Xi’s visit to give fresh impetus to ties
Has warm meeting in Moscow with Putin; leaders stress need for multipolarity

By ZHANG YUNBI in Moscow and XI WEI in Beijing

To consolidate and develop the relationship between China and Russia “is a strategic choice” that China has made on the basis of its fundamental interests and the prevailing trends of the world, and President Xi Jinping.

China is firm in keeping to the general direction of strengthening strategic coordination with Russia, Xi said on Monday after what he called his first official trip to Moscow since he was elected Chinese President 10 years ago.

“More than five years have passed today,” he said, noting that over the past five years, he and Putin have stayed in touch more.

Xi expressed his appreciation to Putin for immediately sending him congratulations and messages, respectively, on his re-election as general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee at the 20th CPC National Congress and on Xi’s re-election as Chinese president.

He noted that Russia will build a powerful modern nation and President Putin’s strong leadership, Russia’s huge potential for future development and revitalization, Xi said, noted that the Russian people will continue to give full play to their creativity and innovation.

Xi stressed that there is a profound historical and ideological commonality and a strategic partner of coordination, and both countries’ own policies need to fit together high priority in their overall national development strategy.

China and Russia are each other’s biggest neighbor and largest partner in economic and political cooperation, and both are major world powers and major developing countries.

Initiative champions prosperity among all civilizations

The Global Civilization Initiative, proposed on Wednesday by President Xi Jinping during his visit to Moscow, is expected to map a new path for creating a shared future for human development.

The initiative is expected to promote harmony among civilizations, build a new type of international relations, and create a better world for all of humanity.

The initiative is also expected to contribute to the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind and the building of a community of human beings.

The initiative is expected to promote the development of a new type of international relations, and create a better world for all of humanity.

The initiative is also expected to contribute to the construction of a shared future for human development, and the building of a community with a shared future for mankind.
Zhejiang: Important concepts put forward

From October 2002 to March 2007, Xi Jinping served as deputy secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Zhejiang Provincial Committee, acting governor of Zhejiang province, and secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee. During this work, more than 6,000 days, Xi Jinping visited almost every county of Zhejiang province, and put forward a series of important statements and concepts that became an important source of his strategy for governing the country after he became secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

Green development

Let's take a look at the concept of "mountains and huts are invaluable assets". On August 20, 2003, Xi Jinping reviewed the "Zhejiang Daily" and commented on the concept of "mountains and huts are invaluable assets" to the provincial leaders and cadres. The concept, originated from Xi Jinping's thinking, is the philosophical foundation of ecological civilization, and has become an important concept of Zhejiang's development.

Privatization of huts and lands, and proper use of mountains and huts are invaluable assets. The concept has been widely recognized and practiced in China. The concept is also put forward in the Zhejiang provincial "15th Five-Year Plan" and the Zhejiang provincial "14th Five-Year Plan".

Practical experience of Zhejiang

Xi Jinping's "mountains and huts are invaluable assets" concept has been widely practiced in Zhejiang. The concept of "mountains and huts are invaluable assets" is also put forward in the Zhejiang provincial "15th Five-Year Plan" and the Zhejiang provincial "14th Five-Year Plan".

Construction work proceeded at a high-speed rail line linking Shanghai, Huzhou, Hangzhou provinces, and Huzhou Zhejiang province. In the construction work, the provincial government has put forward the concept of "mountains and huts are invaluable assets" to guide the construction work.

Upstream of the Yangtze River Delta, Zhejiang province has a vibrant economy, and the concept of "mountains and huts are invaluable assets" is also put forward in the Zhejiang provincial "15th Five-Year Plan" and the Zhejiang provincial "14th Five-Year Plan".

Shanghai prospering from Xi’s economic perspective from thought local government perspective

By NINGCAI

From March to October 2002, Xi Jinping served as secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Shanghai Municipal Committee. At that time, Shanghai was on a critical stage of reform and development. During his tenure of seven months and four days as Shanghai’s Party chief, Xi Jinping visited all the city’s districts and counties to conduct a series of investigations and studies, and proposed a series of plans and measures — resulting in spectacular results from opening up and regional integration and development.

Painstaking journey

After a journey of 15 years, Xi Jinping, a Zhejiang native and former Shanghai resident, has become the country’s top leader. From Shanghai to Beijing, Xi Jinping has accomplished a series of significant tasks and built a powerful new Shanghai.

A story of changes

Shanghai has been transformed from a country’s second-tier city to a modern metropolis with a population of more than 14 million. Shanghai has become a global financial hub, a major hub for international trade and logistics, and a world-class city with a vibrant economy.

Xi Jinping’s leadership has played a crucial role in the city’s development. Under his guidance, Shanghai has achieved remarkable progress in various fields, including economy, finance, culture, and society.

Shanghai is the birthplace of the Communist Party of China, and has a rich history of revolutionary activities. Xi Jinping has emphasized the importance of preserving the city’s heritage and cultural identity.

Shanghai is also a major center for international trade and finance. The city hosts several of the world’s leading financial institutions, including the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shanghai International Finance Center.

Received by NSF/FARA Registration Unit 03/27/2023 12:43:51 PM

GLOBAL EDITION | CHINA DAILY
Experts: Macro policy a shield for economy

Cut in required reserves may release about 500 billion yuan into market

BY ZHOU LANXU
zhoulanxu@chinadaily.com.cn

Continuous policy measures to support China's economic activity from external uncertainties can be expected after the country's central bank strengthened policy support with a cut in required reserves and other targeted measures, experts said on Thursday.

The decision to cut the reserve requirements ratio (RRR) of some banks marks a change in the amount of cash that banks need to hold as reserves, which delivered a clear signal that Chinese policymakers are keen to mitigate risks to economic growth amid rising global financial volatility and worsening international relations, they said.

“Increasing the space of the People's Bank of China, the country's central bank, would reduce the reserve requirement ratio for financial institutions by 0.25 percentage point or 2.77 trillion yuan in the banking system roughly equal. The move is expected to release about 900 billion yuan (57.20 trillion yuan in foreign exchange reserves) into the market in a targeted borrowing and lending, and strengthen the ability to support any shortage of global financial market, as the US Federal Reserve and other central banks have raised interest rates at the fastest pace in nearly a decade to curb inflation, a growing number of banks are subject to a liquidity strain,”

The following Tuesday, the Bank of China, and the country's central bank, will cut the reserve requirements for some banks from the current 10 percent to 8 percent, according to the PBOC. The move is expected to cut about 1 trillion yuan in open market operations. The ratio will be cut further to 6 percent for some banks, said the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. The ratio will be cut further to 6 percent for some banks, said the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

“More importantly, the discount rate cuts on key policy rates are guiding a positive view to absorb the international economic momentum and foreign exchange market prices, which have not usually expanded recently,” said Guo Qingtao, a financial policy analyst at GResearch.

China's national economy is facing both internal and external challenges, and the economic policies are proposed to stabilize the domestic economy and improve the external environment, and stabilize the middle and long-term social stability.

The cut in the reserve requirement ratio will help to facilitate liquidity in the financial market and stabilize the central bank’s support for the domestic economy and financial market.

The central bank has stressed that the cut is part of “an optimal combination of macro policies” to realize the real economy. Experts said it is possible that the discount rate cuts may slightly delay this year and help to boost domestic demand. The central bank’s new policy rate cut on Friday short-term policy rate declines will delay the payment of the latest interest rate in the core rate reserve requirement ratio, which will help to ease the financing for small and medium-sized enterprises.

“More importantly, it is crucial to lower short-term policy rates allowing a positive view to support the economy, as the current economic environment is considered both economic and financial, and the discount rate is still slightly above the long-term policy rate,” said Guo.

The cut in the reserve requirements ratio is also a signal of the Chinese government’s commitment to play a leading role in global financial market, which would be positive for the global economic momentum and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

The cut in the reserve requirements ratio is also a signal of the Chinese government’s commitment to play a leading role in global financial market, which would be positive for the global economic momentum and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

China has already averted a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

The Chinese government has proposed to promote a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

Small Chinese companies have partially reduced the efforts to improve water resource management and cut the rest of economic momentum. The Chinese government has proposed to promote a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

The Chinese government has proposed to promote a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

Small Chinese companies have partially reduced the efforts to improve water resource management and cut the rest of economic momentum. The Chinese government has proposed to promote a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

Small Chinese companies have partially reduced the efforts to improve water resource management and cut the rest of economic momentum. The Chinese government has proposed to promote a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

Small Chinese companies have partially reduced the efforts to improve water resource management and cut the rest of economic momentum. The Chinese government has proposed to promote a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

Small Chinese companies have partially reduced the efforts to improve water resource management and cut the rest of economic momentum. The Chinese government has proposed to promote a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

Small Chinese companies have partially reduced the efforts to improve water resource management and cut the rest of economic momentum. The Chinese government has proposed to promote a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.

Small Chinese companies have partially reduced the efforts to improve water resource management and cut the rest of economic momentum. The Chinese government has proposed to promote a new round of the US-China multilateral cooperation platforms with the experiences and knowledge on how to stabilize the Chinese market and stabilize the domestic economy and financial market.
How would you comment on the achievements China has made in water management over the past 10 years?

China has made remarkable achievements in water resource management over the past 10 years. First, the national capability to conserve water resources has been continuously strengthened. Despite an average annual increase of about 8 percent, China’s annual water consumption has been reduced below 800 billion cubic meters.

Second, the utilization of water resources has continued to increase. The annual water supply has grown to nearly 800 billion cubic meters.

Third, the capacity for the environmental protection and governance of rivers and lakes has improved. We have implemented the River Chief (River Guardian) System, a network of leading officials responsible for ensuring the conditions of specific bodies of water, launched the “Mother River” restoration program, and controlled the excessive exploitation of groundwater. More rivers and water bodies have been rejuvenated. More rain that was previously kept in extended periods of arid period is now flowing again. Finally, China has achieved in providing household water supplies to rural areas, 87 percent of which have access to tap water, up 1 percentage point from 1995.

We have also built a large-scale, integrated environmental protection and green development system to their new development concepts and goals. We balance the relationship between development and protection, and endeavor to promote humanistic treatment of people and water resources.

We follow the rule of law in water governance and related reforms, and make a clear distinction between water-related laws and regulations, such as the Yangtze River Protection Law.

How would you evaluate the historical significance of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project? What are its benefits and limitations?

The South-to-North Water Diversion Project is a historically significant undertaking that has made significant contributions to China’s water security strategy. It is the largest and most ambitious water transfer project in the world, and it has been completed since 2002, when the project officially began in December 2002 after years of planning and preparation.

Since December 2002, the first phase of the project in the Yellow River and Middle Rivers has been operational. To date, it has transported billions of cubic meters of water, directly benefiting more than 130 million people in China.

The project has led to the accumulation of valuable experience in large-scale water resource management projects.

First, it is the implementation of the national plan, with local interests subordinated to the national plan. Second, the importance of coordinating research and management activities is highlighted, and the project is coordinated with other development projects in the area. Third, the coordination of local government's interests with the national interest is reflected in the project. In addition, the importance of implementing effective demand management policies is emphasized.

Fourth, the importance of resource allocation is highlighted, and the project aims to ensure the optimal allocation of resources. Fifth, the importance of preserving and protecting the environment is emphasized, and the project aims to minimize environmental impacts.

Sixth, the importance of the role of science and technology is emphasized, and the project aims to use scientific and technological methods to solve water resource management problems.

Seventh, the importance of the role of international cooperation is emphasized, and the project aims to promote international cooperation in water resource management.

In your opinion, what are some of the experiences of the international community that can be learned from China’s water resource management?

In my opinion, China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management. China faces one of the most challenging water resource management problems in the world. It has a large population and limited water resources, and it faces a high risk of water scarcity due to these resources. China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management.

China has accumulated some experience in water resource management at home while conducting international cooperation.

Since the 1990s, the large-scale, large-scale exploitation of groundwater resources has led to the serious overexploitation of groundwater in North China, as well as environmental and technological problems, including a decline in groundwater levels and the shrinking of rivers and lakes.

In 2010, with State Council approval, the Ministry of Water Resources and relevant departments issued the Action Plan for Comprehensive治理 of the South-to-North Water Diversion System in China. There has been an overall rise in groundwater levels in North China, with significant groundwater recovery and deep-seated water recovery in the treatment area by an average of 1.5 meters and 42 meters, respectively, compared to 2010.

Since then, the network of “River Chief” has been established, with 12 river chiefs at the provincial, city, county, village, and individual levels. Under this management framework, local governments have taken actions to address problems in each river basin.

At the same time, we have strengthened the water resource management network and plans and implemented water-saving and water-recycling technologies.

In your opinion, what are some of the experiences of the international community that can be learned from China’s water resource management?

In my opinion, China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management. China faces one of the most challenging water resource management problems in the world. It has a large population and limited water resources, and it faces a high risk of water scarcity due to these resources. China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management.

China has accumulated some experience in water resource management at home while conducting international cooperation.

Since the 1990s, the large-scale, large-scale exploitation of groundwater resources has led to the serious overexploitation of groundwater in North China, as well as environmental and technological problems, including a decline in groundwater levels and the shrinking of rivers and lakes.

In 2010, with State Council approval, the Ministry of Water Resources and relevant departments issued the Action Plan for Comprehensive治理 of the South-to-North Water Diversion System in China. There has been an overall rise in groundwater levels in North China, with significant groundwater recovery and deep-seated water recovery in the treatment area by an average of 1.5 meters and 42 meters, respectively, compared to 2010.

Since then, the network of “River Chief” has been established, with 12 river chiefs at the provincial, city, county, village, and individual levels. Under this management framework, local governments have taken actions to address problems in each river basin.

At the same time, we have strengthened the water resource management network and plans and implemented water-saving and water-recycling technologies.

In your opinion, what are some of the experiences of the international community that can be learned from China’s water resource management?

In my opinion, China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management. China faces one of the most challenging water resource management problems in the world. It has a large population and limited water resources, and it faces a high risk of water scarcity due to these resources. China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management.

China has accumulated some experience in water resource management at home while conducting international cooperation.

Since the 1990s, the large-scale, large-scale exploitation of groundwater resources has led to the serious overexploitation of groundwater in North China, as well as environmental and technological problems, including a decline in groundwater levels and the shrinking of rivers and lakes.

In 2010, with State Council approval, the Ministry of Water Resources and relevant departments issued the Action Plan for Comprehensive治理 of the South-to-North Water Diversion System in China. There has been an overall rise in groundwater levels in North China, with significant groundwater recovery and deep-seated water recovery in the treatment area by an average of 1.5 meters and 42 meters, respectively, compared to 2010.

Since then, the network of “River Chief” has been established, with 12 river chiefs at the provincial, city, county, village, and individual levels. Under this management framework, local governments have taken actions to address problems in each river basin.

At the same time, we have strengthened the water resource management network and plans and implemented water-saving and water-recycling technologies.

In your opinion, what are some of the experiences of the international community that can be learned from China’s water resource management?

In my opinion, China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management. China faces one of the most challenging water resource management problems in the world. It has a large population and limited water resources, and it faces a high risk of water scarcity due to these resources. China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management.

China has accumulated some experience in water resource management at home while conducting international cooperation.

Since the 1990s, the large-scale, large-scale exploitation of groundwater resources has led to the serious overexploitation of groundwater in North China, as well as environmental and technological problems, including a decline in groundwater levels and the shrinking of rivers and lakes.

In 2010, with State Council approval, the Ministry of Water Resources and relevant departments issued the Action Plan for Comprehensive治理 of the South-to-North Water Diversion System in China. There has been an overall rise in groundwater levels in North China, with significant groundwater recovery and deep-seated water recovery in the treatment area by an average of 1.5 meters and 42 meters, respectively, compared to 2010.

Since then, the network of “River Chief” has been established, with 12 river chiefs at the provincial, city, county, village, and individual levels. Under this management framework, local governments have taken actions to address problems in each river basin.

At the same time, we have strengthened the water resource management network and plans and implemented water-saving and water-recycling technologies.

In your opinion, what are some of the experiences of the international community that can be learned from China’s water resource management?

In my opinion, China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management. China faces one of the most challenging water resource management problems in the world. It has a large population and limited water resources, and it faces a high risk of water scarcity due to these resources. China’s experiences in water resource management can be learned from China’s water resource management.

China has accumulated some experience in water resource management at home while conducting international cooperation.

Since the 1990s, the large-scale, large-scale exploitation of groundwater resources has led to the serious overexploitation of groundwater in North China, as well as environmental and technological problems, including a decline in groundwater levels and the shrinking of rivers and lakes.

In 2010, with State Council approval, the Ministry of Water Resources and relevant departments issued the Action Plan for Comprehensive治理 of the South-to-North Water Diversion System in China. There has been an overall rise in groundwater levels in North China, with significant groundwater recovery and deep-seated water recovery in the treatment area by an average of 1.5 meters and 42 meters, respectively, compared to 2010.

Since then, the network of “River Chief” has been established, with 12 river chiefs at the provincial, city, county, village, and individual levels. Under this management framework, local governments have taken actions to address problems in each river basin.

At the same time, we have strengthened the water resource management network and plans and implemented water-saving and water-recycling technologies.
The State of Democracy in the United States: 2022

The rise of extreme rhetoric in the United States has been accompanied by a decrease in political polarization. In recent years, there has been a trend towards greater political homogenization, with fewer people identifying as strongly liberal or conservative. This has led to greater cooperation between political parties, which has in turn led to a decrease in gridlock and an increase in the ability of Congress to pass legislation. Additionally, there has been a rise in public interest in political participation, with more people voting and engaging in political activism. However, these changes have also been accompanied by an increase in disinformation and polarization, which has led to a decrease in trust in government and institutions.

Towns and rural districts in the United States are now facing a range of issues, including economic inequality, political polarization, and the spread of disinformation. These issues are compounded by the ongoing effects of the pandemic, which have led to an increase in economic uncertainty and political anxiety. Despite these challenges, there is hope that the United States can weather this period of uncertainty and emerge stronger than ever before.
the political landscape, to understand the outcomes and to then take appropriate measures.

5. The Judicial system and public opinion

As an institution unchallenged by the country’s opposition, the US Supreme Court has been described as the “voice of the people,” and it is often seen as expressing the will of the American people,

Hump, to scale

2. The United States’ “imposition of democracy” has caused changes

In quite a different way, the current situation is an opportunity to achieve a new transformation of ideological consensus, to make ideological changes, and ultimately to achieve a new ideological consensus.

5. Foreign policy held hostage by political concerns

“Politics at stage the end” is a popular saying in American political circles, which means that political decisions are often made with an eye on short-term political gains, rather than what is best for the country, and that a unitary front should be formed when dealing with foreign affairs. However, with the intensification of political polarization, the US political system is dominated by major foreign policy issues, and the US government has become ever more and more “veto” policies created by political interests. This not only makes it difficult to develop foreign policy, but it also makes it difficult to achieve a united front with foreign countries.

3. The United States’ “imposition of democracy” has caused changes

In quite a different way, the current situation is an opportunity to achieve a new transformation of ideological consensus, to make ideological changes, and ultimately to achieve a new ideological consensus.

5. Foreign policy held hostage by political concerns

“Politics at stage the end” is a popular saying in American political circles, which means that political decisions are often made with an eye on short-term political gains, rather than what is best for the country, and that a unitary front should be formed when dealing with foreign affairs. However, with the intensification of political polarization, the US political system is dominated by major foreign policy issues, and the US government has become ever more and more “veto” policies created by political interests. This not only makes it difficult to develop foreign policy, but it also makes it difficult to achieve a united front with foreign countries.

3. The United States’ “imposition of democracy” has caused changes

In quite a different way, the current situation is an opportunity to achieve a new transformation of ideological consensus, to make ideological changes, and ultimately to achieve a new ideological consensus.

5. Foreign policy held hostage by political concerns

“Politics at stage the end” is a popular saying in American political circles, which means that political decisions are often made with an eye on short-term political gains, rather than what is best for the country, and that a unitary front should be formed when dealing with foreign affairs. However, with the intensification of political polarization, the US political system is dominated by major foreign policy issues, and the US government has become ever more and more “veto” policies created by political interests. This not only makes it difficult to develop foreign policy, but it also makes it difficult to achieve a united front with foreign countries.

3. The United States’ “imposition of democracy” has caused changes

In quite a different way, the current situation is an opportunity to achieve a new transformation of ideological consensus, to make ideological changes, and ultimately to achieve a new ideological consensus.

5. Foreign policy held hostage by political concerns

“Politics at stage the end” is a popular saying in American political circles, which means that political decisions are often made with an eye on short-term political gains, rather than what is best for the country, and that a unitary front should be formed when dealing with foreign affairs. However, with the intensification of political polarization, the US political system is dominated by major foreign policy issues, and the US government has become ever more and more “veto” policies created by political interests. This not only makes it difficult to develop foreign policy, but it also makes it difficult to achieve a united front with foreign countries.

3. The United States’ “imposition of democracy” has caused changes

In quite a different way, the current situation is an opportunity to achieve a new transformation of ideological consensus, to make ideological changes, and ultimately to achieve a new ideological consensus.

5. Foreign policy held hostage by political concerns

“Politics at stage the end” is a popular saying in American political circles, which means that political decisions are often made with an eye on short-term political gains, rather than what is best for the country, and that a unitary front should be formed when dealing with foreign affairs. However, with the intensification of political polarization, the US political system is dominated by major foreign policy issues, and the US government has become ever more and more “veto” policies created by political interests. This not only makes it difficult to develop foreign policy, but it also makes it difficult to achieve a united front with foreign countries.
China issues travel advisory after workers die in C. Africa

BY WANG QINGYUN

China's Foreign Ministry has urged its citizens and enterprises to exercise extreme caution in Central African Republic, after nine Chinese workers were killed and two were severely injured in an attack by armed bandits.

A ministry spokesperson noted that a security advisory statement issued on Monday. Reports said a armed bandits launched an attack on a road near a local mine.

According to the spokesperson, President Xi Jinping has strongly spoken out and instructed that every effort be made to find the attackers and handle the incident in time to protect the security and safety of the Chinese nationals in the region.

The Foreign Ministry immediately issued a security advisory statement, warning Chinese citizens to avoid the area, and cooperate with the local government's take any emergency actions.

A working group from the Chinese embassy in the African nation has rushed to the scene of the attack to coordinate the response.

The security risks in the entire Central African Republic have become increasingly severe, and the security situation of the capital Bangui is even more "extremely bad," said the spokesperson, adding that the ministry has issued several statements in the past few months urging Chinese nationals and companies to leave high-risk areas in Africa immediately.

Chinese nationals abroad need to take the "extremely bad" situation and social unrest into充分 consideration, and those who are already there "must leave one by one," the spokesperson said.

China's embassy had said on Sunday that there have been frequent "terrorism" security incidents against workers of Chinese mining firms in this area, and Chinese citizens who are still in the area were urged to evacuate immediately.

In view of the security risks, the embassy urged Chinese citizens and citizens not to work outside Bangui, and to be prepared for any emergency.

A senior offending made mining Chinese nationals in an attack on a mine run by the Gold Coast Company, which is 20 kilometers from the town of Bangui.

More efforts urged on climate, clean energy

Experts hail Beijing's evolving role, call for US to co-lead cooperation

BY YEHAN XI

Washington Post

Experts have said that China has been approaching the center of international clean energy cooperation over the past few decades, and its role is evolving. And given that the United States and China should and could cooperate and lead global cooperation in dealing with climate change despite their different political and economic systems.

The highlights of Xi Jinping's new book, "Cooperating with the China: Learning from International Partnerships in Green Energy Security," were discussed at the US-China Cooperation and Leadership in Climate Change Launch event in the State Department.

According to Lewis's introduction, her book looked back on how China has cooperated with Beijing in the climate change and climate change over the last three decades. It includes China's plans to limit its greenhouse gas emissions, its first and clean energy sector with 40 countries and the European Union.

The book also describes three models that look at different energy research centers, providing much more about China's cooperation agreements worldwide.

The book's main theme is, "China and the US have both the capacity and the will to lead international action in climate change and clean energy, and it is a "trip out of the century" for both countries while there is a high-level climate negotiation under way in the US.

We have seen this shift when it comes to international cooperation and the technology is no longer a barrier to cooperation from China with its rapidly growing economy and market in this sector and in many ways, and they have been able to create these technologies," said Lewis.

The three-case studies in the book included the US-China Clean Energy Research Center, or CERC, which was established by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, China, and CRCC, which is a collaboration between the Danish government and the Chinese government.

Four major cases are included in the book: the Center for Climate and Environment, the Chinese Academy of Sciences; the Renewable Energy Systems for the US Department of Energy; the US National Renewable Energy Laboratory; and the US Department of Energy.

The book also includes the issues and challenges faced by the US-China Energy Research Center.

To break the stalemate, the three sides should sit at the negotiation table and address each other's concerns.

Li Xianzhi, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, suggested the following steps to achieve a breakthrough in the three-way negotiation:

1. To break the stalemate, the three sides should sit at the negotiation table and address each other's concerns.

2. The US, especially, should stop undermining regional stability and peace just for its own interests.

3. Li Xianzhi, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, suggested the following steps to achieve a breakthrough in the three-way negotiation:

4. The US, especially, should stop undermining regional stability and peace just for its own interests.

US military flight crews had higher rates of cancer

BY MAY ZHENG, HONGLING YANG, AND MING ZHU

A press release on Monday said that US military flight crews had higher rates of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.

The study also found that flight crews had a higher rate of cancer than the general population.
**By ZHENG XIN**

Feedstock role of coal still key amid CO2 goals

Replacement of coal fueled power plants built during the last century have become one of the major tasks in many countries. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), in 2014, China reported that its coal consumption had fallen for the first time in decades, and was planning to reduce its coal consumption by 2030.

**By ZHANG YAN**

***China's foreign trade is set to grow slightly***

China's foreign trade is set to grow slightly year on year in the first half of this year, according to the country's official statistics.

**By LIU ZHENZHOU**

**Fiscal spending remains critical**

China’s fiscal deficits have dropped to 1.2 trillion yuan by the end of 2010, from 1.8 trillion yuan in 2009, according to the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The MOF also said that the country’s fiscal revenue was up 15.5% year-on-year to 6.33 trillion yuan by the end of the third quarter.

**By ZHOU XIN**

**Postal sector grows just like the country**

China’s postal service has experienced steady growth over the past few years, with the country’s total postal volume increasing from 288 billion pieces in 2000 to 478 billion pieces in 2010, according to the China Postal Service (CPS).
Biotech firms eager to join chatbot trend

By FAN FEIJIE

Baidu gives public peek at Ernie Bot, similar projects compete with ChatGPT

Chinese artificial intelligence firms join global rush into improving algorithms, computing power and training data, as GPT-4, the latest large language model developed by US-based research company OpenAI, will create a new ChatGPT-like trend. Chinese tech companies are leveraging the opportunity to strengthen innovation and become a global trendsetter.

They added the application scenarios of AI-generated content, such as video, voice, code, image and other types of content, will be born with the research and research of large language models.

Baidu Inc. China’s largest search engine company, gave the public a peek at its AI-langauge and speech-based Chatbot called Ernie Bot on Tuesday.

As a large language model and generative AI product, Ernie Bot has diversified its applications in fields like literary creation, business writing, mathematics, Chinese language understanding and multimodal generation, said Liu Min, vice president of Baidu. The US company also built a large team to implement the latest AI technology and has set a head start in the competition.

In a simulation of the US exam required of US school graduates before professional practice, the new model scored in the top 5 per cent of test takers, added the company’s director of technical research, who said they had gained an upper hand in dealing with Chinese text information and had accumulated large amounts of datasets in Chinese compared with ChatGPT.

Market consultancy Gartner predicted that by 2024, 70 per cent of all AI applications will be powered by AL models. Gartner will account for 36 per cent of all AL models compared with less than 1 per cent in 2023 and could be the only leading technology for AI and computer programming, said Xia Ruo, senior manager of regulations

Pillar of progress

Innovation will be the pillar of progress in the future, as the scale of AI technologies, both in the technological and the operational sense, sees a large number of businesses investing in AI and related technologies, said Ye Xiaorong, director of the Department of Information Technology and Business.

Ye added that China’s tech companies should focus on training more professional and skilled personnel, which will help strengthen China’s talent pool. More universities have set up departments to teach AI technologies, Ye said.

Jiang Ming, director of the Information Technology Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said that China would take the lead in developing chatbots.

Ye said China’s tech companies that will lead the trend include Alibaba Cloud, Baidu, PaddlePaddle, Qianli, and ONNX, and China will soon have leading parks in the AI sector.

Workforce advancement in the construction site in Xi’an, Shaanxi province, China.（Li Xiaolei for China Daily）
**Qingdao bats eyes at increased prosperity**

Pingdu, already a giant in production of false eyelashes, aims to upgrade its industry

By SUXU CHEN/HE RAN, Qingdao bureau

It may come as a surprise to 70 percent of the world's false eyelashes are produced in Pingdu, Shandong province. Pingdu is a county-level city of more than 1.3 million residents, home to Qingdao Economic and Technological Development Zone. It has more than 2,000 enterprises involved in the production of false eyelashes. They produce 200 million pairs of eyelashes annually, worth 7 billion yuan (US$1 billion), local officials said.

The township of Zhanqiao is one of the major manufacturing centers in the area, with over 1,000 households involved in the business. From a rice farm workshop for the production of false eyelashes and employs around 30 women in the village of Dongzhuang. The work requires a sense of craftsmanship and a divided into several steps, including shaping, cutting, rolling, binding and packaging — she said.

"The more you work, the more skillful you become," said Mao, previously a farmer who started with some of the steps of the production process as an odd job more than 30 years ago.

Once she became a skilled worker and found that she could make a full dish, a few years ago, she started her own business, which provides jobs for more than 60 women in the village. More than 50,000 residents work in the industry — one out of every 20 people — earning an approximate average income of 100,000 yuan a year.

The false eyelash industry in Pingdu can be traced to the 1990s. Some villagers mastered the needed skills, and with favorable policies that came with reform and opening-up in the late 1990s, many more people were able to start their own businesses.

In Zhanqiao was among the first of the villagers to start a false eyelash business. She began as a hair stylist at home and then started producing false eyelashes for neighbors and relatives.

In the beginning, women would produce eyelashes at home and then sell them to the village's cooperatives, which were administered by village officials.

As the business grew in Zhanqiao, began highly specialized workshops were formed in the 2000s, including new management methods, packaging and logistics.

The false eyelash industry in Pingdu in recent years has been strengthening the technological and machinery that enables the industry to produce a variety of false eyelashes.

The company uses a computer program which produces the raw materials, worked with the China Academy of Sciences Industrial Development Institute to develop a machine to produce false eyelashes. The company has started using it in February 2012.

Zhang said he was happy to have a made-in-China machine for the work. He said it saved him half the cost of an imported model and yields higher-quality products.

Since the 2010s, demand for false eyelashes from overseas markets has been booming.

Qingdao Tonghu Co Ltd produces over 1,000 styles of false eyelashes a year, which is over 10 million pairs of eyelashes, or 20,000 pairs of eyelashes every day. Most of the products are exported to specifications of renowned luxury brands such as Dior, YSL, Lancome, Shiseido, and Estee Lauder, among others.

Different styles cater to different market demands. Those made from synthetic fiber have a fluffy and prominent appearance, which are popular in the African market, Dai said. European and US customers prefer smooth false eyelashes that can be used with any makeup.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the global cosmetics market, resulting in a decline in overall sales, industry officials said. However, the growth of false eyelashes sales has been boosted with people spending more time at home and ordering online. The eyes are also one of the few parts of the face that can still be celebrated like when wearing a mask, which has also accelerated sales.

The industry's online sales have grown at an annual rate of 40 percent recently, while internet searches have grown by 200 percent.

Even though the false eyelash industry in Pingdu is thriving, local government officials say they think that needs to be balanced.

For women business owners in Sezuan, many are interested in the industry, and many enterprises in Shenzhen, Guangzhou, and Zhejiang provinces, dominate the secondary wholesale and export business with higher prices. These factors have led to a few problems for Pingdu's false eyelash industry and limited market access.

In June, the local government released new policies and measures through December 2023 to provide new impetus to help industry players grow. These measures range from taxation to e-commerce, delivery, talent, brand, research and development and exhibition financing.

Zhang Xin, director of the Economic and Technological Development Zone of Qingdao Commerce Bureau, said that those are the most favorable policies for just a single industry in the city.

One of the policies is to penetrate the global market service development by providing subsidies based on export value, with a maximum grant of 500,000 yuan per year. Enterprises that have invested in international marketing and brand building are also entitled to receive a annual grant of up to 500,000 yuan.

Apart from these policies, Pingdu is building a large-scale industrial park dedicated to false eyelashes. The park will cover around 10 hectares, and the first phase of construction is set to be completed in March 2024.

Wang Shuqiang, manager in charge of the park's operation, said it is intended to attract around 200 manufacturing enterprises and 200 e-commerce enterprises and individuals, opening another 500 enterprises.

"We envision the industrial park as a new era where businesses in industry, trade, livelihood, human resources and education," said Yang, deputy general manager of the company. He said the chamber, Shandong, is working to establish the park.

Once becoming operational, the industrial park will be the largest sales and exhibition center for the false eyelash industry worldwide, Yang added.

**Qingxian county’s makeup business facing bright future**

By ZHANG YU in Shijiazhuang

On a recent Tuesday afternoon, Hu Xi sat in front of her workbench and did a E-commerce demonstration on an e-commerce platform Taobao on how to create a makeup brush.

She first weighed an amount of wood, used a card and skillfully played it inside, then the brush. Then she turned the bristles in the pan on which her workbench stood, dozens of times, as if the wood became well-rolled.

"The brush will must quality standards only when its bristles are full and evenly spread. I am a 9-year-old skilled worker in Qingdao's Qingxian county's eyebrow brushes.

There are over 60,000 workers like Hu Xi who are producing makeup brushes in Qingxian, which is about 75 percent of the nation's total. The professional makeup brushes workshop was established in 1975.

E-commerce websites can produce more than half of the makeup brushes sold online, and the market has reached 1.5 billion Yuan (US$254 million) in 2 years, 3 percent of which was export-oriented.

The industry has developed into one of the nation's biggest producers of makeup brushes. There are 350 brush manufacturers, among which 10 are full-fledged brand manufacturers, and more than 1,000 factories make related and supporting materials.

"We have a large market demand because we have more than two decades of history in making makeup brushes," said Hu Xi, speaking on behalf of the Qingxian Makeup Brush Industry Association.

Hu, the brushmaker, has done the job for 14 years, becoming more experienced and skilled in advanced, a Chinese new word meaning "familiarizing.

"It's the most demanding and difficult step in the process of creating makeup brushes," she said, adding that it usually takes more than one hour to complete.

"If the step is done well, the brushes will be more smooth and comfortable for customers to use and guarantee the results when applying makeup," she said. "I have a great sense of accomplishment with my "bristle"".

The makeup brush industry in Qingxian started in the 1960s, when manufacturers from South Korea and Japan established workshops in the area. Other manufacturers followed, including more than 200 domestic brands.

Their brushes are sold to customers all over the world, from Japan to Europe, and are well received in the international market.

"This industry has great potential, and we are determined to take the lead in the industry," said Yu, the economist. He said the industry has a bright future as it is expected to grow at an annual rate of over 10 percent in the next five years.

Western make-up brush producers invented the "brush" for the first time in the 19th century, and the industry has been growing rapidly since then. In recent years, the industry has been growing rapidly since then. In recent years, the industry has been growing rapidly since then. In recent years, the industry has been growing rapidly since then.

With the advent of e-commerce, the industry has been able to reach a wider audience, with more than 500,000 products available online.

"We envision the industry as a new era where businesses in industry, trade, livelihood, human resources and education," said Yang, deputy general manager of the factory. He said the chamber, Shandong, is working to establish the park.

Once becoming operational, the industrial park will be the largest sales and exhibition center for the false eyelash industry worldwide, Yang added.
Japan has become leading source of regional instability

When asked whether the nuclear sub- 
marines would be used to rupture the 
peace that came with a commitment to 
support the United States should China 
attack Taiwan, Deputy Prime Minister 
and Defense Minister Kishida was asked 
"of course not." While the current 
Japanese defense chief makes such a 
pledge, it is likely that Australia 
will be able to speak to China 
and strengthen its influence over the 
region, and to jointly promote 
insecurity.

Japan's defense budget for FY2023 will be ¥6.1 trillion, a steep increase over the previous year, and its spending on defense will divide in the next five years, according to the Japanese government. The Kishida administration announced a plan to purchase 600 BrahMos cruise missiles from

The US-China Digital Dialogue Forum (DCDF) has launched a new round of quantitative survey, aiming to raise internet rates to zero. Such an unprecedentedly low unemployment policy has not only helped US businesses but also driven the economy to realize that the oils in their tanks were

China's holdings of US Treasuries, a deficit to the US government in December, has declined to a 13-year low and its level since 1987. With US economic struggles intensifying, US government debt has jumped to about $26.4 trillion, a record high. US Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen is in Japan this week for talks with government officials, in a mission aimed to raise Japan's profile as a major power.

There is no political goal above the

AUKUS alliance has summed various administrations worldwide to 
whether to buy BrahMos. At the 
meeting, the "security department" called for a total ban, but none of the other departments thought that was a practical move.

According to a survey by digital platform analysis company WeChat and KROSS, there were 6.5 million active TIKTok users on the island, of which 40 percent are aged 18 or under. The proposed ban on TikTok for Taiwan will end up disrupting the core of its users.

What They Say

US Pressuring Honduras to change its mind

On March 11, Honduran President 
Reynolds has been put under pressure 
by the United States, which has been 
trying to pressure Honduras to change 
its mind on a number of issues. This is an open veining of China and also

DPI travels whatever Washington fears

Recently, Taiwan authorities have summoned various administrative 
officials to discuss whether to ban TIKTok. At the hearing, the "security department" called for a total ban, but none of the other departments thought that was a practical move.

According to a survey by digital platform analysis company WeChat and KROSS, there were 6.5 million active TIKTok users on the island, of which 40 percent are aged 18 or under. The proposed ban on TikTok for Taiwan will end up disrupting the core of its users.
Authorities should take stricter steps to protect consumers’ rights

By Zhu Wei

When CCTV launched its special program in 1999, it was supported by only a couple of civil society organizations and the media. The program was co-hosted by China's public service and consumer protection group and the local government department of the city of Beijing. It was co-sponsored by a dozen central departments, the local government department, and local consumer protection and law enforcement departments.

After Shuangjiao of Shuangjiao, the program was launched as a comprehensive mechanism for protecting consumer rights. The market supervision and administration department of the city of Beijing, the local government department, and other departments and companies support the rights of the local government department and the local community to protect the rights of consumers. The program allows a high profile in the media to promote the rights of consumers.

The seven years of efforts of the program have significantly improved the situation of consumers. In the past few years, the program has witnessed significant progress in various areas.

After decades of efforts, China has established a comprehensive mechanism for protecting consumer rights.
GLOBAL VIEWS

Erik Solheim

Seeds of hope

China is helping to put the world on a path to halt and reverse the loss of forests

The North-South divide on climate change governance has become even more prominent accentuating the cooperation challenge

Global climate change is a common global problem, and it is not only an environmental issue, but also a problem related to political, economic, and security issues. With the rapid development of technology, a new global economic order is emerging, and climate change has become an important issue in this process. The North-South divide in climate change governance has become a challenge for global cooperation.

The North-South divide in climate change governance has become more prominent as the developed countries are trying to resist the pressure from the developing countries. The developed countries are mostly from the North and are more concerned about their economic interests. They are not willing to change their way of life to protect the environment. On the other hand, the developing countries are mostly from the South and are more concerned about their economic development. They need to use more energy to develop their countries.

The North-South divide in climate change governance has become more prominent as the developed countries are trying to resist the pressure from the developing countries. The developed countries are mostly from the North and are more concerned about their economic interests. They are not willing to change their way of life to protect the environment. On the other hand, the developing countries are mostly from the South and are more concerned about their economic development. They need to use more energy to develop their countries.

YU HONGYUAN AND ZHANG AIZI

Power broking

The North-South divide on climate change governance has become even more prominent accentuating the cooperation challenge

Global climate change is a common global problem, and it is not only an environmental issue, but also a problem related to political, economic, and security issues. With the rapid development of technology, a new global economic order is emerging, and climate change has become an important issue in this process. The North-South divide in climate change governance has become a challenge for global cooperation.

The North-South divide in climate change governance has become more prominent as the developed countries are trying to resist the pressure from the developing countries. The developed countries are mostly from the North and are more concerned about their economic interests. They are not willing to change their way of life to protect the environment. On the other hand, the developing countries are mostly from the South and are more concerned about their economic development. They need to use more energy to develop their countries.

The North-South divide in climate change governance has become more prominent as the developed countries are trying to resist the pressure from the developing countries. The developed countries are mostly from the North and are more concerned about their economic interests. They are not willing to change their way of life to protect the environment. On the other hand, the developing countries are mostly from the South and are more concerned about their economic development. They need to use more energy to develop their countries.

Received by NSF/FAR/A Registration Unit 03/27/2023 12:43:51 PM

Received by NSF/FAR/A Registration Unit 03/27/2023 12:43:51 PM
Nostalgia takes the lead in award-winning film

Director uses memory of bridge construction to indicate passing of time and changing world where some issues remain to be resolved. Chen Bowen reports in Haikou.

O n a ferry to the island province of Hainan, several passengers wear woven straw hats sitting in a sun-drenched cabin, with feeding children nearby. The leaves are slightly moving in the wind. A sudden gust of wind blows the “tourist’s” hats and they appear almost invisible, in reality.

The passengers’ eyes are drawn to the broken wooden construction in the distance that connects the island with the mainland. The huge ferry supports stand more than 300 meters high, stretching into the sky as ifstretched out.

Director Wu Zhang, traveling on the ferry, is inspired by the huge monument in size — the ferry seems like a ducked wood in the water, passing under the bridge supports.

After arriving on the island, the sound of machinery coming from all directions, the sea being splashed to towers on the ground, and dust that Wu Zhang from the local is that the ferry route will no longer exist once the bridge is completed.

The bridge is a huge undertaking, the future, it seems, was laid out before him, and Wu decided to tell the story of the island from the perspective of a man returning home with an underlying consciousness.

...the story of a second generation directed by Wu, premiered in Berlin, Germany, on Feb. 7 at the 73rd Berlin International Film Festival, which took place from Feb. 10 to 20.

Encounters is known as the Berlinale most dynamic section for the first time since 1998.

An invitation letter from the 73rd Berlinale organizers mentioned particularly that “Wu Zhang’s unique aesthetics and poetic lines are very impressive”.

“...there are two films, a bridge, and a story, which show the world, exchange ideas with global audiences and movie industry professionals in the same way, and have a potential for global communication,” says Wu. “I believe film is a very universal medium.”

Real-life scenes

Wu, 41, graduated from the Department of Cinematography at the School of Art and Design, Zhejiang University. He doesn’t feel that there is big difference between filmmaking and writing, as both require thought and creation. “I feel that filmmaking and film are in some ways a juxtaposition, and telling a story through cinematic language is basically the same as through film,” Wu says.

Wu hopes to use the future film to the 10 years he has lived in the island province.

“...is about life and making choices to different place in the story of Fan Zhaoyu (acted by Li Kaishuang) returning to his hometown after a 20-year absence and taking care of his former lover Su Hong (Li Meiling).” Wu says, breaking the construction of the film to the 10 years he has lived in the island province.

Fan finds that he is out of place in the surrounding environment and his interpersonal relationships — even his methods of communication and language are out of touch. Although his efforts seem vain, he doesn’t give up trying to rebuild relationships.

“Everyone has experienced ups and downs in their past and gone through periods when they had no role, times when they have regretted something, or situations when they have no choice in their actions,” Wu says.

With constant changes around me, I was at a loss in terms of my career and family, emotionally and mentally. I longed to fly. In a sense, making choice is like finding a spiritual home in the air.

In the film, Wu plans to buy an apartment for him and her to face up to a crisis, while perseverance empowers them to carry on with their lives and make up for each other’s absence.

Wu explains that the film is really about building relationships with the people around you, and reconnecting with a spiritual home.

The movie aims to provoke a thought — how can we hold on to some continuity when we’re facing massive changes, such as relocation? Wu says. “We can only drift with the current and be lost in these transitions.”

The story is set in a particular year, but the social background of it is the microcosm of Hainan island, where Wu has lived in recent years.

Since the establishment of the province in 1988, Hainan has been developing at a fast pace. It’s like a test field for the theories according to Wu.

People’s lives have been changed in Hainan. Some have encountered business or property failures and they may not know how to respond. Wu says “I instinctively feel that it’s necessary to review this past history.”

The story, cinematography has won acclaim. Berlin is a key destination for the film to show its potential.

“...The story, cinematography has won acclaim. Berlin is a key destination for the film to show its potential.”

Chen Bowen

The screenplay of choice was selected as the summer capital project of the 20th Shanghai International Film Festival. The resulting film was shortlisted for the official short film category at the 73rd Cannes International Film Festival, became a candidate at the 3rd Berlin International Film Festival, and won the best short film of film festival.

Making it known as an international film production, the film has now been successful, and Wu says, “...I believe film is a very universal medium.”

With the end of the 2019 season, Wu says that, in the future, she has resolved inclusion from multiple film festivals, which the movie will be able to attend.

When asked to provide the details of the 90-minute film that has been in production for two years, Wu says, “...I believe film is a very universal medium.”

Regarding the ideal project that has been in production for two years, Wu says, “...I believe film is a very universal medium.”

When you choose to make films, you really need to be sure that you may have to accept some constraints, difficulties, and even obstacles. Wu says, “It’s all about the work, and I believe film is a very universal medium.”

When asked which movie festival director, Wu says, “...I believe film is a very universal medium.”

Chen Bowen

Created by the writer chenbowen@chinadaily.com.cn
A journey of self-discovery

New tourist route opens in Guizhou that taps into the profound history and culture related to a prominent Chinese thinker, report Yang Feiyue and Yang Jun in Guiyang.

A journey of self-discovery

approximately 500 years ago, prominent Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) philosopher and politician, Wang Yangming, was banished to Longchang, a town in Guizhou province, where he fell ill and spent time reflecting on his own philosophy and the world around him. Wang Yangming's life and contributions to Chinese philosophy have had a profound impact on the development of Chinese thought, and his legacy continues to influence contemporary society.

Wang Yangming, also known as Wang Shiyi or Wang Shouren, was a key figure in the Ming Dynasty, known for his ideas that emphasize the importance of personal moral development and self-governance. His philosophy, known as 'Lunli' or 'Moral Principles', focuses on the idea that a person's actions are determined by their moral philosophy and that true knowledge and self-improvement come through the practice of personal ethics.

Wang Yangming arrived in Guizhou in 1499, after being exiled from the court for political reasons. His time in Guizhou was marked by significant achievements in both political and intellectual spheres. He used his time to write extensively, completing many of his major works during this period. His works, which include 'Mencius', 'Lunli', and 'I Hurong', are considered foundational texts in Chinese philosophy and continue to influence modern thought.

Wang Yangming's philosophy emphasizes the importance of self-discovery, personal ethics, and the development of moral character. He believed that true knowledge and enlightenment come from within, and that people must cultivate their own moral principles to achieve the highest levels of personal development.

Wang Yangming's influence extends to modern times, with his ideas inspiring contemporary thinkers and leaders. Today, his works are studied in universities around the world, and his philosophy continues to be relevant in discussions about ethics, personal development, and social responsibility.

It is worth noting that Wang Yangming's philosophy and life story are not limited to Guizhou. His influence is felt throughout China and beyond, with his ideas inspiring countless thinkers and leaders over the centuries.

Wang Yangming's legacy lives on today, with his philosophy continuing to shape the development of Chinese thought and influencing modern-day discussions about ethics, personal development, and social responsibility. His ideas remain relevant and continue to inspire new generations of thinkers and leaders around the world.

Photo courtesy: Xinhua News Agency
Restored classics enjoy screen revival

Preserving old films is important as they provide a tantalizing glimpse into the past, Xu Fan reports.

Every museum has its star attraction. For the Chengu Film Archive, the largest in the world, the collection of films from the temple of Labor’s epic, a silent movie shot many years ago is one of the most-visited exhibitions. The archive is located in a converted building in a working-class neighborhood of Chengu, in the southeastern Chinese province of Zhejiang.

The exhibition features a collection of restored old films, ranging from the silent era to the 1940s. The archive was established in 1989 and has since become a leading institution in the preservation and exhibition of Chinese cinema history.

Silk Road heritage enhances appeal of attractions

YINCHUAN — Cheng Yifeng, a part-time tourist guide, has written hundreds of articles about the history and folklore of Yinchuan, the capital of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, in northern China. "Although the location of the city in the history is important, the city is also a part of the Silk Road, which is known for its trade and cultural exchanges," Cheng said. "This makes the city unique and adds to its appeal."