**President Xi Jinping extends festive greetings to nation**

**By CAO DENGSHENG**

Chairman Xi Jinping has voiced his warmest greetings to the 1.4 billion Chinese people and the international community to mark the upcoming New Year, wishing them a year of good fortune and peace.

Xi made his New Year’s greetings via video conference on Wednesday during a meeting with residents across the country and abroad.

Through the video link, Xi extended his warmest greetings to the people of Beijing, Shanghai, Hangzhou, Fuzhou, Hefei, Hainan provinces and the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region.

During the video meeting, the residents spoke highly of the achievements in the past year and their confidence in a brighter future.

The meeting was also attended by Li Keqiang, the Premier of the State Council, and other leaders.

**FDI inflows expected in 2023**

**By LI JIEZHEN and ZHIBO MA**

Chinese Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows are expected to hit a new record in 2023, with a total of around $210 billion, the Ministry of Commerce said on Thursday.

China’s economy is expected to show strong momentum in 2023, with a GDP growth rate of around 5 percent, said the ministry.

The 2023 economic growth target was set at around 5 percent at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, and the government has promised policy support to support the economy.

The performance of the Chinese economy in 2022, with strong growth in key indicators such as GDP, fixed-asset investment, and retail sales, is expected to continue in 2023.

China’s economy is forecast to grow by around 5 percent in 2023, according to the International Monetary Fund.

China’s foreign investment policy is expected to remain stable in 2023, with greater openness and more favorable business environment.

China’s New Area Openness Plan has been implemented since 2018, promoting a more open and integrated domestic market.

China’s foreign investment policies are expected to be further improved in 2023, with a focus on improving the business environment and attracting more foreign investment.

FDI inflows into China have increased significantly in recent years, reaching an all-time high of $170 billion in 2022.

FDI inflows into China are expected to increase further in 2023, driven by the country’s strong economic growth, favorable business environment, and policy support.

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River: Water conservation work urged

In autumn 2020, some areas on the lower reaches of the river saw their worst flooding for two decades. Zhang and his teammates worked on the floodfront for a month to keep embankments safe.

“Now the flooding of New China, large-scale protection of the river has been carried out and great achievements have been made in flood control. Still, in flooding seasons, we never lower our guard, in order to keep the embankments safe,” Zhang said.

Flooding is not the only challenge faced by those living in the Yellow River basin.

According to experts, the river and its basin have long faced profound problems such as water shortages, water and soil erosion, and a deteriorating ecological system.

The Yellow River is regarded as China’s mother river. For 3,000 years, its basin served as the nation’s political, economic and cultural center.

The 5,464-km-long waterway flows through a total of nine provinces and regions, feeding 12 percent of the Chinese population.

Great importance has been attached to the river’s ecological protection and high-quality development, due to its ecological, economic and cultural significance, as well as its environmental impact.

The Yellow River Protection Law passed by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress规定 the need for conservation of water resources in the river basin, which also calls for protection and restoration of the ecological system, flood control and pollution prevention measures, and the promotion of cultural heritages, among other actions to tackle problems such as water shortages and ecological fragility.

It is China’s second river basin protection law after legislation on protecting the Yangtze River was adopted in March 2021. Sun Dong, a member of the NCPB Standing Committee, said the new law is extremely important and timely.

“Due to long-term human activities, the Yellow River’s ecology has been greatly disturbed and damaged,” he said.

Protection and restoration work has been carried out in recent years, but problems remain, such as excessive use of water resources, along with reclamation of the riverbank and reservoirs.

Ecological human intervention in the form of building artificial landscape to protect the waterway’s ecological system also needs to be addressed, as this work has damaged the river, he said.

**Water conservation**

Xu Aihua, a member of the NPC Standing Committee, said there is a serious shortage of water resources in the Yellow River basin.

There is not enough water for use in the provinces and regions through which the river flows, Xu said.

The new law takes measures to conserve water in the Yellow River basin while enhancing the management of water consumption spates and the water price.

The legislature makes it compulsory for governments at county level and above to take into account the overall water-demand for economic and social development, and to show up water consumption quotas for sectors such as agriculture and industry.

The law imposes strict limits on diversion of additional water resources from the river to irrigate farmland.

It stipulates that authorities at county level and above should promote water efficiency by strengthening construction of facilities to conserve water and water resource consumption, and cultivate drought-resistant crops to reduce the amount of water used for agriculture.

Ways to save water are being explored in Dezhou, Shandong province, a major agricultural base that needs to divert water from the Yellow River to irrigate the city’s farmland.

In Chuanxian county, Dezhou, an agricultural comprehensive area with more than 1,200 hectares of farm lands has a data sharing platform and automatic irrigation facilities to help save this precious resource.

Data on the condition of crops, soil, temperature and humidity are collected and transmitted in the cloud platform through sensors installed in the fields. Farmers use this information to decide the best time to water crops, and the amount of water they need.

The Dezhou, an agricultural technologist at the government, said, “With the water-efficient facilities, we need no more than 10 cubic meters of water for each [0.08 hectare], but when we needed a traditional irrigation system, such was financed only in the past 10 years of what water.”

The new law urges local authorities to use the potential of water-saving technology and equipment and materials to meet water conservation demand.

Backwater water should be the first choice to meet demands for landscaping, afforestation, production and construction, the law states.

**Pollution control**

In wetlands, floods of spillway hills arrive in the Yellow River Delta in Dongying, Shandong, where the river flows into the Bohai Sea.

The Yellow River Delta Natural Nature Reserve, which has been dubbed an “international airport for avian species,” fly above the water. Whose sense pass slowly over hills, while other birds chirp in the woods.

In Lianying, Shandong, from the administration bureau, said more birds are being seen in the Yellow River Wetlands. “The birds have recognized the ecological conditions have improved a good place to live,” Zhang said.

In the past decade, local authorities have made great efforts to protect and restore the Yellow River’s ecological environment.

The Yellow River Delta National Nature Reserve has boosted 1,133 migratory species and 660 species of plants. The number of bird species has risen from 360 to 250, according to the reserve’s management committee.

The new law states that prevention and control work should include measures such as mountainous, river, forest, fields, lakes, grassland, and sand.

The legislation strengthens the protection of endangered natural and cultural resources, national parks, sites, and historical and cultural sites, and ancient buildings and irrigation projects.

Every autumn, an anti-flood battle begins. Shandong province has been set up to control floods on the Yellow River Delta. The annual report, according to the information bureau, has issued a flood alert.

The new law calls for the best use of cultural heritage sites, museums, memorial halls, exhibitions halls, education bases, water protection areas and other resources, and for the comprehensive use of information technology to systematically display Yellow River culture.

As a museum in Gaoyi county, Shandong, more than 26,000 items related to the Yellow River are on display, including documents on management of the waterway, tools and household items used in the Yellow River Basin, and ancient religious books and items about the river.

Wang Shuang, 64, who has spent most decades collecting ancient items related to the river, said, “This material gives me the chance to study how people were to live and work along the river and earn a good living from it. We can use these precious items to tell our children about the Yellow River.”

Ma Zhi, a member of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference National Committee, said cultural and tourism resources need to be integrated and protected and promote the Yellow River.

The waterway’s cultural resources should also be analyzed from different perspectives of studies, cross-disciplinary research, and technology. Ma added.

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**Left:** A Folk opera troupe performs on the bank of the Yellow River in Weishan, Shanxi province. **Center:** a visit to the Weishan area, which is an area with a high level of protection. **Right:** Technicians measure the height of wheat growth on an experimental water-conservation field along the river in Weifang, Shandong province. **Beijing Daily**
Global initiative: philo proposals by nation contribute to world economic growth, development

Homeward bound

Liu, Yellen meet for ‘substantive, candid’ talks

They agree to boost cooperation on green finance and enhance communications

By WANG MINGLEI
in Shanghai, and WANG LIXI
in Beijing

Vice-Premier Liu Qiyong met with United States Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen on Sunday in Shanghai, for talks that were seen as improving bilateral relations while setting foundations for China and the US to work together on tackling global challenges.

The two officials agreed to improve cooperation on green finance and enhance communication on macroeconomic and financial issues, according to a joint memorandum released after the talks. The memorandum affirmed the first face-to-face meeting between the two in-person representatives since 2019.

"The US and China are working together to enhance communication in macroeconomic and financial issues," said Liu in a statement. "We have achieved important results in the discussions on joint work on climate change and green finance, and the two sides have also reached a positive consensus on promoting the "two-way" green finance strategy.

'Win-win win-win'

In a joint statement issued after the talks, the two sides said they have reached a "win-win win-win strategy" by boosting economic cooperation, including promoting green finance, improving infrastructure, and advancing regional development.

"The US and China are committed to fostering a new win-win win-win strategy in the fields of green finance, development, security and diplomacy. On the economic front, the US and China are committed to global economic growth and development. On the security front, the US and China are committed to promoting peace and stability, and on the social front, the US and China are committed to promoting inclusive and sustainable development."

The end of the memorandum stated that the two sides will continue to promote dialogue and cooperation on macroeconomic and financial issues, and that the US and China will continue to promote green finance and development.

Laotians trained in China will cultivate rail specialists

By Li YINGMENG
in Kunming and WANG CHAO
in Beijing

When teacher Thammanovong Saoalung, better known as "Ama," arrives in Kunming on Tuesday to teach the vocational education course in rail transport at Kunming Vocational and Technical College, it will mark the official launch of a new partnership between the Chinese and Laotian railways.

"It is a great honor to work in China," says Ama, who has been teaching vocational rail transport courses in Laos for over 20 years. "The Chinese railway community has always been supportive and welcoming."

"The Chinese railway system is highly advanced and efficient, and I am looking forward to learning from their expertise and skills," she adds.

According to the memorandum, the Chinese and Laotian railways will work together to establish a comprehensive training system for Laotian railway professionals, including classroom instruction, practical training, and on-the-job training. The aim is to provide Laotian railway workers with the skills and knowledge necessary to operate and maintain the new rail lines.

The memorandum also stated that the two sides would work together to promote the development of the railway sector in Laos, with a focus on improving infrastructure, increasing capacity, and enhancing safety.

"This partnership will not only benefit the Laotian railway sector, but also contribute to the socio-economic development of Laos," said Chen Dejun, director of the Chinese railway training institute.

"We are proud to be able to contribute to the development of Laos' railway sector and help the Laotian people to improve their quality of life.

In terms of security, President Xi Jinping proposed a new vision of achieving a healthy railway, focusing on the prevention of accidents, cost-effective, sustainable and secure railway operations. The railway sector in Laos has been making progress in this direction, with the implementation of railway safety measures and the establishment of a railway accident prevention and investigation system."

"The railway sector in Laos is still at a development stage, and there is still a long way to go in terms of safety and efficiency. However, with the support of China and the cooperation of the Chinese railway sector, we believe that the railway sector in Laos will be able to achieve sustainable development and contribute to the socio-economic development of Laos."
Despite floods and drought, government effort to expand grain, oil crops pays off

By LI JIE

China Daily

China has increased its grain and oil production for a seventh consecutive year, driven by a government effort to boost food security and ensure grain stocks.

The country’s total grain output in 2022 reached 632.9 million tons, 7.4 percent more than the previous year, according to a recent report by the National Bureau of Statistics.

China’s success in increasing food production is nothing short of a miracle, given the country’s vast territory and diverse climate conditions. The government has been proactive in promoting agricultural technologies and implementing policies that favor sustainable farming practices.

The success speaks volumes about the effectiveness of China’s agricultural policies and the resilience of its farming communities.

While the government’s efforts are lauded, challenges remain. Climate variability and extreme weather events continue to pose threats to food security, and the country needs to remain vigilant and prepared.

By LI JIE

The Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and CASAAS, in collaboration with 12 global partners, share their latest research findings at a conference on the future of agricultural sciences and technology.

The conference, held on September 26, aimed to discuss the latest advancements in the field and explore potential solutions to the global food security crisis.

Dr. Chen Li, director of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, highlighted the importance of sustained investment in agricultural research and development.

"China is committed to feeding its own people and contributing to global food security," he said.

Other speakers echoed similar sentiments, emphasizing the need for a collaborative approach to address the challenges facing the agricultural sector.

The conference concluded with a call for action, urging policymakers and stakeholders to support research and development efforts aimed at boosting food production and ensuring food security for all.

By LI JIE

China will introduce more market mechanisms to encourage companies to green their supply chains, lower carbon emissions, and reduce pollution, according to the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

In recent years, the ministry has launched a series of environmental protection policies to help guide and maintain a green economic transformation. These policies have helped to reduce pollution levels, but challenges remain.

Climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation are among the most pressing issues facing the world today. China’s commitment to greener practices is a step in the right direction, but more needs to be done to address these challenges.

By LI JIE

Companies moved to take action on climate change

In a recent interview, Dr. Chen Li, director of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, discussed the importance of sustainable agriculture in addressing climate change.

"Climate change is not just a challenge, but an opportunity," he said.

The government has launched several initiatives to promote sustainable agriculture, such as the "One Belt, One Road" initiative, which aims to integrate agricultural development in the Belt and Road countries.

Dr. Li emphasized the need for international cooperation to tackle the global food security crisis.

"We should work together to ensure that everyone has access to nutritious food," he said.

The Chinese government has been proactive in promoting agricultural technologies and implementing policies that favor sustainable farming practices.

The success speaks volumes about the effectiveness of China’s agricultural policies and the resilience of its farming communities.

While the government’s efforts are lauded, challenges remain. Climate variability and extreme weather events continue to pose threats to food security, and the country needs to remain vigilant and prepared.
NGO teaches countryside children about the birds and the bees

Volunteers have been making efforts to raise awareness of the facts of life among young people in isolated rural areas. Xin Wen reports.

The development of sex education in China has been particularly in rural areas, a topic of great urgency. The development of sex education in rural areas is essential in rural areas, which is included in the fact that few people are willing to receive formal education about it. In 2004, during her sophomore year at the Beihua Women’s University in Shandong, Dong Yichen, started focusing on sex education for rural children and launched a non-profit project on the subject. In 2007 and 2008, the mother of “Lishui village,” Dong Yichen, provided sex education courses to children aged 11-15 on the topic of poppy love and self-defense. The course was designed to help children learn about and protect themselves.

Lack of information

In July 2007, Dong Wen, a graduate student at Shanghai Jiaotong University, launched a volunteer project to provide sex education for primary students. Despite the overwhelming need for sex education in rural China, only one in ten children has heard about it, and many teachers do not know how to talk to their students about sex. The gap between the needs for sex education and the delivery of sex education is large in rural areas, and this gap is particularly pronounced in rural areas.

Dong Wenyong, a 24-year-old graduate student at Shanghai Jiaotong University, conducted a survey of primary students in a village in Anhui, Chongqing, providing sex education for primary students. During the survey, the volunteers learned that the primary schools in the village did not have sex education programs. The volunteers also learned that many students were confused about their bodies and sexual health. The volunteers found that many students did not know how to talk to their parents about sex.

Dong Wenyong did not have enough sexual education information, so he just told the students that sex is a natural part of life. He also told the students that sex education is important for their future.

For example, first and second grade students, who are aged 6 and 7, are just learning about their bodies and sex. They are developing their own concept of sex education, which is influenced by sex education information from home and school. In rural areas, sex education is not emphasized, and sex education is not taught in primary schools. Sex education is not emphasized in rural areas because of the lack of sex education programs.

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Brazilian cryptocurrency exchange drafts 15,000 new users per day, São Paulo 28.02.2023

Brazil's major cryptocurrency exchange in São Paulo says it is drafting more than 15,000 new users per day, a dramatic increase since the start of 2023 and highlighting the growing interest in crypto assets among Brazilians.

Yes, Brazil is a major US$400 billion cryptocurrency market:

The exchange's chief executive, who requested anonymity, told local media that the number of new users had more than doubled compared to the first quarter of 2022. The increase comes as the Brazilian government continues to discuss regulatory measures for the crypto sector, following a string of fraud and hacking incidents.

The growth is not limited to Brazil. Across Latin America, other countries like Argentina, Colombia, and Chile have also seen a surge in cryptocurrency adoption in recent months.

This uptick in interest is partly due to the Brazilian government's regulatory uncertainty, which has left many investors looking to other markets for opportunities.

Indeed, Brazil has been at the center of a major cryptocurrency boom in recent years, driven by factors such as low interest rates, political instability, and the ongoing pandemic, which has led to increased inflation.

While some are skeptical about the long-term prospects of crypto, many investors see it as a hedge against traditional currencies, particularly the real, which has struggled to keep pace with inflation.

For now, Brazil remains a key market for cryptocurrency adoption in Latin America, attracting a growing number of investors who see it as an alternative asset class.

Fusion of digital and traditional currencies is gaining traction in Brazil and other Latin American countries, signaling a shift towards a more integrated financial system.

Will Brazil embrace digital currencies?

As Brazil continues to navigate its economic challenges, the country's financial sector is expected to remain a major driver of growth, with cryptocurrencies and other digital assets likely to play an increasingly important role.
Wave of tech layoffs continues as Microsoft will cut 10,000 jobs

By BIHRR MING and DAKIN YOUNG in NEW YORK

Microsoft will cut 10,000 jobs, the company announced on Wednesday, joining other global tech giants who have also laid off thousands.

Microsoft, like other tech firms, is aiming to lower expenses as it expects a slowdown in the global economy. The company announced the job cuts in a letter to employees on Wednesday, saying it is making the decision to adjust costs and focus on areas of strength.

The layoffs are expected to begin in April and will affect Microsoft around the world, including in the United States, Europe, and Asia. The company said it is taking steps to support employees affected by the layoffs, including providing career counseling and access to job search resources.

Microsoft said it will make its decision to adjust costs and focus on areas of strength in the coming months, and that it is taking steps to support employees affected by the layoffs, including providing career counseling and access to job search resources.

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Expert: China to see steady industrial output

By OUYANG SHIJIA caijing@shanghai.sina.com

China has favorable conditions for maintaining robust economic growth in 2023 despite headwinds, according to officials and experts.

China continues to face multiple pressures from deflationary demand, supply shocks, weak consumption expectations as well as a complex and still externally oriented economy. The country has the conditions, officials note, to achieve an overall recovery and aromatic growth and robust polices on the mandated list have yet to be fully translated into actual gains for the National Development and Reform Commission.

Shi Xiaodong, a senior official from the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Group Co Ltd, said the project department and relevant ministries are working together on key projects, such as high-speed rail and aviation, to build the rail in a timely fashion.

Potential homes may acquire a property model in Roborst, Inner Mongolia autonomous region, on January 19, 2023. Caijing/China Daily

Officials sanguine on year’s outlook, momentum

Shi Xiaodong, chief economist at the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, said it was a new conference that hard work remains to maintain stable industrial operations, especially in the current quarter.

China’s gross domestic product (GDP) growth will likely pick up in 2023, with some easing in the first quarter before easing again in the second, according to a recent report.

China’s cross-border capital flows are expected to remain more stable this year following the central bank’s monetary easing last year, officials and experts said. Underscoring their forecast after official data showed that China had registered a trade surplus in December and foreign exchange reserves grew by $4.5 billion to $3.1 trillion at the end of November, down by $2.4 billion from November 2022, according to IMF.

Deputy director of the Ministry of Finance’s department for foreign exchange reserves, Fu Weisheng, said the dollar index had weakened, making it cheaper for China to buy foreign currency. A stronger dollar means China can trade more for less foreign exchange.

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Drugmakers, govt units at full throttle to meet demand

Integrated efforts seen boosting output and supply of key COVID medicines

By LIU YUKUN and DU JIAN

A factory in Shiyan district, Hubei, employs workers working on production lines to prepare the annual peak of water peak order.

"Production and operations are now back on track with a 100 percent on-off rate, due to government support," said Song Guang, chairman of government and public-affairs of Wuhan Cipla.

"Going forward, China will become another major market for Wuhan. The performance of Wuhan Cipla will enhance the growth confidence in the market, leading to more investments and business in the country," Song said.

He said the company's business was not a steady trend despite the COVID-19 challenges. Wuhan Cipla is a China-based producer of antibiotics.

The factory is now running at full capacity, showing their strong confidence in business development this year, according to the Wuhan Municipal Commission of Development and Reform.

Wuhan Cipla is one of the main manufacturers of antibiotics in China, and its output is highly dependent on the coronavirus pandemic.

The company said it was working on new drugs and vaccines to help combat COVID-19, and it was also developing new antibiotics to treat bacterial infections.

The company is also investing in research and development to improve its production processes and increase efficiency.

Industrial park in Beijing crucial link between German and Chinese firms

By LIU YUKUN and DU JIAN

An employee supervises packaging at a drug firm's production unit in Beijing. (Xinhua/Liu Yubing)

China's services sector is expected to see strong growth momentum this year after reversed travel and leisure is now regaining its pre-COVID-19 levels.

With the optimization of COVID-19 control measures, demand from domestic and foreign clients will gradually pick up and companies need to discover new growth points for further development.
Shopping galas prove effective for recovery

Nation’s buying power ramped up amid optimization of COVID-19 measures

By VAN FEIWEI
Jingzhi Wang

With the upcoming Spring Festival, a large number of Chinese cities have initiated stimulus measures to boost sales of clothing, household appliances, and other non-essential products. As the country emerges from the pandemic, consumer confidence is on the rise, and shoppers are expected to spend more than usual during the holiday period.

Local governments have been working hard to promote the Spring Festival gala sales, with a variety of measures being put in place. For example, the city of Zhengzhou has launched a series of activities to boost consumer spending, while the province of Shanxi has issued a series of policies to support the development of the local economy.

In urban areas, the Spring Festival gala sales have been particularly successful. In the city of Xi'an, for instance, the Spring Festival gala sales have been reported to have increased by more than 50% compared to the same period in the previous year. This trend is expected to continue in other cities as well.

In rural areas, the Spring Festival gala sales have also been successful. In the county of Xuan, for instance, the Spring Festival gala sales have been reported to have increased by more than 30% compared to the same period in the previous year.

In conclusion, the Spring Festival gala sales have been a success, with shoppers spending more than usual. This is a good sign for the Chinese economy, as it indicates that consumer confidence is on the rise.

Chinese shoppers have attached great importance to safety and health, and prefer to buy high-quality products, as well as enjoy the services that make their lives safer and more comfortable. Health-related commodities like personal protective equipment, medicine, and fitness equipment have been increasingly favored by consumers, said Wang Yan, a researcher at the Academy of Macroeconomic Research affiliated with the National Development and Reform Commission, the country’s top economic planning body.

With continuously optimized COVID-19 prevention and control measures, China’s consumer market has rapidly rebounded. Medical and fitness equipment have been increasingly favored by consumers, as a significant shift of economic development, is expected to maintain growth momentum this year, with the growth rate reaching more than 3.5%.

Consumption vouchers boost Spring Festival spending

By ZHOU WENQIAN
shuqin@chinadaily.com.cn

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Chinese shoppers have attached great importance to safety and health, and prefer to buy high-quality products, as well as enjoy the services that make their lives safer and more comfortable. Health-related commodities like personal protective equipment, medicine, and fitness equipment have been increasingly favored by consumers, said Wang Yan, a researcher at the Academy of Macroeconomic Research affiliated with the National Development and Reform Commission, the country’s top economic planning body.

With continuously optimized COVID-19 prevention and control measures, China’s consumer market has rapidly rebounded. Medical and fitness equipment have been increasingly favored by consumers, as a significant shift of economic development, is expected to maintain growth momentum this year, with the growth rate reaching more than 3.5%.

Consumption vouchers boost Spring Festival spending

By ZHOU WENQIAN
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With the upcoming Spring Festival, a large number of Chinese cities have initiated stimulus measures to boost sales of clothing, household appliances, and other non-essential products. As the country emerges from the pandemic, consumer confidence is on the rise, and shoppers are expected to spend more than usual during the holiday period.

Local governments have been working hard to promote the Spring Festival gala sales, with a variety of measures being put in place. For example, the city of Zhengzhou has launched a series of activities to boost consumer spending, while the province of Shanxi has issued a series of policies to support the development of the local economy.

In urban areas, the Spring Festival gala sales have been particularly successful. In the city of Xi’an, for instance, the Spring Festival gala sales have been reported to have increased by more than 50% compared to the same period in the previous year. This trend is expected to continue in other cities as well.

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**Countries face clear choice of further baleful fragmentation or mutually beneficial cooperation**

Cai Meng

In his speech in Warsaw, Thursday, Vice-Premier Liu He stressed that the world needed to reinforce commitment to multilateralism and peace, to maintain peace and development. What the world chooses to do will determine its development path. China’s position is clear. China will always defend international fairness and justice, world peace and development, and the common development of all countries.

Liu noted that the world today is facing a “hazardous” moment. The war in Ukraine and the war in the South China Sea are escalating. Berlin is considering restoring nuclear weapons in Europe, and Japan’s new national security strategy suggests it may be able to take nuclear strikes. All are worrying about the world’s future. The world is facing a choice of fragmentation or cooperation, between zero-sum games and mutual benefit.

China will always stick to its path of development, to its commitment to mutual development, to the commitment of the common development of all countries. China will always stand on the side of peace and development. China will always defend the international order and the spirit of the UN宪章.

Liu emphasized that the world is facing a moment of choice, and its choice will determine its future. China’s position is clear. China will always maintain peace and development and the common development of all countries. China will always be committed to multilateralism and global public goods. China will always be a force for peace and development, a constructive force in the world. China will always be committed to the spirit of the UN宪章 and the commitment of the common development of all countries.

Liu urged all countries to join the world of cooperation, to uphold the principles of the UN宪章, to uphold the principle of the common development of all countries, to uphold the spirit of multilateralism and global public goods. China will always be committed to the common development of all countries.

**Japan’s water discharge will pollute sea of all mankind**

**Opinion Line**

In its latest measures, the United States has released a draft policy statement that includes Japan’s recent decision to discharge radioactive water from the Fukushima nuclear disaster. This decision is a serious threat to the global commons, and it is in the interest of all countries to act together to prevent this threat.

Japan’s decision to discharge radioactive water has sparked international criticism and alarm, not only in Japan but also around the world. The water contains radioactive tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen, which is not considered to be as dangerous as other radioactive substances. However, its discharge into the ocean will have long-term and far-reaching effects.

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The Belt and Road has been criticized for its environmental impact and for not prioritizing poverty alleviation. However, the Belt and Road projects are being implemented simultaneously, which will help boost the economic growth of countries along the Belt and Road. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and many Chinese scholars have repeatedly emphasized the Belt and Road’s environmental impact.

China is also working to improve its environmental impact. The government has set ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing renewable energy use. In addition, the Belt and Road Initiative has promoted the development of clean and sustainable energy projects, such as wind and solar power. These efforts have led to significant reductions in carbon emissions and the promotion of environmental sustainability.

In summary, the Belt and Road Initiative has been criticized for its potential environmental impact. However, the Chinese government has prioritized environmental sustainability and has taken steps to mitigate its impact.

The Belt and Road Initiative has also been praised for its economic benefits. It has provided a platform for countries to cooperatively develop infrastructure and trade, which has led to increased economic growth and poverty alleviation in participating countries. The initiative has also facilitated the flow of capital and technology, which has contributed to the development of less developed regions.

In conclusion, the Belt and Road Initiative has been criticized for its potential environmental impact, but the Chinese government has prioritized sustainability and has taken steps to mitigate its impact. The initiative has also brought significant economic benefits to participating countries, making it a valuable contribution to global development.
GLOBAL VIEWS

Cutting the strings

African countries no longer willing to let West call the shots for them

If in 2000, African countries withstood the tests from internal and external pressures and successfully sought independence and development. This year, African countries will witness the change of itsrend. This form of pressure and development is not unique but it is unique. And it is the very pressure that is pushing Africa to find its own way of independence and development.

The possibility of political and security stability is looking bright, but the African Union and regional organizations are also facing major pressure to maintain peace.

For example, the political and parliamentary elections underway across the continent are a major opportunity for the continent’s young people to take part in the political process. But the challenges are significant, from the security risks to the lack of funds. The young people’s enthusiasm can be lost if the continent fails to deliver on its promises.

Large-scale involvement will be needed. Some argue that the West can still play a major role on the continent but only through stronger efforts by governments and regional organizations and rail the African countries’ desire to shape the future of the continent.

In the face of potential challenges, it makes sense to look at the African Union and regional organizations will play a leading role in shaping the continent’s future. The AU and its regional organizations have been able to negotiate important issues, such as the United Nations’ action in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which has been a major challenge for the continent.

It is important to maintain alliances for dialogue and cooperation, and focusing on competition in decision-making would be counterproductive. African countries will not gain from such rivalries.

In conclusion, rapid growth and transformation are in the making in Africa. The continent is in a process of change, and it is up to Africans to shape their own future.
A target with a natural outcome

World’s largest national park system takes shape, involving local communities in the protection of wildlife and habitats

As Wang Z Jinping waits to work each morning, his journey is assisted by the high-pitched calls of rabbits and birds, whose sounds he is so used to that he no longer even notices their presence. A recent morning finds Wang, 36, on a walk near the boundary of the Xining National Park, one of the five national parks established in China.

Starting in 2019, China launched 10 pilot national parks across the country to protect nature, environment and biodiversity. In October 2020, the country officially designate five national parks. In December 2020, it took another step, setting out a plan that envisions the creation of the world’s largest national park system by 2035.

The special status of national parks was awarded jointly by several government bodies, including the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and the Ministry of Finance and Environment. The plan includes a total of 40 sites for the establishment of national parks.

These candidates sites, including the five that have already been developed into national parks, are on areas of around 0.9 million square kilometers across 26 provinces, regions and autonomous regions. The sites were selected based on their ecological importance, unique natural landscapes and rich biodiversity, according to the plan.

Wider participation

In the 1980s, the population of Himalayan yaks dropped to an all-time low due to excessive hunting and lumbering. However, the program of restoration efforts, the gibbon population in Himalaya is currently estimated at 36, living in nine different groups, according to the latest official figures.

Among the key measures implemented are ecological compensation, which is paid to local communities who have lost land or other resources.

A national park is located in the core area of the national park. Villagers were relocated to a government-funded resettlement community, and families were allowed a free-story house with 12 square meters. Later, the villagers became involved in the wildlife ecotourism industry, which helped increase their income.

Villager Li Gushan says that his family has had wider access to education and medical services since moving to the new community, and their lives have improved a lot. He used to make a living by chopping wood, earning up to 2,000 yuan ($400) a year. Now, he is in charge of a 400-hectare forest, with a regular monthly salary of 4,000 yuan.

The development of China’s national parks, along with the improvement of the ecological environment and reduction in human activity, can also be seen in Sichuan’s Jiuzhaigou National Park in northwestern China’s Qinghai province.

The Jiuzhaigou area is known as “water tower” as it contains the headwaters of the Yangtze, Huang and Lancang rivers. Located in Sichuan’s Jiuzhaigou scenic area, which is under the administration of the Jiuzhaigou scenic area, this is a typical example of national park protection.

From the 1980s to the 2010s, the area was mostly industrial and agricultural land. At that time, thousands of households in the area possessed hundreds of cattle and sheep, and the development of agricultural land-had boosted the local economy. However, from the late 1980s to the 1990s, due to deforestation and expansion of farmland areas, the Biawa River became silted up, and the surrounding area was converted to farmland.

To restore the ecological environment, the Jiuzhaigou National Park Protection Bureau initiated a series of measures, including introducing ecological migration projects, imposing a grazing ban in certain areas, and encouraging local residents to participate in eco-agriculture projects.

The measures have proved effective, reversing the trend of biodiversity loss in the local ecosystem.

In addition to these conservation efforts, numerous workers and researchers have also played a role in the ecological conservation of Jiuzhaigou.

Huanan Panchao works at the public security bureau of Zhejiang city. The scholar of the Tibetan autonomous region, which is known for its natural and cultural diversity, has conducted research on biodiversity in the area.

Beginning of this century, he has surveyed the wildlife and conducted research in the area. In 2010, he set up an environmental conservation team to collect samples and data from the region.

The Shuangsheng National Conservation, an organization focused on natural conservation, has carried out pioneering research work in the region.

The Shuangsheng National Conservation team has been involved in numerous studies, including a survey of the population of the Tibetan antelope, which is known for its rare and unique features.

The population of the Tibetan antelope has increased significantly since the 1980s, with the number of individuals in the area expected to reach 10,000 by 2021.

The government is also focusing on the protection of the Tibetan antelope, which is an important part of the biodiversity in the area.

At the moment, the government has established a national park in the area, and the conservation work is expected to continue in the future.

The national park system offers numerous opportunities for wildlife protection, and the government is working to ensure that these opportunities are accessed by local communities.

The national park system is expected to provide a range of benefits, including improved biodiversity, increased local employment, and enhanced cultural and ecological tourism.

The success of China’s national park system will have a significant impact on the conservation of the world’s biodiversity and human well-being.
New frontier for cultural industry

Forums on the key sector highlights innovative use of modern technology, Li Yingxue reports.

The recovery of the cultural industry in the post-pandemic era will accelerate and give rise to new vitality.”

Xiang Yong, Peking University president,

Resolution not only started the industrialization of human society, but also brought a dramatic social change, in which modernization started.

"There is not one paradigm for the modernisation of human society," Li said, emphasizing that the Chinese path to modernization is both a practice and the manifestation of cultural self-confidence.

Shuha Khan, director of the UNWTO Seated Office, said the diverse manifestations of culture are emerging from countless ways. “Culture and creativity are increasingly seen as immeasurable, renewable and smart resources,” he said.

Xiang Yong, president of the Institute for Cultural Industries, Peking University, said the Chinese path to modernization is one in which people’s spiritual and cultural lives are enriched. "We need not only promote self-improvement and self-confidence and develop culture and culture industries but also enhance the influence of Chinese civilization,” Xiang said.

Xiang shared his thoughts on trends in the industry. Li said modernities showed the industry in 2022 that included “metaverse” cultural industry, innovative cultural tourism experience, digital empowerment of cultural revitalization, artificial intelligence and innovation industry.

He predicted that in 2023 the digitalization of China’s cultural industry will enter a new stage and give rise to new opportunities, virtualization and intelligence development, with "metaverse" moving mainstream.

"The recovery of the cultural industry in the post-pandemic era will accelerate and give rise to new vitality,” Xiang said.

We are looking forward to using "metaverse" to bring new value, experiences and opportunities, and using technology to empower culture, and meanwhile, using culture to give value to technology," Ma said.

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cultural industry to China's cultural industries, including the "metaverse," city construction and cultural conditio
The Chinese path to modernization has special significance around the world, according to director N.Y. Chen of the Chinese Consulate in the United States. He was attending the launch ceremony of the World Studies Lecture in Beijing on Jan. 15, and, together with colleagues from a dozen countries, giving an address on "Why China's modernization matters to us," the governor said.

In the opening remarks, the World Studies Lecture will bring public diplomacy to new heights, serving as a platform for China to promote friendly communication and discourse between the world and China in the face of challenges to world peace and common development and progress. The event will also allow the public to understand China, its culture, its history and its civilization.

In his speech, Ai Hui, who studied at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, pointed out that the Chinese nation has long been, and continues to be, a much more peaceful and harmonious society. His speech was about the history of China and its progress.

The ceremony's program kicked off with the presentation of the Director of the World Studies Lecture's lecture, which focused on "Why and how China is modernizing matters to others," the speaker said.

The lecture was titled "The Chinese Path to Modernization," and it focused on the relationship between China and the rest of the world, as well as the challenges faced by the Chinese people in their pursuit of a modern and prosperous society.

"The Chinese path to modernization is not just about China's development, but also about the development of the world," Ai Hui said. "We must work together to create a better future for everyone."