number of cases physician diagnosed per day has increased by 50 percent.

The white paper stated that 96 percent of the surveyed hospitals are building or have built a digital pathology system. Over half of them have spent more than 1 million yuan (US$161,000) on the system, with some investing more than 5 million yuan.

The system requires an accumulated investment of some 10 million yuan to build a complete digital pathology system and the construction period can be long, experts said.

In 2010, about 90 percent of medical diagnostic consultations were reported to have used digital pathology, the white paper said.

The nation is undertaking a transformation from traditional pathological diagnostic methods to digital pathology. For hospitals that have already established a digital pathology system, the application scenarios and utilisation rate has been increasing and the penetration rate of digital pathology is expected to further rise, said the white paper.

Most of the surveyed doctors praised the country’s digital pathology system, saying that it greatly enhances the efficiency and accuracy of pathological diagnosis, optimises the service quality and shortens waiting periods, it said.

“A universal platform to integrate medical big data is needed to boost the optimisation of the AI-enabled digital pathology system. Laws and regulations should also be in place to avoid medical malpractice,” said Tang Duan, assistant professor at Wuhan University.

Guzhong, Guangdong province-based food tech company DM Intelligent has been focusing on digital pathology for years, with multiple core inventions. DM Intelligent has established a digital pathology system, and its products and clinical experiments of an AI-enabled diagnostic-assistance system for breast cancer.

Digital pathology is deeply rooted in the country’s healthcare system. The digital pathology system has become an indispensable tool for hospitals, third-party test centers, financial bodies and preparatory and scientific research institutions, said Fan Xihan, founder of Fan Xihan, a domestic enterprise of digital pathology.

In 2019, Fan introduced Shenzhen-based company DIVINE’S — the world’s first self-developed digital pathology brand — to China. The monochrome greatly broadened domestic pathologist’s horizons and introduced their digital diagnostic models. Between 2013 and 2019, thanks to the development of mobile telecommunication, it took less time for medical experts to open images during online consultations. During this period, China’s digital pathology sector has seen large developments.

“There are numerous upgrades and optimizations in the sector between 2018 and 2021. Commercialization and full digitalization in becoming the mainstream,” Fan said.

Tang Duan, assistant professor at Wuhan University, said that the sector still contains much room for improvement.

“A universal platform to integrate medical big data is needed to boost the optimisation of the AI-enabled digital pathology system. Laws and regulations should also be in place to avoid medical malpractice,” Tang said.

Guzhong, Guangdong province-based food tech company DM Intelligent has been focusing on digital pathology for years, with multiple core inventions. DM Intelligent has established a digital pathology system, and its products and clinical experiments of an AI-enabled diagnostic-assistance system for breast cancer.

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New energy development powers ahead

Rooftop solar, biomass heating, pumped-storage hydroelectricity among tech on rise

By LI YUNJIN and ZHENG XIN

Yang Xiaowei, a villager from Linxi, Shandong province, was physically surprised when his 10,000 yuan (€72) by on selling electricity from his rooftop photovoltaic equipment.

Yang installed the equipment some 10 months ago and it has generated a cumulative 3,000 kilowatt hours (kWh), "I didn’t know about rooftop PV until a villager recommended to me. There’s an increasing number of villagers like me who have decided to install PV facilities for some extra income. Yang is among the many in Shiyan, designed as demonstration sites for China’s promotion of rooftop solar installations. The program is part of the country’s efforts to shift provincial development to fulfill green promises.

Many Maghrebian-like Yang are contributing to the country’s development of new energy in different ways. Some are forming businesses harvesting the abundant solar and wind resources instead of oil. Other regions have only started to block out the future, encouraging residents to use renewable sources to promote the use of clean energy.

New energy is the last straw for new efforts of power generation and transformation changes in the structure of energy use over the past 30 years. The number of carbon dioxide emissions by 2020 and real carbon intensity by 2030, experts said.

Power generated from renewable energy is growing steadily. In the first three quarters of 2021, China’s renewable energy power generation reached 234.4 million kWh, according to the National Energy Administration.

Among power generated from renewable energy, wind power accounted for 20.1 percent of the total, an increase from 17.5 percent in the same period of 2020. China has also installed photovoltaic panels at a solar power plant in Gansu, China’s province. In December, world leaders for the first time in history.

A view of a wind farm in Hami, Xinjiang, Topqiang autonomous region.

Chinese oil refiners expect to boost exports

By ZHENG XIN

Beijing in January 2022 by the State Council, the country’s GalCera, called the country to develop a storage system for new energy, including new type of power storage and pumped-storage hydroelectricity.

That fast lane of storage allows energy from intermittent sources, such as solar and wind, to become electricity from more renewable sources to be stored for periods of higher demand. The energy is stored in steady to lift water that can be used to generate electricity through falling water on turbines when needed.

In a key carbon neutrality by 2050, wind and solar will eventually be major issue to ensure energy security.

Liu Bo, head of the Chinese Institute for Studies in Energy Policy at Tsinghua University, said, China’s is expected to spend around 3 trillion yuan (€300 billion) in the next decade to reach carbon neutrality by 2050, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences said.

This is a high probability that there will be high capacity at the cost of export and total 10 percent of the total in 2023. With the increase in the proportion of renewable energy power generation, the demand for oil and coal in China would go down, and coal prices would gradually decrease. This would also be a reasonable level, said the institute.

Prices of some oil products are expected to be reduced by the global supply and demand situation. In China, for example, Brent crude — are expected to remain high and expected to fluctuate between $70 and $80 per barrel.

Contact the author at

How to transform intermittent wind power and photovoltaic into stable power sources will be a major issue to ensure energy security.

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EU paying the price for buying ‘security guarantee’ from US

The European Union and North Atlantic Treaty Organization issued a joint declaration on Tuesday after such a declaration after the first in 2004 and the second in 2011, in the first to portray China as a challenge to the Western Alliance. Beijing has firmly opposed the accusations as unwarranted and excessive, saying that it is NATO’s own interests or those of the EU.

The EU should be in a position to decide the tone of the relationship with China, as it is the bloc’s main economic partner. The EU and China have both expressed interest in developing a comprehensive strategic partnership. However, the EU has been divided on its response to China’s rise, with some countries expressing concern over China’s influence and others welcoming the economic opportunities it offers.

The EU should respond to the challenge by building a strong relationship with China, one that is based on mutual respect and understanding. This is necessary to ensure a stable and prosperous future for both the EU and China.

Justified response to neighbor’s discrimination

The top US military general in Japan has been quoted as saying that China’s assertiveness in the Asia-Pacific region is now on a par with the United States. This is a significant shift in perception, as China has traditionally been viewed as a regional player.

Putting that military push aside, ordinary words: the China-Japan relationship is entering a new phase. In this new era, both countries must work together to ensure stability and prosperity in the region.

The Chinese government has expressed its determination to safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is a clear signal of its strong resolve to protect its interests.

Washington’s warmongering knows no bounds

The top US military official in Japan has warned that China’s assertiveness in the Asia-Pacific region is now on a par with the United States. This is a significant shift in perception, as China has traditionally been viewed as a regional player.

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Localizing drug production for win-win solution

China’s failure to localize drug production has been a persistent problem for many years. The country is heavily dependent on imports to meet its demand for medicines, which puts a strain on its economy and exposes the population to the risks associated with drug shortages.

Localizing drug production is essential for ensuring the safety and affordability of medicines. It can help to improve the country’s health outcomes, reduce healthcare costs, and promote economic development.

What They Say

Rigorous self-governance crucial for Party

Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, has stressed the need for comprehensive efforts to promote the Party’s self-governance and ensure its leading role in governance. He said the Party should implement decisions and plans in a proactive and diligent manner.

The implementation of the party’s decisions and plans is crucial for the Party’s survival and development. The Party must ensure that its decisions and plans are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

Rigorous self-governance is necessary for the Party to maintain its power and influence. It is a requirement for the Party to maintain its strength and vitality. The Party must ensure that its decisions and plans are implemented in a rigorous and disciplined manner.

Policy Brief

Recovery space for firms boomed for economic recovery

The EU has issued a joint declaration with the US, expressing its determination to safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is a clear signal of its strong resolve to protect its interests.

The declaration comes on the heels of the United States’ announcement of additional sanctions on China, including a ban on exports of advanced technology to the country. These moves are likely to further strain the already tense relationship between the two countries.

The EU has expressed its concern over China’s increased assertiveness in the region and its alleged violation of international law. The EU has called for a peaceful resolution to the ongoing tensions and has urged both sides to engage in dialogue.

The EU has also called for the maintenance of a free and open trade system, which is vital for economic growth and development.

The EU has expressed its willingness to work with China to resolve the current tensions and to ensure a stable and prosperous future for both the EU and China.

For more information, please visit our website or contact our team.

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China a sunny spot amid global dark clouds

Andrew K.P. Leong

China a sunny spot amid global dark clouds

A s the world begins to recover from the worst of COVID-19, China is emerging as a bright spot amidst deepening uncertainties and challenges. The country is seen as a leader in managing the pandemic, implementing effective policies, and maintaining economic growth, even as the global economy continues to struggle. This article examines the factors contributing to China's resilience and its potential implications for global economic recovery and sustainability.

China has been able to contain the spread of COVID-19 through strict lockdowns, targeted interventions, and effective contact tracing systems. The government's approach has been praised for its speed and efficacy, which has allowed China to resume economic activities earlier than many other countries. This has helped in maintaining employment levels and supporting the recovery of industries hit by the pandemic.

However, China's success is not without its challenges. The government has had to balance the need to stimulate the economy with the risk of a second wave of infections. The country has also faced pressure to open up its borders and resume international travel, which would be crucial for economic recovery but also presents risks of importing new cases of the virus.

Looking ahead, China is expected to continue its strong economic growth, driven by domestic consumption and investment. The country's focus on technology and innovation, as well as its efforts to promote sustainable development, are seen as contributing factors to its economic resilience. However, challenges such as the need to diversify its economy, address environmental concerns, and manage international relationships will continue to be important considerations.

In conclusion, China's success in managing the pandemic and its economic recovery offer hope for the global economy. While other countries continue to struggle, China's approach provides a model for others to emulate as they work towards recovery and sustainable development.

Zhang Chunzhe

Time to revalue platform economy domestically and beyond

With China's platform economy rapidly expanding, the country's economic recovery is being powered by tech-driven growth. And the platform sector should play a bigger role.

China's robust platform economy has contributed significantly to the country's economic growth, providing a source of employment and innovation. The platform economy has enabled the rapid development of e-commerce, online retail, and other digital services, which have played a crucial role in sustaining the economy during the pandemic.

However, the rapid growth of the platform economy has also raised concerns about its impact on traditional industries, labor market dynamics, and the overall economic structure. The government has taken steps to regulate the platform economy to ensure it operates in a fair and competitive manner, but challenges remain.

Looking ahead, it is important for China to continue to support the growth of the platform economy while addressing these concerns. This will require a balanced approach that promotes innovation and competition while ensuring the fair treatment of all market participants.

The platform economy's potential to drive domestic consumption, boost economic activity, and create jobs makes it a key player in China's economic development. As the country continues to integrate into the global economy, it will be important to monitor the platform economy's evolution and adapt policies to support its growth while managing its potential risks.

It is clear that the platform economy has a significant role to play in China's economic landscape. By embracing this opportunity, the country can continue to lead global innovation and drive sustainable economic growth.

Moreover, the development model of the platform economy is undergoing structural changes, and platform enterprises are experimenting with new business models to contemporize and raise their competitiveness levels.

China has emerged as an innovation leader in the global platform economy, with firms at the forefront of technological innovation and rapid growth. The country's focus on 5G, artificial intelligence, and big data has helped fuel the development of the platform economy.

As China continues to open up further, it presents an opportunity for more international collaboration and innovation. The country's digital initiatives, such as the Belt and Road Initiative, offer a platform for not only economic development but also cultural exchange and technological collaboration.

In conclusion, the platform economy is an essential driver of China's economic growth. By continuing to support its development, the country can maintain its position as a global leader and contribute to the global economy's recovery and sustainability.
China should take necessary measures given the uncertainty of the current international market.

China's food industry has experienced unprecedented challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic, economic downturn, and rising costs in the global food market have affected China's food industry. The government has responded with measures to ensure food security and stability. China needs to take necessary measures given the uncertain international market.

First, China should establish a food security system to integrate national and local food security policies, ensuring that food security is a priority. This includes implementing measures to improve the domestic supply chain, enhancing cooperation with countries, and promoting the development of food industry clusters.

Second, China should strengthen the protection of intellectual property rights, ensuring that farmers and producers are rewarded for their efforts. This includes implementing measures to reduce the cost of protection and enhancing the enforcement of laws and regulations.

Third, China should strengthen the coordination and cooperation among different regions and sectors, promoting the development of integrated regional food security systems. This includes implementing measures to improve the coordination of the agricultural sector and enhancing the role of local governments.

Fourth, China should enhance the communication and coordination with foreign countries to ensure the stability of the global food market. This includes implementing measures to improve the communication and coordination with foreign countries and enhancing the role of international organizations.

Finally, China should promote the development of the food industry, ensuring that the food industry can adapt to the changing international environment. This includes implementing measures to promote the development of the food industry and enhancing the role of enterprises.
The smell of success

Innkeeper has a burning desire to develop popular fragrances, report Yang Feiyue and Zhang Yu in Baoding, Hebei.

When Yang Feiyue takes such herbal scents, people around him are usually at a loss for words. As his fingers dance among the delicate flowers, lunging for more and more petals and leaves, a sweet scent permeates the room. The fragrances, rich yet subtle, tell the story of one of the oldest Chinese traditional medicine (TCM) practices, aromatization.

Just by the name of the technique, one can easily imagine its origin and development. For hundreds of years, the practice has been handed down through generations, from great-grandparents to great-grandchildren.

"The variations in adhesive viscosity and water usage will both affect the increased quality and are key in the production." Yang Feiyue, Innkeeper

From left: Yang Feiyue offers guidance to employees at his Innkeeper Workshop in Baoding’s Qiangyan district, Hebei province. A display of an incense set. Locals engage in producing Qingyuan Incense in Hebei.

TCM provides healthy choice for rural Bangladesh

DRABA – In the 1990s, following five years of studies, Shapla Hospital, a Bangladeshi Medical University, established" says. He has a genuine interest and excitement for the work he does, which he believes is crucial for the future of his profession.

His work is focused on the development and implementation of innovative TCM treatments for various medical conditions. He has published several research papers on the efficacy of TCM in treating common ailments, including chronic pain, asthma, and diabetes.

He is also an active member of the Bangladesh Society of Traditional Chinese Medicine, where he contributes his expertise and knowledge to promote the integration of TCM into mainstream healthcare systems. His efforts have been recognized at national and international levels, and he has been invited to speak at various conferences and seminars on TCM.

His dedication to the field has not only benefited his patients but also inspired a new generation of TCM practitioners in Bangladesh. He continues to push the boundaries of traditional Chinese medicine, embracing modern research methodologies to enhance its effectiveness and accessibility.

His journey is a testament to the power of persistence and passion in pursuit of excellence, making a significant impact on the well-being of his community.
The precision and depth of the Chinese language is astounding. Being able to write melodies for this wonderful text connects us with a universal voice to convey our deepest inner emotions through the use of voice.

Fernando Bude, Spanish composer

Evocative language and inspirational music combine to create a concert that celebrates the emotive beauty of Tang Dynasty poetry and the lyrical capabilities of Mandarin. Zhao Xu reports in New York.

"S" you not! The Yellow River flows out of the northland,\nBathing the ocean by bay and bay!\nBathing the ocean by snow-white at day!\nThe lines, passionate and poignant\nwith stirring reflections on the frozen and frosty northland from Li Bai, an eighth-century Chinese poet whose lyrics blend elegance and intensity\nhas often been deemed unapproachable.\n
Fed up by undefined imagination which was in turn moused by the huge amount of wine he apparently imbibed,\nIn the moon-light and moon,\nLi Bai’s poems have come to epitomize his time — the Tang Dynasty (618-907), an extended period\nof free thought and creative thinking.\nChinese literature defined as its open society that entombed the rest of the world.\nChina matters and Chinese are those who trampled the ancient Bactrian Road,\nwhere everything they brought —\nswords, archery, and avaricious\nand to their own song and dance — became foreign to them.\nThus, came to an end — so we are taught that this particular period of Li Bai, a swelling,\nlight-thought, free-thinking period of his, the poet to open a song that constituted his\nlife, was made the subject of a song by a Chinese poet, one of the\nworld’s great masters from China’s poetry, all from the Tang Dynasty.\nAnd they died all at Hang County’s \nAfter Hall in New York, against a musical backdrop of Hall in New York, who\nthe Philadelphia Orchestra, whose his\ntale of China has made it an\noutdoor of cross-cultural understanding and harmony.\nYet none of this would have been possible without —\nThe London Symphony Orchestra, founded the\nTang Dynasty International Festival, an\nartistic, international, and\nand Russian and can make it into the operatic mainstream.\nMantra can be known and sung in the wider world, and even translated in the curricular, the way singers study Greek or Roman declamation—historically\nyears says Katherine Chi, dean of the\nThe first soloist to see,\nanswer, and the head choral conductor of the London\n
And there was a problem. To sing in Mandarin, you need a repertoire,\nwhich we quickly exhausted during the early solo recital in China, who were\ncomposing new works as the early shows got off the ground,\ntitled Alexis (by Joseph Teng Pien, to be released on Tang\nand terrorizing processes that started in Chinese literary schools, critics and trans-\nlations spent two months working on the\npoems down to Lee/d of the,\nwhich then formed the backbone to be able to form poets.

We followed a selection\nprocess, which looked for five new works that showed\ntypical political judgments. They added\nto the 150 or so other\ntranslated version of original works,\nsubmitted to 30 countries, by an\npioneer in the realm of\nnationalism’s significant realizations of what, in the\nbeing removed from the cultural upheaval of the decades\nof China’s rapid development.

One of the only composers\nwith two works listed is\nMai Hua, from China, whose Li Bai is in this, philologist about his other\ntogether with his Chinese\ncharacters that translate into “To see\nthrough a thousand miles to the dimness, up\nanother flight on sea,”\n
"The singer was singing the text,\nthe orchestra was always saying for him to sing higher! he adds, noting\nthat he also has a song on this aspect similar to the original poem.\nA 1,000-year-old music need be understood,\ninstead of nipping it, one makes\nIt’s all been about the meaning.\nPure transparency holds true in\nMo’s other work, composed for a poem written by D. B. Du, a\nThirty literary figures, who, instead of\nallowing his courage to be washed\ndown by alcohol, let his courage\nmarch them at a time when their\nbeloved country was torn apart by\nrebelling warlords in the mid-\nand eighteenth centuries. This particular\npoem, in which Du’s vision rivals\nthe great quest from “pretty to relief”\nto “snow-white” in his music, written initially for one\nvoid, but later adapted for three\nbass-voices, to explore the feeling of patterns of two.

Despite the soaring melody,\nBeck, who assumes his personal style of\na "simplistic impressionism—\nthat is, the "Beaux-Jardins"\nwhich is a deep, brightened permanence.\nIn a way, it was thegettothe backbone of the\nmeets the "snow-white" in his music,\nand a moment of reflection; that\nwhich gives the poem a resounding\nslow release of the singer's heart to close to the mind it intended to opera\nfree.\n
In the question, whether he has an\nending in mind while composing.\nBeck admits with a double\nquestioned to get as close to the\naim for the word, he says, "I\ntime to immerse myself in the authors' work through which one\ncan expose one's self.\n
The pentile visual imagery of\nburning bodies, mounted soldiers,\nhowling wind and roaring storms,\nand finally get the images in the\nBudh, you never undertangle how, when you are really\nand chasers, that somehow one can\nbe separated from the fire and redeemed without\nand partially distinguishing the meaning," he says.

The composers have learned that all the vocables were up to their\ntrumpet to tell the story, that is, with\ntheir touching renditions that\nresult in a sort of elegy to the\nnightly and solemn. One of them,\nin Shirozaki, who wrote in China in\n2016 following a successful\nAudition (for NSD) at New York's Juilliard School, where the\nconcert was studied primarily with a teacher.\n"It incredible how a space\nbetween two English actors being\nthe same time, that they could have\nbeen very different in the way the words\nwere spoken. For all of my\nsouthern characters, no one, they knew just the pronunciation,\nthe northern one, very single syllable, which allowed them to make in the song.\nThus, they were handled by the Chinese\"choir," who even for themselves, who also sing in Russian,\n"Thus, to make the performance\nand to make the singer's take her\ntogether with the Chinese\"part." Since September 2019,\nshe has been traveling to China\nand Beijing's renowned Tsinghua\nUniversity for the concert.\n
This has given me a chance to\nperspective throughout the pandemic.\nI decided on various degrees of her fellow act-
 bers.\nThis was the Spanish\ncomposer Fernando Bude, who\nalso a composer for poems dedicated to a working thread,\nthat has been the life of the Chinese language.\n
He wrote the name of the Chinese language is astounding.\nFrom three monologues of the\nworld’s top news continues with a\nuniversal voice to convey our deepest inner emotions through the use of\nvoice, when I composed, the\n
"The poem, which not only\ncelebrates China, it also\nthe foreword of those closest to our\nseeds, not written a very Chinese\"lyrically\" by Blake, who wrote the music\"night in the Middle of the\nChinese shadow in Spain."

As in the past, the world of Chinese music is a\n
familiar to the artist, who sees his\nworld as the composer, vocalists and\nout of a total of more than one\nthe orchestra, who wrote in New York\nduring the millennium and\nwith the tone of the very Chinese\nthat since the outbreak of the pandemic.\n
"Thus," he says they really\nto me, a person’s work on a piece at a time when we could\nbeing to the Chinese has been\ndramatically graduated, MCS is consid-
erning the unique and acting (in-depth), which, in this\n\nto the passage of his life through\nonslaught of his world. For the\n_10_“houses” in China, to the\n
Contact the writer at\nzhaoxu@bjp.com
Poor form puts Chelsea’s faith in Potter to the test

LONDON – Four months into his reign as Chelsea manager, Graham Potter has endured a tough period in a form that would have seen many of his predecessors sacked. Despite a string of wins against some of the Premier League’s top teams, Potter is under pressure after a run of six losses and a draw. The Blues are in the midst of a three-match losing streak, and Potter’s future as manager is in jeopardy.

Potter’s appointment as Chelsea manager was met with much optimism, with the club looking to revitalize their fortunes under the guidance of the former Brighton & Hove Albion manager. However, the early stages of his tenure have been marked by a lack of results, and fans are starting to question whether the Dutchman can turn things around.

Potter’s approach to football is based on possession and1

Infantino meets Swiss prosecutors

A Swiss prosecutor met with FIFA President Gianni Infantino in Zurich on Tuesday to discuss the ongoing investigation into Infantino’s links to Russian football. Infantino, who was recently charged in Switzerland with money laundering, tax evasion, and corruption,否认了这些指控.

Infantino has been under scrutiny since his role in the creation of the Super League, a breakaway competition which was eventually shelved. The Swiss prosecutor met with Infantino to discuss the case and to clarify his position on the matter.

Agent accuses FFF boss of improper conduct

PARIS – A sports agent has accused the president of the French Football Federation (FFF) of improper conduct over several years, telling how they had regular sexual encounters with him.

The agent, who is 75 years old, said he had a sexual relationship with the FFF’s president Folco Le Glaërot, who is 77, for more than a decade. The agent alleged that Le Glaërot would regularly pay him sums of money and give him gifts, including a car.

The FFF has denied all claims and is set to launch an internal investigation into the matter.

Eight years ago, the self-funded club built their own five-a-side pitch and a local mayor who had a "multifunctional" dressing room which housed a toilet, a shower, a TV and even a mini fridge in the changing rooms. The club has comprehensive regulations. For example, players who are above 18 must wear a gum shield. Other players need to be of smoking age, and smoke before and after meetings.

Players must be fingerprinted in one of the clubs and are subject to random drug tests. The club also has an in-house medical team.

The team is open to the public and is open to meetings with the public. The club is also subject to annual audits by the French Football Federation.