President Xi Jinping, who is also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, greets people from all walks of life on Wednesday with video messages from Beijing. Xi revealed Chinese people at all ethnic groups are hearty and happy “as the bright sun of seasonal harvest rises high,” which can be seen in the following story.

BEIJING — President Xi Jinping sent his festive greetings to people throughout China, ahead of Spring Festival, or Lunar New Year, which falls on Sunday. During meetings via video link with people from all walks of life in different regions of China, Xi, who is also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, called for implementing the epidemic control measures in the new stage of COVID-19 response and containing the pandemic of all ethnic groups across the country, as a safe and happy festival.

The West's propaganda war will fail to contain China

Although the world has entered 2023 with multiple challenges, Western hegemonic powers seem incessant in their propaganda war against China, instilling in its adversaries with unfounded and contumacious China boycotting by rework. The hegemony-based powers have devised to use multiple traditional and non-traditional tools, like radical technology, cultural innovation and leverage to strengthen their media-generated propaganda campaigns. With a widened scope and more aggressive applications, these measures are likely to bring a world that is well-entrenched, well-established and well-commended in the eyes of more than 1,000 faces. Following this philosophy, they have coined terms such as the "turf war," "national rights," "powers on freedom of speech," and "authoritarianism," elements to slip China’s way even to China’s partners. For example, the United States has allocated $20 billion in the 2023 defense budget, partially to contain China. The main target is China's progress, a frank goal of the West and America.

The central project is subject to influencing others to depict China's economic development opportunity and transforms the traditional China into a single Chinese people to help China walk on the path of development. The main target is to make China to try to press and pressure traditional China. However, despite such functions in the world, the United States will not be able to contain China due to the following reasons.

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PAGE TWO

River: Water conservation work urged

In autumn 2021, some areas on the lower reaches of the river saw their worst flooding for two decades. Zhang and his teammates worked on the banks full time for a month to keep embankments safe.

“The founding 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, as 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 banks harbor profound problems such as water shortages, water pollution and erosion, and a deteriorating ecological system.

The Yellow River is regulated at China’s mother river. For 3,500 years, it has been the nation’s political, economic and cultural center.

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

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

The Yellow River Protection Law passed by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress stipulates the need for conservation of water resources in the river basin. It also calls for protection and restoration of the ecological system, flood control and pollution prevention measures, and the promotion of cultural inheritance, among other actions.

In 2004, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs published a Notice on the Protection of the Yellow River Basin, which was later incorporated into basic legal documents. The new rule also mandates further actions such as water conservation and ecological restoration.

The protection work has been carried out in a systematic manner. The notice stipulates that the administrative bodies of the tributaries shall begin the work by setting up river stations or field stations in the river basin. The stations are mandated to record the water level and flow rate of the river, and to report any abnormalities to the authorities.

The notice also calls for the protection of the Yellow River’s ecological system, with the aim of preventing and controlling water pollution and ecological degradation.

The notice further mandates the protection of the Yellow River’s cultural and historical heritage, such as ancient sites, temples, and historical buildings.

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Global initiatives: Potential global initiatives proposed 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 YUAN MINGLING

Victor-Prem Liu met with United States Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen in Beijing on Wednesday, for talks that were seen as improving bilateral relations while finding ways for China and the US to work together on global challenges.

The two sides also agreed to increase cooperation on green finance as part of a bilateral and multilateral framework within the frameworks of the United Nations Group of 20 and the G20 Environmental Finance Forum, the announcement said.

Yellen welcomed Liu to visit China this year, saying China's efforts to improve its economic and trade ties would maintain the momentum and the two sides would continue to work closely.

The meeting was the first postponed Five Great Pillars meeting in Kunming, and Liu urged world leaders to enhance cooperation and jointly address the "global impermanence" and suffering caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, while safeguarding and advancing the goals and ambition of the Belt and Road Initiative.

In a speech on Tuesday at the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, 14 world leaders gathered to discuss the future of the global economy, and expressed their commitment to maintaining a free, open and inclusive international order.

"The world has changed in ways we could not have imagined just a few years ago," said Louise Gouard, a senior official at the World Economic Forum. "We must act together to ensure a common future that is inclusive, sustainable and resilient.

The US government has proposed a new $1.9 trillion stimulus package, which would include measures to boost green infrastructure, clean energy, and coronavirus vaccinations. The package is expected to boost US growth and create jobs, particularly in the renewable energy sector.

"We believe that investing in green infrastructure is not just good for the environment, it's good for the economy," said Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen.

"We have seen in the past that investments in green infrastructure can lead to millions of new jobs and billions of dollars of economic growth. But it's also an opportunity to improve the health and well-being of our communities, to address climate change and to ensure that everyone has access to clean air and clean water.

"This is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to the environmental and economic future of our country and the world. And we can do it.

Lasian in training in China will cultivate rail specialists

By Li YINGYING

When Li Yingying, a Lasian student, learned that the China Railway Corporation (CRC) would recruit 40 Lasian students to study railroad engineering in China, she was excited. She planned to work in Laos after graduation, and hoped to contribute to rail transport development in her home country.

"It's a great opportunity for Lasians to learn about rail transport technology and to contribute to the development of rail transport in Laos," she said.

Since 2019, CRC has been recruiting Lasian students to study in China, with the aim of building a Laotian railway network and enhancing rail transport in Laos.

The program has received positive feedback from the LAS students, who have expressed their desire to work in rail transport in Laos.

"This program is a great opportunity for Lasians to learn about rail transport technology and to contribute to the development of rail transport in Laos," said Li Yingying.

Lao-Thai Union Railway

The Chinese government has completed the construction of the Lao-Thai Union Railway, which is the first railway line to be built in Laos.

The 436-kilometer railway connects the Chinese city of Kunming with the Lao capital Vientiane, and is the longest railway line in Southeast Asia.

"The Lao-Thai Union Railway is the result of the joint efforts of China and Laos, and it is a significant achievement for rail transport in Southeast Asia," said Li Yingying.

"This railway line will not only enhance rail transport connections between China and Laos, but it will also promote economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

The project has been financed by the Chinese government, and it is expected to boost rail transport development in Laos, and enhance trade and investment between China and Laos.

"This railway line is a symbol of the deep friendship between China and Laos, and it will contribute to building a new economic corridor that connects China, Laos, and Thailand," said Li Yingying.

"We believe that this railway line will not only enhance rail transport connections between China and Laos, but it will also promote economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries."

In terms of security, President Xi Jinping proposed a new vision of achieving healthy, all-round, sustained, and balanced development. He launched the Global Initiative for Counter-Terrorism and Countering Extremism, and announced that China will not seek hegemony, but will become a more responsible and active participant in global affairs. In terms of economic development, President Xi Jinping proposed a new vision of achieving healthy, all-round, sustained, and balanced development. He launched the Global Initiative for Counter-Terrorism and Countering Extremism, and announced that China will not seek hegemony, but will become a more responsible and active participant in global affairs.

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Despite floods and drought, government effort to expand grain, oil crops pays off

By LI LEI

The Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences (CAAS), with 21 global partners to share genetic resources, is part of a broader effort to bolster international agricultural science and technology as a way to feed the world by 2050, said on Monday.

At the 2020 annual work conference in Beijing that CAAS has changed its vision from “advancing exchange in the field of CAAS or people in one another, which helps secure one to predict and improve the stability and productivity of yields. In all, 131 international cooperation projects were finalized last year on the basis of 20 percent increase per year, and 36 were listed among the national key (inseparable) research and development programs.

In the summary of the growth of the global agricultural sector, CAAS said the agricultural output can be expected to reach 7.6 billion tons this year, of which China will contribute 1.1 billion tons.

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Real equality means girls need to be protected

ONG 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 limited due to cultural traditions. As a result, in rural areas, the sexual education of young children is often neglected. While the government has made efforts to promote sex education in recent years, many children in rural areas still lack knowledge about sex. This lack of knowledge can lead to serious consequences, such as early pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.

Xin Wen, a professor at Beijing Normal University who has been advocating sex education for children, said she had found in 20 years to see the topic taken seriously, having first become involved in 1993. She recalled the country's first foray into the subject via "social education" in the 1980s, and the decade-long battle for a nationwide "primary sexual education" in the 1990s, and the decade-long battle for a nationwide "primary sexual education" in the 1990s.

Despite ups and downs, Liu Wenli is still enthusiastic about the promotion of sex education. She described it as both a campaign for the Protection of Women, which took effect on 2011, and "a program" in the field of education because it builds a foundation that schools and preschools should provide age-appropriate education for minors, improving their awareness of protecting themselves against sexual assault and harassment.

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The government has taken steps to improve sex education in recent years. In 2006, the Ministry of Education and the National Health and Family Planning Commission issued a guideline that sex education should be included in the curriculum of primary and secondary schools. The guideline also required that sex education be age-appropriate and that it be taught by qualified teachers.

However, the implementation of the guideline has faced challenges. Many parents and teachers are still hesitant to talk about sex with their children, and some are uncomfortable with the idea of teaching sex education in schools. This has led to a lack of consistent and comprehensive sex education across the country.

Liu believes that the key to improving sex education is to change the attitude of parents and teachers towards the subject. She said that parents and teachers need to be educated about the importance of sex education and how it can help children develop healthy relationships and learn about their bodies.

In conclusion, while there have been some improvements in sex education in China, there is still a long way to go. Parents and teachers need to be educated about the importance of sex education and how it can help children develop healthy relationships and learn about their bodies. Only then can we hope to see a future where children are protected from sexual abuse and harassment.
Fukushima plan worries spark appeal

With Japan edging closer to water release, Pacific islands press for delay

WASHINGTON – Pacific island nations are urging Japan to delay the planned release of contaminated water from the crippled Fukushima. Delay nuclear power plants in the Pacific Ocean near, representatives from several countries will be able to monitor the release, the Pacific Islands Forum, or PRI, said on Wednesday.

The Japanese government said last week that water from the Fukushima plant could be released into the sea “around this spring or summer” to reduce radiation levels in land and sea life near the three reactors that exploded and melted down in March 2011.

In April 2021, Japan approved the future release of more than 1 mil- lion metric tons of water from the site over the next decade. This would cause a regional loss of 7 trillion yen, and it is feared that the water could have a major impact on fishing grounds that bring economies to the region, and on the health of the residents, the island nations argue.

According to the Fiji Broadcasting Corporation, PRI Secretary-General Peter Hulme is pressing the call on the most independent global experts who say they are not satisfied that the country provided a safe and independent solution.

A retired nuclear physicist told a Japanese online newspaper last month that the release would be “a disaster.” He warned that it would be a “disaster for the environment, for the Japanese people, and for the world.”

The US also has concerns. Last month, the US State Department urged Japan to delay the release and said it would “seriously undermine international cooperation.”

A leaked US diplomatic cable, released by WikiLeaks in 2011, mentioned the threat of a “humanitarian crisis” in the Pacific in 2022 if Japan decided to release the water into the sea.

The statement from the PRI comes as Fiji is hosting a summit of the island nations this week. Fiji has also called for an independent international expert body to monitor the release.

“Japan should not decide to release the water without the consent of the international community,” said Fiji Foreign Minister Frank Bainimarama, whose country hosts the PRI.

“The release poses risks that Fiji, along with many other Pacific small island developing states, is not willing to accept,” Bainimarama said.

He said Fiji would work with other Pacific small island developing states to ensure that the release meets global standards and that it is “safe and secure.”

Fiji’s call for an independent expert body follows a similar demand from the Pacific Islands Forum in 2019. The forum’s then-chair, Tuvalu Prime Minister Kausea Natano, called for an independent expert body to monitor the release.

“Japan’s decision to release the water into the Pacific Ocean without an independent expert body monitoring the process is a serious concern for the Pacific’s small island developing states,” Natano said at the time.

Rights of Palestinianunderscored at summit

CAIRO – Leaders of Egypt, Jordan, and Palestine highlighted on Tuesday the need to preserve “Palestinian rights and continue joint efforts to achieve a comprehensive and permanent peace in the region.”

The Palestinians urged the international community to preserve the rights of the Palestinian people and its refugees, and to provide the necessary support to achieve a just, comprehensive, and permanent solution based on the principles of international law and the foundations of the Arab Peace Initiative.

The leaders also noted the need to support the Palestinian cause and to end the occupation of Palestinian lands, to achieve the resumption of the peace process, and to resolve the Palestinian question, including the issue of Palestinian refugees.

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Energy report: China's reopening could spur global demand for oil

By MINLU ZHANG in New york

China’s lifting of COVID-19 restrictions is expected to boost global oil demand this year to its highest level in eight years, the International Energy Agency (IEA) said Wednesday.

The energy watchdog forecasts that global oil demand will grow by 3.5 million barrels a day in 2023, compared with nearly 500,000 barrels a day in 2022.

"China will drive nearly half of this global demand growth even if the shape and speed of its recent recovery surprises," the agency said in its monthly report.

In its report, the IEA said it was "faster than anticipated" reopening of China and a "improved economic outlook" as well as its shift towards its oil demand-reduction policies to its oil-demand-for-food, according to the Wall Street Journal.

The agency noted that China's demand for oil rose by 1.0 million barrels a day in 2023, compared with nearly 500,000 barrels in 2022.

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**BUSINESS**

**Expert: China sees steady industrial output**

By WSJ

China has the confidence, ability and determination to cope with multiple challenges and maintain stable industrial growth this year, the country's top economic watchdog said on Wednesday.

"The Chinese economy is facing some short-term pressure but is fundamentally sound," the National Development and Reform Commission said in a news conference.

Wang Xiaoyan, chief economist of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, said China's new policies to support businesses, such as tax cuts and financial support, will help to maintain its ability to cope with difficulties.

Last year, China's industrial output grew 3.8% year-on-year, the slowest pace since 2015, in line with analysts' expectations.

The growth rate is expected to pick up this year, with the government setting a new growth target of 5% or higher for the year.

**Growth to pickup speed from 2nd quarter**

HSBC. Recovery key macro theme for 2023, GDP may swell by 5%, 5.6% on year.

By ZHOU LANXI

China is imminently offering to help avert a possible global recession and drive economic recovery and will likely lift its growth ambitions from the second quarter of this year, according to economists.

"China will emerge from COVID-19 and rebound once its economic policies are reviewed," said second quarter," said Lin Jing, an economist at Nomura.

Economic rebound will be a key consideration for investors as China's economic growth is expected to increase from 4.9% in the first quarter to 7.2% in the second quarter, according to baseline forecasts.

"Consumption has been a significant driver of China's economic recovery in recent quarters, with increased spending and higher consumer confidence," Lin said.

**Officials sanguine on year's outlook, momentum**

By OU YANG SHUJIA

China has favorable conditions for achieving a high-quality, robust economic growth in 2023 despite headwinds, according to analysts and experts.

China is facing multiple pressures from declining demand, supply shocks, rising expectations as well as complications of persistent external shocks on the country's environment, analysts said.

However, China's economic policies have achieved an overall recovery and maintained strong economic growth momentum, showed results.

Shandong Province is the country's top economic region, and its industrial and agricultural sectors have maintained steady growth.

Shandong Province's GDP is expected to grow by 5% in 2023.

China will lift its growth ambitions to just over 5% in the second quarter of this year, according to experts.

"It is important for China to achieve a growth rate of 5-5.5% in the second quarter," said Lin Jing, an economist at Nomura.

In terms of consumption, China's retail sales and property sales' development is expected to hit a peak in the second quarter, according to Nomura.

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**China cuts gasoline, diesel fuel prices**

China cut fuel prices for the first time in seven months on December 14, hoping to cushion the impact of rising domestic costs and curb inflationary pressures.

The price cuts will lead to gasoline falling 1.2% and diesel falling 0.8%, according to regulators.

The state council reduced gasoline and diesel fuel prices by 79 yuan ($11.50) and 65 yuan ($9.50) per ton, respectively. The price cuts come as China's economic growth slowed in the third quarter, according to official data.

After December's price cuts, China's gasoline prices are now equal to those of its main trading partners, such as the U.S. and Japan.

China's economy has been growing at a slower pace than expected, raising fears of a hard landing and increasing pressures on policymakers.

China's central bank, the People's Bank of China, cut its benchmark lending rate to 4.05% and its deposit rate to 3.85% in December, in a bid to support the economy.

The cuts were designed to boost economic activity and help the government achieve its growth target of 5.5% for the year.

China's economy, which grew by 3.4% in the third quarter from a year earlier, is expected to grow by 5% in 2023, according to analysts.

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**BIOGRAPHY**

**BY LEI YUKUN**

With the rapid recovery of China's economy, China's pharmaceutical companies are capitalizing on emerging opportunities in the biopharmaceutical sector, with sales and profits soaring. This growth is expected to continue in the coming years, driven by rising demand for new and innovative drugs, as well as increased investment in R&D. As China's pharmaceutical industry continues to expand, it is poised to become a major global player in the field of biopharmaceutical development.

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**BIOGRAPHY**

**BY LEI YUKUN**

Drugmakers have been heavily promoted in Beijing's industrial parks, providing a hub for the development and production of innovative pharmaceutical products. The parks have been instrumental in fostering a strong ecosystem for biopharmaceutical innovation, attracting top talent and investment, and driving technological advancements.

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**BIOGRAPHY**

**BY LEI YUKUN and ZOU JIAJUN**

The China Railway Construction Corporation (CRC) has been actively involved in the construction of large-scale infrastructure projects in China and abroad, including the Beijing-Shanghai high-speed railway, the Wuhan-Guangzhou high-speed railway, and the Lome-Addis Ababa railway. The company has also been involved in the construction of a number of overseas projects, such as the Doha Metro in Qatar and the Doha Metro in Qatar.

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With the optimization of COVID-19 control measures, demand for medical supplies has progressively declined over the past two years. The Chinese government has been working to maintain a balance between the need for health and safety measures and the economic growth, with the goal of minimizing the impact of COVID-19 on the overall economy.

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The industrial parks in Beijing have been instrumental in fostering the growth of China's pharmaceutical industry, providing a conducive environment for research and development. The parks have been key players in the biopharmaceutical sector, attracting top talent and investment, and driving technological advancements.

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Shoppers buy national food security products as they make a purchase at a supermarket in Beijing.

"At a time when the situation in the world is complex and subject to frequent changes, I believe that an active government is needed to guide the development of the economy," said Xia Baolong, governor of the National Development and Reform Commission.

Consumption vouchers boost Spring Festival spending

Wang Yung, a research fellow at the Academy of Macroeconomic Research affiliated with the National Development and Reform Commission, said that 1.33 trillion yuan (US$204 billion) was spent on Spring Festival purchases in 2021, an increase of 24% compared with the previous year.

"Our country is one with the largest population in the world, and the key to maintaining social stability is to ensure adequate consumption," Wang said.

He added that consumption spending is the primary driving force of economic growth, accounting for 55.3% of GDP in 2021. But in 2022, the impact of the pandemic and other factors will cause the economic growth rate to slow down, so it is necessary to boost the market demand.

In the Spring Festival period, the government will release consumption vouchers and other measures to stimulate consumption. Wang said that the government will work with businesses to release a variety of promotional activities before the Spring Festival to these vouchers.

"After the Spring Festival, the government will continue to work with businesses to promote the recovery of the market," Wang said.

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A
though the world had mixed reactions to China’s economy, there were certainly anxious conversations about whether the world would pull out in the same peevish manner as it did in the 1930s. The 2008 global financial crisis had been a failure to sustainable development, and some feared a similar scenario could happen again. China, however, has been able to show the world that it is possible to deal with the world’s problems, even those that once seemed impossible.

The key to this success is China’s ability to change in response to the changing global environment. This is evident in the country’s economy, which has grown at an average rate of 6.9% per year since 1978, and its ability to adapt to the changing global environment. This is evident in the country’s economy, which has grown at an average rate of 6.9% per year since 1978, and its ability to adapt to the changing global environment.

The country’s economic growth is driven by a combination of factors, including a strong and stable political system, a large and growing workforce, and a growing middle class. The country’s policy makers have been able to maintain a balance between short-term and long-term goals, and they have been able to attract foreign investment to support their economic development.

The country’s political system is also robust, and it has been able to maintain a balance between short-term and long-term goals. This is evident in the country’s ability to attract foreign investment to support its economic development.

Overall, the Chinese economy is a model of how the world can work together to solve its global problems.

**Cai Meng**

**US should prove worth the welcome**

**Editors**

**Editorial**

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

In this speech in Davos on Thursday, Vice-President Liu He struck a note that matched perfectly with the theme of the World Economic Forum’s “Cooperation, iconic Fragonardian Fragments.”

In a speech to 280 global business leaders, China’s chief economic planners and negotiators alike, Liu He downplayed the risk of a trade war and called for greater openness in the world, saying “China will only open up further.”

Liu emphasized that the United States and China are two large economies, and the two sides should not be too sensitive to friction, as there will always be ups and downs in any two economies. The two countries should have a mutual understanding of each other’s concerns and work together to resolve them.

Moreover, Liu expressed his belief in the potential of the world economy, saying that the world economy is at a new stage of development and that China will continue to be an engine of global growth.

Liu’s speech was seen as a clear indication of China’s commitment to further opening up the economy and to promoting mutual cooperation. It is a welcome message to the world, especially to businesses and investors who are considering investing in China.

**Yang Jin**

**Opinion Line**

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

In which country are the children born?

In the United States, the world’s only superpower, they are in a nursery run by the government. In India, they are in kindergartens run by the US military. In China, they are in private kindergartens run by multinational corporations.

The world’s children are born differently, and their lives are shaped by their birthplace. In the United States, they are born into a culture of consumerism, where everything is bought and sold. In India, they are born into a culture of tradition, where everything is passed down from generation to generation. In China, they are born into a culture of innovation, where everything is constantly changing.

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China's experience shows that only when a mobilized sector of society of unite and act can be effectively done. The government act to should also provide more fiscal, financial and technical support to facilitate the implementation of policies.

West's smearing of BRI as ‘debt trap’ won't help developing countries

The international community has been criticizing the Belt and Road Initiative due to the so-called "debt trap," a slogan that has been spread by Western countries and media in recent years. However, the Belt and Road project has been developing smoothly and has achieved significant results. The Chinese government is determined to continue to improve the quality and efficiency of the Belt and Road project, and to better meet the needs of the participating countries.

The Belt and Road Initiative has been hailed as a new platform for international cooperation and a new model for global development. It has brought significant economic and social benefits to the participating countries, and has played a positive role in promoting global peace and development. The Chinese government is committed to making the Belt and Road Initiative a success, and will continue to work with all parties to achieve the goals of the Initiative.
Cutting the strings
African countries no longer willing to let West call the shots for them

In 2003, African countries withstood the tests from internal and external factors and successfully promoted self-reliance and development. This year, African countries will once again test their patience as the world calls on them to seek solutions to the problems they face and assist them in the process of development that are worth looking forward to.

The possibility of political and security stability is now no longer a dream, but the African Union and regional organizations are also beginning to focus on how to maintain peace.

First, the political and parliamentary elections underway were a democracy and a new economy important windows for observing political trends in Africa. This year, African countries will hold presidential and parliamentary elections, aiming to bring new policies and improve relations between African countries.

Second, large-scale infrastructure will continue to provide a stronger effort on the part of governments and regulations, helping to stabilize the political transition process in Malawi, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, and other countries where unrest is taking place — as well as the face of a post-COVID-19 world — in the eastern part of the DRC. Third, there will be several new variants of the coronavirus, xenophobia, and anti-African politics that may impact the economy and security, and as well as confronting the challenges of poverty and food insecurity within African countries.

The African Union will face new opportunities and challenges in the year ahead. First, the African Union will face new opportunities and challenges in the year ahead. Second, African Union will face new opportunities and challenges in the year ahead. Third, the African Union will face new opportunities and challenges in the year ahead. Fourth, the African Union will face new opportunities and challenges in the year ahead. Fifth, the African Union will face new opportunities and challenges in the year ahead. Sixth, the African Union will face new opportunities and challenges in the year ahead.

This year, African countries have adopted tighter monetary policies, and the inflation rate has been lower in Africa. One economist said that this is a turning point in the continent’s economic recovery.

In the face of potential challenges, Africa’s political system is still relatively weak and unstable, and the African Union’s economic integration is still in the initial stage, and its governance and cooperation mechanisms still lack effective coordination. It is necessary to maintain supportive policies and coordination to help African countries continue to seek solutions to the problems in the continent.

China and the European Union are big players in the development of Africa. Although fundamental differences in their development path and progress make large-scale collaboration difficult, both sides share common interests and have a strong desire to achieve them.

China, the world’s second-largest economy, is a new economic force in the world, and the African continent is a continent that needs economic development. Every continent needs economic development, and the African continent is no exception.

In 2003, African countries were awakening to the problems they face and the continent’s economic development. In 2023, African countries have developed new strategies and invested heavily in developing their economies.

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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 Jingtian waits to work each morning, his journey is accompanied by the high-pitched calls of Himalayan ibises, wildfowl whose calls he is unlikely to track and count.

Since the turn of winter, 26-year-old Wang and his colleagues have spent more than 10 days every month living in the mountains of China’s southwestern province of Yunnan. Their task is to monitor the world’s most pristine, with a view to helping it deal with the last decades of pressure from human activities.

Wang is a member of the Hani photon monitoring team in the Renan tourism area, an area of the national park, one of the five national parks modified by China. In September 2019, China launched 10 pilot national parks around the natural environment, biodiversity, in December 2020, the Ministry officially designated five of these pilot projects as national parks. Further improving the national park system.

In December 2020, a total of 10 pilot national parks was formally established jointly by several government bodies, including the National Forestry and Grassland Administration and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The pilots include a total of 46 counties for the protection of national parks.

These counties, which include the five that have already been developed into national parks, on one area of 1.1 million square kilometers, in 26 provincial-level regions. The sites were selected based on their ecological importance, unique natural landscapes and rich biodiversity, according to a local official.

Wider participation

In the 1980s, the population of China’s ibises dropped to as low as seven due to excessive hunting and lumbering. However, scientists’ efforts in recent decades, the ibis population in Yunnan is now estimated at 36. There are hundreds of people, according to the latest official figures.

Among the key measure implement by the authorities is to save the world’s largest national park, which is occupied by the Sanjiangyuan region.

From the 1970s to the 1980s, the Sanjiangyuan area was known as “water tower” as it contains the headwaters of the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang rivers. Most of the province is a human-made ecological conservation territory, which sources the runoff region of the Lancang River, is a fine example of national park protection.

Since the 1990s, the authorities in the area have invested hundreds of bills and the development of the area’s economy has increased the local community’s income by 500,000 yuan Yuan.

Beginning of this century, due to favorable rainfall, the wetlands in the Maduo area have been transformed into wetlands, and Maduo has been designated as an ecological conservation territory. The success of China’s national parks thus far has been due largely to the protected local communities in the protection of wildlife and habitats. The completion of the national park project in 2020 will help give a massive boost to the community involvement, according to analysts.

Integrating with growth

Li Chunlang, deputy director of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, described the release of the new spatial layout plus as another landmark achievement in the development of China’s national park network. Li says that it is of great significance in highlighting the high-quality development of national parks and building the world’s largest national park system.

The parks enhanced in the plan will undertake new tasks, spanning from forest conservation, wildlife research, recreation, to maintaining the local ecosystems.

The plan also states that local residents and the public will be directly involved in the protection, construction and management of national parks, through volunteering, voluntary service and ecological protection positions, to enjoy the ecological benefits brought by national parks.

The power of national parks to simultaneously benefit nature and the human population can be seen clearly in the case of Sanjiangyuan National Park, where local communities have protected both directly and indirectly from the conservation efforts.

“Globally, the world’s national parks were established in the mid-20th century. Since then, world leaders have recognized the importance of national parks to the protection of biodiversity and the environment, and have committed to protecting these areas. But in many cases, local residents were not involved in the management of the parks, leading to conflicts and debates over resource use. The new plan reflects the recognition of the key role of local communities in the protection of national parks.”

XINHUA

Ethnic village in South China finds prosperity in tourism

KANGNENG – On an early winter morning, a small group of villagers set off to harvest the new crop in the field, and a whip of winter snow blows through the treetops. Villagers in South China’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region have started a new day ahead of Spring Festival.

“We’ve been running this farm for decades, and are proud to say that most of our rice is organic,” said Li Lanhua, 45, a farmer in Kangneng village, Guangxi’s Beihai City.

In Kangneng village, located in the core area of the National Park, villagers are involved in conservation, agriculture and tourism, and are actively engaged in the protection of the natural environment. The village is a typical example of the balance between the community and nature, and the ecosystem is protected by the community.

The village, which has been named as one of the Best Tourist Villages in China by the China National Tourism Organization, is famous for its beautiful scenery and rich biodiversity. For a long time, it was the only village in the area and many people have moved out of the village, leaving only a few elderly people behind.

“Currently, the number of villagers is around 200, and most of them are elderly people,” said Li Lanhua.

In recent years, the village has become a popular tourist destination, attracting visitors from all over the country. The village has also been designated as a national-level ecological protection area, and the villagers are involved in the protection of the natural environment, which is the main source of their income.

“Once the village became a tourist attraction, the villagers started to earn money from tourism, and the local government also provided financial support,” said Li Lanhua.

In an effort to further develop tourism in the area, the village has been designated as a national-level ecological protection area, and the villagers are involved in the protection of the natural environment, which is the main source of their income.

“In the past, the villagers were mainly involved in agriculture, but now they are also involved in tourism, which has brought them a new source of income,” said Li Lanhua.

With an increase in tourism, the village has become a popular destination for visitors, and the villagers have been able to earn a living from tourism. The village has also been designated as a national-level ecological protection area, and the villagers are involved in the protection of the natural environment, which is the main source of their income.

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New frontier for cultural industry

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

The 2023 Forum on International Cultural Industries in China recently gathered policymakers, industry representatives, and researchers to deliver an overview of the development of the cultural industry in 2022 and outline future trends and vitality of the sector.

The forum, on Jan 24 in Beijing, focused on the Chinese path to modernization and new successes in developing a socialist culture.

Ten events in six categories were held, including the main forum, theme discussions, roundtable on creative management and talk shows. The forum was hosted by Peking University and organized by its School of Arts and Institute for Cultural Industries.

Tan Gangmin, vice-president of Peking University, said he hoped it would continue to track and analyze the development of Chinese cultural industry and provide new voices, experiences and thinking for socialist cultural construction.

Some Chinese and foreign participants from the field of culture delivered keynote speeches and discussed patterns in quality development of the cultural industry, urban construction, emerging industries and cultural confidence.

Li Yasha, head of China Foundation for Cultural Heritage Conservation, said the present prosperity of China's cultural market is unprecedented, and the main reason is people's demand for culture and support and promotion from the Party and government.

"The cultural industry, with its comprehensive nature, is an industry that everyone can participate in," he said. “There are tourism projects worth billions of yuan and even TV series lasting tens of millions of yuan in the industry.

Even individuals can run micro-enterprises, cultural activities or forums, he said. Li Yingxue, vice-president of Xiangmin University of the Arts, pointed out that the industrial sector will continue to contribute to the vigorous development of cultural industries, he said.

The main forum was broadcast live on platforms like Xinhua Live, SYSU Live, Douyin, and WeChat, and watched by over 3.5 million users by audiences across the country who interacted online.

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the forum, which aims to provide insight into the progress of China’s cultural industry through interactive discussion of the creative thinking and practical innovations.

A short film on the forum’s 20 years was released during the opening ceremony.

"Menace" was a major topic during the two-day event. The Xinhua Institute for Cultural Industries launched a report on the "modern expression of Chinese culture" via the technology during the forum.

Xiang delivered the report that systematically elaborated on the main technical aspects, expressive pathways and application scenarios of cultural DGA "empowered by new technology." The report, "Menace," was described as "a milestone in cultural and creative industry’s development.

Xiang highlighted the main aspects of the "Menace" industry, which is a new concept of digital economy in a specific (industrial) field and applicable scenario, is cross-industry integration.

He added that new features of the business model included the demand for skilled workers, an increase in the proportion of digital technology and the emergence of business opportunities and challenges in the stage industry.

Ma Ke, CEO of Alibaba Technologies Beijing, a company featured in "Menace" digital Integration Visions, said the emergence of the approach provided a wide space for the production, dissemination and application scenarios of digital culture.

He said "Menace" has been applied in various cultural fields, such as intangible cultural heritages, scenario areas, cultural relics, and cultural tourism.

"We are looking forward to using "Menace" to bring new visions, experiences and assumptions, and using technology to empower culture, and meanwhile, using culture to give value to technology," he said.

The forum participants discussed the development of the cultural industry, including the "Menace" series, the city construction and cultural conditions, among others. The forum ended on Jan 25.

Renowned orchestra deepens relationship

Philadelphia's Philharmonic Orchestra will enhance its ties with China through more exchanges, according to the development of US-China cultural exchanges, the orchestra's chief said.

"China is fundamentally important in terms of our international touring profile," Ma Xiaowei, president and CEO of the Philadelphia Orchestra, said in a recent interview.

The orchestra, which is based in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has made "an incredible number of visits" to China, and has strengthened its connection with the people and cultures of the nation over the past decades, Ma said.

Despite the COVID challenges over the past three years, the orchestra made a key decision: "not only does it develop through a variety of digital collaborations, according to Tarnopolsky.

"Now we go back and we do in person, and that's very important for us and for our partners in China as well," he said, adding that "as soon as the situation with COVID settles down, we'll be able to start planning future tours'"

Founded in 1903, the orchestra is recognized for a long and distinguished history of touring the world. The orchestra's touring ties with China mark a significant chapter in its century-old history.

In 1973, the orchestra pioneered cultural exports to China, at the invitation of then US President Richard Nixon. It is the first American orchestra to make a tour to China since the end of the Cold War.

Over the past years, the orchestra has performed in China 12 times, more than any other US orchestra.

"Cultural and economic exchanges is fundamentally important as a path to understand each other, said Tarnopolsky.

Last year, the Philadelphia Orchestra teamed up with SISU Global International Youth Arts Festival, presenting concerts that featured ancient Chinese poetry in both Philadelphia and New York to celebrate the upcoming Chinese Lunar New Year.

Edward Tarnopolsky, president and CEO of Jamboree Arts, said the show was also held to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the orchestra's first visit to China.

"This year marks 100 years since the Both the Philadelphia Orchestra and the Chinese government signed a cultural exchange agreement in 1923, and this year we celebrate the milestone. We believe that the cultural-historical bond with China, Tarnopolsky said, will continue to grow and flourish.

The streak will continue to hot until the US-China relations continue to grow and flourish."

XINHUA

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XINHUA
**Villagers in Hebei make moves to enjoy better lifestyle**

Hebei, situated in China’s north, has a long history and is known for its rich cultural heritage. The province is a significant contributor to China’s economy, with a mix of traditional and modern industries. Villagers in Hebei, like many other rural communities in China, are making efforts to improve their living conditions and embrace modern lifestyles. This has led to a growing interest in improving infrastructure, education, and healthcare in rural areas. Residents are finding ways to enhance their quality of life, whether through small-scale improvements at home or larger community projects. These efforts reflect a broader national trend aimed at reducing the gap between rural and urban areas, a priority of the Chinese government to ensure equitable development. With government support and increasing gross domestic product (GDP), there is a steady improvement in living standards, providing hope for a brighter future for rural populations in Hebei and other provinces alike.