A wildfire rages through Khao Laem National Park, Nakhon Nayok province, Thailand, on Wednesday, April 11.

**THAILAND**

**China calls for move to hamper China's growth**

Bhaj Bhatan

The United States' House of Representatives' Committee on Appropriations plans to vote on a bill that would require State Department to push for revoking nation's "developing country" status.

**US bill called move to hamper China's growth**

It would require State Department to push for revoking nation's "developing country" status.

**China's level of trust in govt tops global list**

Zhang Yi

China has been noted for having a high level of trust in its government, according to a recent survey.

**Budget protests in Japan**

People protest in Tokyo on Tuesday against the Japanese government's request for an extra ¥1.18 trillion (US$10.3 billion) in fiscal measures for the next fiscal year. The protest was a response to the government's request for a ¥1.18 trillion in additional budget funds.

**US defense to expand despite Washington pressure**

The US military is facing pressure from US lawmakers to cut its budget, but the Pentagon has been allowed to continue its military spending.

**Thailand wildfire**

A wildfire rages through Khao Laem National Park, Nakhon Nayok province, Thailand, on Wednesday, April 11.

**US bill called move to hamper China's growth**

It would require State Department to push for revoking nation's "developing country" status.

**China's level of trust in govt tops global list**

Zhang Yi

China has been noted for having a high level of trust in its government, according to a recent survey.

**Budget protests in Japan**

People protest in Tokyo on Tuesday against the Japanese government's request for an extra ¥1.18 trillion (US$10.3 billion) in fiscal measures for the next fiscal year. The protest was a response to the government's request for a ¥1.18 trillion in additional budget funds.

**US defense to expand despite Washington pressure**

The US military is facing pressure from US lawmakers to cut its budget, but the Pentagon has been allowed to continue its military spending.

**Thailand wildfire**

A wildfire rages through Khao Laem National Park, Nakhon Nayok province, Thailand, on Wednesday, April 11.
Like Zhang and her boyfriend, who is 32, many members of the younger generation living and working in big cities no longer feel that marriage is essential.

In February, a survey of more than 5,000 single people in the 30-39 age group living in Shanghai found that a majority of them were no rush to get married. The survey was carried out by the Shanghai Committee of the Communist Youth League.

Data from provincial official departments show that people in many regions are postponing marriage, and the average age for a first marriage in economically advanced areas such as the Yangtze River Delta Region is now generally above 30.

The number of marriage registrations in Zhejiang province fell by 11.7 percent last year, the fifth consecutive annual decline. In Shanghai, the average age for marriage was 30.5 years last year, compared with 28.5 years prior.

The survey also found that two-thirds of unmarried people were interested in starting a relationship, and that having a partner but not "having sex" or having casual sex became commonplace in big cities.

Zhang said she is happy with the relationship she has with her boyfriend. "She used to work at the same company in Beijing, and considerable amounts of their leisure time were spent together, so they have much to share with each other."

"I am a good partner and I feel comfortable and relaxed when I am with him, but if we ever start talking about marriage, I know things will become much more complicated," she said.

Discussions of marriage would include whether the couple should start a family, said Zhang, who accepts the idea of having a mother, but doesn't think a child is necessarily in it.

She has also learned that the future companions live in a big city for their education and career opportunities.

Zhang said that if she had a child, she would consider moving to Tianjin for the better educational resources. However, her boyfriend can earn more in Shanghai in Tianjin.

Moreover, Zhang is reluctant to marry, as she fears she would not get along with her boyfriend's parents.

"I don't have much interest in his parents, and I believe we can continue our relationship without involving too many people as possible," she said.

Returning to Shanghai made Zhang more determined to stay single and not worry about the views of others. "Living in a new environment without family gives me more time to think and make decisions independently," she said.

She also feels that people in Shanghai have a strong sense of personal space, and try to avoid invading the privacy of others.

"When I worked in Beijing, colleagues often recommended single men to me after learning that I didn't have a boyfriend. However, in Shanghai, people seldom ask questions about someone's personal lives. There is a greater tolerance here toward different lifestyles," she said.

The attitude of Zhang's parents has changed during the past two years. They used to invite every chance man to take her to get married, but they no longer do, as some of their friends' children have ended their marriages after several years. These separated couples now lead difficult lives as juggling work and raising their children.

Least suitable
Luo Chen, a professor of literature at Fudan University in Shanghai, said those born in the late 1990s or early 2000s are possibly the least suitable for marriage in Chinese history.

He said that having children is the main concern for marriage family line used to be all important in Chinese society. People believe that marriage forms a family after which they are married in large families, where they are married in large families, and thus have a greater sense of responsibility.

Now, values have become more diverse, and intimate relationships adopt different forms and don't necessarily lead to marriage. Luo said.

"Moreover, many members of the younger generation tend to be self-centered, as they grow up in single-child families, but they may lack a common awareness of one another. This is a problem that has been a long-term issue.

Ye Xia, a researcher at Shanghai University's Center for Social Research, said, "Being more self-centered doesn't necessarily mean that someone is more selfish. We should understand that you can only acquire things under your own control, rather than being bound by traditional concepts and collective awareness."

Tan Zh, 35, a media worker in Shanghai, started a relationship with her fifth boyfriend six months ago, but she recently realized that he is not the right person for her.

"He is not the one who loves me the most, nor the one I love the most. He has often hurt me, and I feel good to have a companion," Tan said.

Despite getting along with her boyfriend in the last few years, she thinks that marrying him is not the right thing, as she is unhappy and doesn't want to start a family, while she is better off being a mother.

Results of a survey released by the dating and matchmaking website Jiujian.com in February showed that people with more diverse relationships are less likely to marry.

Li said the diverse choices that people have today are evidence of the progress made by an advanced society.

"Different choices reflect people's independent awareness of living in and understanding of their existence in the world," Li said.

"Instead of just finding a partner for life and believing that selection for another person can be fulfilled after spending time together, which some people did in the past, young people now focus more on pursuing their heartfelt expectations," he said.

The high risk of marrying and starting a family is another factor deterring those living and working in big cities from marriage.

This fear resulted from the heavy financial burden of raising a child in the main reason the abdicated plans to start a family.

"I know that my quality of life will be different if I have to raise a child. I don't want that much pressure," said the man, surnamed Zhu, who earns about 50,000 yuan (US$6,700) a month from his steady job at a fast-food restaurant in Shanghai.

A post widely shared online stated that only one in every 100 men in Shanghai meets the requirements of a primary partner, particularly include appearance, height, income, personal characteristics, and more.

"When I was a student," said, "In a relationship, the two sides often have to consider their feelings for each other. But for marriage, affection and material conditions need to be taken into account."

Grandparents' role
The old tend to duly offer results in a relationship becoming a marriage for many. However, everyday pressures, including financial considerations, mean some couples are reluctant to start a family.

Research by Huazhong University of Science and Technology's School of Sociology found that a couple's financial stress by 4.5 percent after having a baby, and they have to pay for their finances drop by a further 7.2 percent.

Grandparents are key to raising young Chinese children. In 2018, a survey in Zhejiang province found that parents need material support from their grandparents and other relatives in more than 80 percent of families with two children who help take care of the offspring.

Women's views toward motherhood are also changing. In 2011, a survey by the China Population and Development Research Center found that about one-third of Chinese women who are or younger no longer believe that having a child makes life complete.

Zhou Yi, 36, a Shanghai resident married four years ago, said women should be encouraged to pursue better lives for themselves, rather than meet the expectations of others, especially in starting a family.

"The mension older women are often less popular in the dating market is that those in their 30s are generally less fertile than women in their 20s," Zhou said.

"I totally support women who want to become mothers, and they have to decide to make it, but it's important for every individual to make their own decision.

After seeing numerous among some of their friends' sacrifices to raise children, some women say they are not interested in starting a family.

The national fertility rate is falling, and the average family size is declining. Data by the China Family Planning Association show there were 2.12 people per family in China in 2021, a full of 0.3 from 1980.

Research by Beijing Normal University's School of Social Development and Public Policy found that the reproduction of results in couples deciding to delay starting a family because of the pressure of the economy.

The research results, published in November, also found the proportion of women who choose marriage in China surged from a 1.4 percent in the 1980s to 30 percent in the 1990s.

Experts believe that the previous marriage provides an option for the couple to marry, making it easier to start a family.
Aware of the political and economic challenges it faces, the new administration has already signaled a change in direction, emphasizing diplomacy and dialogue to resolve disputes.

The new US administration has also taken steps to restore the relationship with China. In March, US President Joe Biden visited Seoul and Tokyo, where he discussed with South Korean and Japanese leaders the need for a coordinated approach to address the strategic challenges posed by China.

Biden has also expressed a willingness to reengage with China on issues such as climate change, global health, and economic cooperation. The US has also signaled a desire to work with China on North Korea and Iran nuclear programs.

However, while there are signs of improving relations, there are still significant differences between the two countries. The US remains committed to maintaining a strong alliance with Taiwan and other countries in the region, and China continues to see Taiwan as an integral part of its territory.

The relationship between the US and China is complex and fraught with challenges. Both countries have strong interests and concerns, and finding common ground will require continued efforts from both sides.

3. The US and Taiwan
The US continues to maintain a strategic relationship with Taiwan, which is key to ensuring the stability and security of the region. The US has a "One China" policy, which recognizes the Chinese government as the sole legitimate government of China, but does not formally recognize Taiwan as a sovereign entity.

Taiwan has become a focal point of US-China tensions. The US supports Taiwan’s autonomy and self-governance, but strong condemnation by China.

The US has also expressed support for the "21" people’s movement and the "three nots and three musts" policy, which aims to improve cross-strait relations and build a new type of cross-strait relationship.

Taiwan is a key player in US-China relations, and any development in the Taiwan issue will have significant implications for the broader region.

Conclusion
The US-China relationship is characterized by both cooperation and competition. While the two countries have differences, they also share interests and concerns. Finding a path forward will require ongoing dialogue, mutual respect, and a willingness to work together towards a secure and prosperous future for the region.

The challenges posed by China are significant, but the US has a long history of managing complex relationships and has the resources and capabilities to navigate this new era of competition. By working together, the US and China can build a more stable and prosperous future for the region.
CRACK SHOT

Some hospitals take action on opinion paper's call for compulsory alarm system.

By CAI AND Weixing

www.sina.com.cn

RAW TEXT END
China pushing border development

New measures promote trade, RMB globalisation

By ZHANG YUE

A newly issued guideline promoting the development of cross-border economic cooperation zones in border cities and cross-border economic zones is expected to help enhance China's international clout, attract more foreign investment and improve the trade volume and service capacity of the zones.

Their outcomes were made as the Ministry of Commerce, together with 13 other ministerial level bodies, issued a circular on March 17 announcing a set of measures related to the creation of new development patterns for the zones.

The document stated that economic cooperation zones are a strategic platform for cooperation with neighbours, optimizing resources and reforming and promoting the development of the Belt and Road Initiative. It also said the zones are an important platform for high-end, integrated economic development for border regions and provinces, making them all the more core geopolitical targets.

The new measures include 13 policies in support of the zones.

Efforts will be made to improve the zones' functions and stability and to be well prepared to set up new zones, expand existing ones and enhance energy between ports and economic zones.

International cooperation in the zones will also be prioritised. More incentives will be given to companies to improve cross-border logistics and capital flows.

The document also reaffirmed measures to support the implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, including ones that offer incentive and economic development zones to participate in international trade.

In addition, the document called for incentives to support industrial development and to improve supply chains, as well as financial measures.

By upgrading its industrial structure and aligning with international economic and trade rules, China will improve its competitiveness in the foreign market and bring down the costs of both parties.

"New measures with bordering countries, particularly with Russia and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, in robust and productive cross-border cooperation are promising in emphasising the importance of border trade to enhance cooperation with these countries under the changing global trade and role of the world's emerging external environments."

"Visibly, the importance of border trade has seen a growing trend. In recent years, China and Russia have exemplified this."

But trade must further develop, both physically and non-physically. Infrastructure needs to be improved.

Noting that the new document has placed emphasis on improving cross-border logistics and capital flow, and on implementing the RCEP agreement, it said that border trade transport infrastructure was face with challenges, particularly railway and gas pipelines, for instance.

"Meanwhile, on the financial front, one thing to note is that border areas are also the main conduit of efforts to stabilise the currency," he said. "In Northeast Asia, the degree of KMB globalisation is already quite high."

He said that with support for border trade in the past, the new circular calls for more strategic moves, with improving capital flow as a particular focus, and that even ongoing geopolitical tensions, "now is also a good time to promote KMB globalization, taking border trade as a benchmark."

In addition, the document states that the new cooperation zone is expected to "spearhead" the central region's growth, and "enhance the efficiency of cross-border trade." The new zone is expected to "better align with the BCP agreement." As China shares borders with a number of countries, including Russia, Vietnam, Laos and Kazakhstan, promoting cross-border trade will not only inject vitality into the Belt and Road, but will also open up new regional development opportunities.

The document also states that China will maintain and deepen cooperation with the countries in the belt, and increase cooperation with the countries in the route, and maintain economic development in these border and cross-border economic and trade zones. "It is also important to improving the globalization of the Belt and Road, and to driving investment in the development of these border and cross-border economic and trade zones," it said.

A number of major countries, including Russia, Vietnam, Laos and Kazakhstan, have recently expressed interest in the Belt and Road.

Another major component of the Belt and Road, economic cooperation zones, will play an important role in furthering China's economic and trade structures.

Zhong Nai, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation in Beijing, said that the release of the document, which calls for improving the levels and functions of the zones, was well-timed, given that China has reduced COVID-19 epidemiological measures.

Because borders and ports were operating under containment measures over the past three years, their contribution to economic growth could not be fully leveraged.

"Therefore, I think the central government wants to take advantage of the current window after the relaxation of containment measures, not only to restore the previous border functions and cross-border economic cooperation zones, but also to explore new functions to grow and upgrade "Belt and Road". Thanks to the new document, coopeation among border provinces, as well as cooperation at the national level with neighboring countries, can be further explored, creating a new driver for growth this year," he said.

Since last year, experts have been closely tracking as a key sector in determining recovery this year. Though export growth has waned compared to the October and November growth rate, and external economic tension may continue, the government has said the need for new strategies.

The Ministry of Commerce had already adopted a series of measures to promote border trade, including allowing the renminbi to be used as a settlement currency and simplifying commodity export procedures.

The ministry has also pushed to strengthen the globalist of cross-border commodity trade and implement a new number of services dedicated to special products from neighboring countries based on existing markets.

Zhou noted the specific emphasis on upgrading, innovating and improving supply and production chains in border cities and cross-border economic cooperation zones to turn them into world-class global platforms.

Zhou said China has been working to make trade and investment more accessible to facilitate the belt and road, but the situation is still not fully resolved.

"We need to work harder to improve the situation, but we can't rely on the supply chain. It's also an important task to improve the Belt and Road." Zhao said. "With a few more measures, such as making it easier for China to make more necessary to strengthen this region, we can make it supply chain be a little critical to Chinese and economic recovery," he said. "And more concerning to bring the belt and road to a new level of cooperation with China."
WORLD

Envoy: Youth key to future path of ties for US, China

By MENG YEN

NYU Shanghai

A top Chinese envoy, speaking at a conference on secondary education, called for the voices of youth to influence the future path of the relationship between China and the US.

"Children are the most important members of the global society. Today, with globalization in full swing, young people in the world today are of the future from the perspective of justice and progress," said Yu Zhengsheng, a member of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the 2nd China-UN Youth Conference held online in Shanghai on March 17.

Third, be open and broad-minded, and improve the exchange and communication mechanism between China and the US.

"We also stressed that the two nations need to improve their exchange and communication mechanism, and make the exchange and communication between the two countries more fruitful," Yu said.

Yu reaffirmed the exchange and cooperation between the school and the home, and stated that China and the US are the most important partners of the global society. In the high-quality development of the new era, both nations have the responsibility of helping to bring the benefits of globalization to the world's youth.

She raised three expectations for the youth. First, she called on them to be a bridge and a role model for the world, and to promote the exchange and cooperation between China and the US.

"Second, US-China relations are facing various challenges. There are exchanges and changes in the friendship between the two peoples.

"The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two peoples is a significant milestone in the development of modern China, and also an important milestone in the history of modern China. At the same time, we should continue to work to promote the friendship between the two peoples."

"The third and most important thing is to establish a new model of international relations with China and the US, so that the two countries can continue to work together to promote the friendship between the two peoples."
The United States’ Arbitrary Detention at Home and Abroad: Truth and Facts

Introduction

Arbitrary detention is a fundamental human rights violation that is neither recognized by the United States nor is it a violation of the law. The United States’ arbitrary detention, which is illegal under international law, is a serious human rights violation.

I. Arbitrary detention

A. Definition

Arbitrary detention occurs when a person is arrested and detained without adequate legal justification or when the arrest and detention are not legally authorized. It is a serious human rights violation that is considered to be a form of torture.

II. Arbitrary detention of immigrants in the United States

A. Overview

Immigrants in the United States face arbitrary detention at the borders, federal, and state levels. The United States has a history of arbitrary detention of immigrants, which has resulted in the suffering and abuse of many immigrants.

B. Legal basis

The US immigration laws provide for the arbitrary detention of immigrants. The US government has a history of arbitrary detention of immigrants, which has resulted in the suffering and abuse of many immigrants.

C. Recent cases

The United States has received international criticism for its arbitrary detention of immigrants. The most recent case is the detention of immigrants at the US-Mexico border.

III. Arbitrary detention at home and abroad

A. Home

1. Overview

Arbitrary detention at home occurs when a person is arrested and detained without adequate legal justification or when the arrest and detention are not legally authorized. It is a serious human rights violation that is considered to be a form of torture.

2. Legal basis

The US immigration laws provide for the arbitrary detention of immigrants. The US government has a history of arbitrary detention of immigrants, which has resulted in the suffering and abuse of many immigrants.

3. Recent cases

The United States has received international criticism for its arbitrary detention of immigrants. The most recent case is the detention of immigrants at the US-Mexico border.

B. Abroad

1. Overview

Arbitrary detention abroad occurs when a person is arrested and detained without adequate legal justification or when the arrest and detention are not legally authorized. It is a serious human rights violation that is considered to be a form of torture.

2. Legal basis

The US immigration laws provide for the arbitrary detention of immigrants. The US government has a history of arbitrary detention of immigrants, which has resulted in the suffering and abuse of many immigrants.

3. Recent cases

The United States has received international criticism for its arbitrary detention of immigrants. The most recent case is the detention of immigrants at the US-Mexico border.
Way to development is tough says panel

By YANG JIAN | Boao, Hainan

New energy, "new infrastructure" and industry will key to the prosperity of high-quality development, yet the way forward can be extremely complex, a panel of experts said during a discussion at the Boao Forum for Asia 2023 on Wednesday.

"It is extremely uncertain whether high-quality development... will require high-tech, high-integrated development modes of infrastructure and technology," said a development of a new variety of industries based on digital technologies," said Daniel Turtu, a member of the HIP. China's first chairman and former president of Slovakia. Development can be very complex, Turtu said geographically and other issues can make it even more complex and difficult to carry out the implementation of innovation. "There are a lot of discussions on "New Energy, New Infrastructure" at the Boao Forum for Asia, said the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2023 will be held in Boao, Hainan province, on Wednesday (17/03/2023).

Song Zhiqiang, general manager of the China Machine Building Industry Group, said the green transformation has brought huge opportunities and the company is now working to further explore the wind power market.

In order to make use of new energy, new energy and industry can be developed.

"Wind power and new energy in the hydrogen industry," Song said, "are more than just a stimulation of global market enthusiasm, the cyclic and environmental advantages of wind power are more than 90 billion yuan, with 30 billion in wind power investments, said Zhao Jin, deputy director of the ministry of wind power and industry. Zhao Chen, deputy director of the ministry of wind power and industry, said that global efforts to deal with climate change will require more channels for countries to cooperate in emissions and reduce emissions.

China, will maintain stability and economic growth, continued, said Jin, deputy director of the ministry of wind power and industry.

Jin said the green energy will benefit the world of the new round.

Participants discuss how to promote the digital economy at the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2023 on Wednesday.

China's tech firms, govt need more cooperation

By CHEN JIANG | Boao, Hainan

China's tech firms need to improve cooperation. In a recent report by the Global Economic Forum, the report said that Chinese tech firms need to improve cooperation and find new ways to work together.

"China's tech firms need to improve cooperation and find new ways to work together," the report said.

The report noted that Chinese tech firms have already shown the potential for cooperation, but there is still room for improvement.

China's tech firms need to improve cooperation and find new ways to work together, the report said.

By CHEN JIANG | Boao, Hainan

China's tech firms need to improve cooperation. In a recent report by the Global Economic Forum, the report said that Chinese tech firms need to improve cooperation and find new ways to work together.

"China's tech firms need to improve cooperation and find new ways to work together," the report said.

The report noted that Chinese tech firms have already shown the potential for cooperation, but there is still room for improvement.

China's tech firms need to improve cooperation and find new ways to work together, the report said.

By CHEN JIANG | Boao, Hainan

China's tech firms need to improve cooperation. In a recent report by the Global Economic Forum, the report said that Chinese tech firms need to improve cooperation and find new ways to work together.

"China's tech firms need to improve cooperation and find new ways to work together," the report said.

The report noted that Chinese tech firms have already shown the potential for cooperation, but there is still room for improvement.

China's tech firms need to improve cooperation and find new ways to work together, the report said.
Innovative push leads to EPO patent growth

More than 19,000 applications filed by Chinese inventors raise nation’s profile in global rankings

By M.A.M.

China is likely to overtake Germany and Japan as the second-largest filings party to the European Patent Office as China’s innovation prowess and technological capability continues to grow. (Photo: Business Wire)

China’s innovative push has led to an increase in the number of patent applications filed with the European Patent Office last year.

According to an annual report released by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), China saw a 14% increase in patent applications in 2022, bringing its total to 48,244 and surpassing the United States.

China has been consistently increasing its patent filings in recent years, with a focus on technology-driven growth. This growth can be attributed to the government’s efforts to leverage intellectual property as a key driver of innovation and economic development.

The report also highlights the importance of China’s innovation ecosystem, which includes strong support from universities, research institutions, and the private sector. This collaborative approach has contributed to a significant increase in the number of patent applications filed by Chinese inventors.

China’s rise in the global patent landscape is further supported by the country’s commitment to international cooperation. China is actively involved in various international intellectual property agreements, such as the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), which facilitates patent applications in multiple jurisdictions.

The European Patent Office (EPO) plays a crucial role in the global intellectual property landscape. It is responsible for examining and granting patents in 43 European countries, making it a key player in shaping the global patent environment.

China’s increase in patent filings is not only a testament to its growing innovation capabilities but also a reflection of its growing economic influence. The country’s strong economic performance and its commitment to innovation and technology development have contributed to this rise.

According to the report, China continued to see significant growth in the number of patent applications filed by its inventors. This growth is particularly notable in the fields of telecommunications, energy, and biotechnology.

The increase in patent filings is also a sign of China’s growing commitment to protecting intellectual property rights and creating a favorable environment for innovation. The Chinese government has taken several measures to strengthen the intellectual property system, including the establishment of the National Intellectual Property Administration (NIPA) and the National Intellectual Property Research Center (NIPC).

China’s innovative push is not limited to domestic growth. The country is also increasingly making its mark on the global stage through international collaborations and partnerships. China has signed several international agreements and cooperation frameworks to further its innovation and technology development.

The report notes that China continues to see significant growth in the number of patent applications filed by its inventors, with a particular focus on the fields of telecommunications, energy, and biotechnology. This growth is a testament to China’s commitment to innovation and technology development, which is crucial for driving economic growth and creating a favorable environment for businesses and inventors.
Carpet company’s focus floors competition

Quality meets global standards for Shandong firm, JV drives business

By ZHAO RUXUE in Jinan  shandongdaily经济版 03/30/2023

In a carpet mill in Weihai, Shandong province, looms and other machines are working long hours to fill a lengthy list of orders, rolling out 4-meter-wide Administrator carpet in a variety of colors and patterns.

The mill is owned by Haima Group, which has 36 production lines manufacturing Axminster carpet, a 250-year-old British brand that calls itself the nation’s “oldest, best known and most prestigious carpet designer and manufacturer.”

Haima produced 3.6 million square meters of carpet in the past year, making it a top global Administrator carpet manufacturer.

Haima was recognized as a single-product champion in manufacturing by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology last year for its core competitiveness in producing carpet and its leading share in global markets.

Carpet produced by the company has been sold to more than 60 countries and regions, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and South Korea.

The company’s carpet export volume in 2022 registered a year-on-year increase of 25 percent, according to the company.

Haima is part of the Jinan Group’s Qingfeng Festival holiday in January, the company said it had been working intensively to meet rising demand for carpets.

The Administrator carpet products for restaurants and hotels, particularly carpet squares mainly used in office buildings and carpet run.

Single-minded target

Liu Jianwei, chairman of Haima Group, said the company has been able to develop into a world-leading producer of carpet by remaining focused on one thing and returning to that perfection.

Liu said that in 2010, the company had produced only one administer carpet square.

Liu said: “During the past 12 years, we have steadily improved our products and entered markets we never entered before.”

The company has already expanded its market, don’t dominate us or have quality that is better than or others in the market, he added.

Carpet manufacturing is a highly specialized carpet supplier founded 31 years ago and currently has 10,000 employees.

Carpet supply, industry and commerce to the group, said: “The group will bring the group’s high-quality carpet and run an even larger global share.”

A worker checks a yarn production line in a factory of Haima Group in Weihai, Shandong province on March 9. (Photo/CHINA DAILY)

"Courting was looking around the world for partners that can produce quality carpet and run. The company conducted research in many countries and decided to work with us after learning about our techniques, equipment and development orientation.” Liu said.

In 2005, the two companies set up a joint venture that has built one of the largest woven carpet and rug manufacturing facilities in the world.

It was also in 2005 that we decided to develop and manufacture Administrator’s highest carpet to expand our global market,” Liu said. Before producing Administrator carpet, Haima sent groups of technicians to the US and Europe to learn advanced production techniques.

Wang Zhaoguo, former chairman of Haima, encouraged technicians to polish the production process repeatedly until they could produce carpet that met the world’s top standards, the company said.

“A worker checks a yarn production line in a factory of Haima Group in Weihai, Shandong province on March 9. (Photo/CHINA DAILY)

We have strict requirements in producing quality carpet in order to make our products durable, quiet, underfoot, good for insulation and free of any undesirable odors.”

Liu Jianwei, chairman of Haima Group.

"We have strict requirements in producing quality carpet in order to make our products durable, quiet, underfoot, good for insulation and free of any undesirable odors.”

Liu Jianwei, chairman of Haima Group.

"We have strict requirements in producing quality carpet in order to make our products durable, quiet, underfoot, good for insulation and free of any undesirable odors.”

Liu Jianwei, chairman of Haima Group.

Sales for 10 years in a row. Liu said. “In domestic markets, our carpet is being used by 25 percent of five-star restaurants and hotels.”

Innovative service

Haima has also been working with scientific research institutions and universities to develop more environmentally friendly carpet, officials said.

The company said it has spent over 30 million yuan (8.63 million) on research and development in the past three years, completing 580 innovations in its manufacturing technique that have made it a more comfortable and environmentally friendly.

Carpet squares made with polyethylene, also called PE, a nontoxic widely used in products including clear food wrap, bottles and shopping bags — of the new products the company has been successful in developing.

The PE carpet squares, mainly used in office buildings, had been manufactured primarily in the US before Haima succeeded in developing its own production techniques after more than 300 experiments, Liu said.

By working with universities and scientific research centers including Dalian University of Technology for nearly two years, the company finally mastered techniques for manufacturing PE carpet squares.

After conducting 400 experiments, the company was able to produce PE carpet squares up to international standards, Liu said, but the company wanted its products to be better, so it continued to upgrade its carpet to make it more comfortable.

“We wanted to find a perfect point at which the carpet is not too hard and not too soft,” he said.

Production started on PE carpet squares in June 2023. Since then, the products have been used in several big buildings, Liu said.

“The PE carpet has a lighter weight and can be recycled, making the product popular in the market,” he said.

The company has been using its own resources and facilities to increase efficiency and plan to build a new mill to operate a production line for PE carpet. The new mill and machines have also saved yarn, and the company aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25 percent.

Du Peng, deputy general manager of the company, said the company has received a large demand for carpet with the eco-friendly features, especially with the sudden recovery in the hotel industry.

“Orders from home and abroad have increased significantly during the past month,” Du said.
Another sight Sino-Australian ties reviving

In another sign of improved Sino-Australian relations, China and Australia are expected to sign a bilateral framework treaty on Sunday, the 5th anniversary of Australia joining the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), an axis of the Chinese government's new push to promote international cooperation.

Beijing has always been on good terms with China, and the state signed on to the Belt and Road Initiative in 2018, thus becoming one of 30 countries and regions that have signed agreements with China on the initiative. Currently, 4,000 Chinese students are enrolled in schools across Victoria, Victoria, and the state has been active in promoting cultural and educational exchanges and cooperation with China.

That said, the Belt and Road Initiative, which seeks to promote economic development and connectivity, has faced some challenges such as debt sustainability and environmental concerns.

What They Say  

Boarding schools facilitate learning in Tibet

Most households in the Tibetan autonomous region live in sparsely populated areas, placing great difficulties on children's education from home and school on a daily basis.

Xi Jinping, the general secretary of the Communist Party of China, said in a speech in 2018 that the boarding schools are important measures to improve education in the region and that they should be given high priority.

The government has encouraged more people to serve in the region, especially in remote areas, where educational opportunities are limited. The boarding schools provide a safe and supportive environment for students, allowing them to focus on their studies without the distractions of daily life.

However, some critics argue that the boarding schools may lead to cultural assimilation and erosion of local traditions and values. It's important to strike a balance between education and cultural preservation.
Economic growth: where it came, where it is going

Ahmed M. Saed

As more economic growth has been driven into new engines of demand and the 2008-2009 global financial crisis, there has been a period of sustained growth, a global recovery including here in China but also in other developing countries and economies all over the world.

The global economic crisis is shifting and slowing this process. Developed countries have struggled since then, but most emerging markets have been growing more steadily.

During this time, a far more significant transition has been taking place. Today, the world is thriving on the local level, the national level, and the global level.

We have seen the emergence of several new engines of growth. These new engines of growth are not tied to a specific country or region. They are tied to the global economy and the processes of globalization.

Some of these new engines of growth are:

1. The growth of emerging economies, especially in Asia.
2. The growth of green technologies and renewable energy.
4. The growth of urbanization and the development of cities.

These new engines of growth have been driven by policy choices and developments in the global economy. They are tied to the global economy and the processes of globalization.

These new engines of growth have been driven by policy choices and developments in the global economy. They are tied to the global economy and the processes of globalization.

These new engines of growth have been driven by policy choices and developments in the global economy. They are tied to the global economy and the processes of globalization.

These new engines of growth have been driven by policy choices and developments in the global economy. They are tied to the global economy and the processes of globalization.
Cost-effective opportunity

China’s capital account should be opened to boost the international status of the renminbi

T he global trade chains are increasingly facing three pillars. Aside with the Chinese new supply chains in the West, Europe with the German market at the center, and North America with the US market at its core. There is a common thread between the tripartite economic structure and the three economic regional monetary systems. Among them, the US dollar is higher than the renminbi in the Chinese economic chain. The US dollar share of the US dollar is lower than China’s. That is, the renminbi is stronger. China’s GDP accounts for about 15% of its GDP and the trade share in the renminbi in the global foreign exchange market is around 5.5%. The US GDP accounts for 24.6% of the global GDP, and the US dollar accounts for approximately 64% of global foreign exchange transactions. Adding up the share of CEPI in the world economy, the dollar’s share in global foreign exchange transactions could nudge 9 percentage points higher than the US GDP share, while the renminbi’s share is about 15 percentage points lower than China’s share of the global GDP. There is a mismatch and imbalance between the international status of the renminbi and China’s economic status.

The dollar’s dominant status as the international reserve currency is the principal competitiveness of the US. This means the US is the center to present its economic and currency power; the country’s creditworthiness, legitimacy, and the influence of the dollar make the dollar’s international competitive status. In the long term, strengthening China’s renminbi internationalization is a key to affect the World Reserve Currency’s status and ensure the renminbi’s influence and status. China is the world’s leading trading and economic power. Moreover, the Chinese renminbi has become a key currency in the international monetary system with the second largest foreign exchange reserves.

The renminbi has the ability to competitively counter the US dollar and may become a financial reserve currency. China’s cooperation with the US dollar has been enhanced recently. The US and China are promoting cooperation in the international financial system, and the renminbi is increasingly well respected. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, China’s renminbi internationalization has accelerated and entered a new stage. Global financial systems are exposed to the US dollar’s heavy pressure. Thus, the renminbi’s importance has increased and it has become a crucial means of international financial transactions.

The renminbi’s internationalization has driven China’s renminbi to become a key currency in the international financial system. China’s integrated development has sparked opportunities for the US dollar to become an important reserve currency. This is particularly true in the era of financial globalization and the US dollar’s competitive advantage. The renminbi has the ability to competitively counter the US dollar and may become a financial reserve currency. While the renminbi has entered the international financial system, it faces many challenges.

The US dollar has occupied the central role in the international financial system for a long period of time. Although the US dollar has been widely used in global trade and financial transactions, China’s renminbi can become a reserve currency. However, the renminbi has not been fully accepted as a key currency. China’s capital account remains closed, and the renminbi’s internationalization is still at its early stage. China’s cooperation with the US dollar has been enhanced recently. The US and China are promoting cooperation in the international financial system, and the renminbi is increasingly well respected. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, China’s renminbi internationalization has accelerated and entered a new stage. Global financial systems are exposed to the US dollar’s heavy pressure. Thus, the renminbi’s importance has increased and it has become a crucial means of international financial transactions. China is the world’s leading trading and economic power. Moreover, the Chinese renminbi has become a key currency in the international monetary system with the second largest foreign exchange reserves.

As China’s trade with the US dollar has increased, China’s renminbi has become an important reserve currency. However, the renminbi has not been fully accepted as a key currency. China’s capital account remains closed, and the renminbi’s internationalization is still at its early stage. China’s cooperation with the US dollar has been enhanced recently. The US and China are promoting cooperation in the international financial system, and the renminbi is increasingly well respected. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, China’s renminbi internationalization has accelerated and entered a new stage. Global financial systems are exposed to the US dollar’s heavy pressure. Thus, the renminbi’s importance has increased and it has become a crucial means of international financial transactions.

The US dollar has occupied the central role in the international financial system for a long period of time. Although the US dollar has been widely used in global trade and financial transactions, China’s renminbi can become a reserve currency. However, the renminbi has not been fully accepted as a key currency. China’s capital account remains closed, and the renminbi’s internationalization is still at its early stage. China’s cooperation with the US dollar has been enhanced recently. The US and China are promoting cooperation in the international financial system, and the renminbi is increasingly well respected. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, China’s renminbi internationalization has accelerated and entered a new stage. Global financial systems are exposed to the US dollar’s heavy pressure. Thus, the renminbi’s importance has increased and it has become a crucial means of international financial transactions.

The US dollar has occupied the central role in the international financial system for a long period of time. Although the US dollar has been widely used in global trade and financial transactions, China’s renminbi can become a reserve currency. However, the renminbi has not been fully accepted as a key currency. China’s capital account remains closed, and the renminbi’s internationalization is still at its early stage. China’s cooperation with the US dollar has been enhanced recently. The US and China are promoting cooperation in the international financial system, and the renminbi is increasingly well respected. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, China’s renminbi internationalization has accelerated and entered a new stage. Global financial systems are exposed to the US dollar’s heavy pressure. Thus, the renminbi’s importance has increased and it has become a crucial means of international financial transactions.

The US dollar has occupied the central role in the international financial system for a long period of time. Although the US dollar has been widely used in global trade and financial transactions, China’s renminbi can become a reserve currency. However, the renminbi has not been fully accepted as a key currency. China’s capital account remains closed, and the renminbi’s internationalization is still at its early stage. China’s cooperation with the US dollar has been enhanced recently. The US and China are promoting cooperation in the international financial system, and the renminbi is increasingly well respected. Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, China’s renminbi internationalization has accelerated and entered a new stage. Global financial systems are exposed to the US dollar’s heavy pressure. Thus, the renminbi’s importance has increased and it has become a crucial means of international financial transactions.
A miniature of ‘East-meets-West’ eclecticism

Artist’s skillful use of elements interprets the unique cultural persona of ‘Asia’s world city.’

Waving briskly at her artistic endeavors for many years, Chinese ceramic artist Maich X. R. Lo is known for her work in depicting the natural beauty of her home city Hong Kong, portraying the island’s rich cultural heritage and showcasing its unique characteristics.

Left: The 3-meter-high Chinese painting artist by Rui X. Bo-liang commissioned by Hong Kong International Airport in 2010. It is on permanent display in the airport’s Terminal 2. Rui’s artistic style often incorporates traditional Chinese elements and modern techniques, presenting a modern and futuristic city.

Above: Chai’s works are a blend of the painting styles of Chinese realism and Western impressionism, offering a glimpse of the artist’s eclectic mindset, which she has been described as imparting to her audience in Hong Kong and the connected.

Maich’s characters are best known for their mingling of traditional Chinese artistry with contemporary elements, often using techniques such as porcelain painting and ceramic sculpture to create a unique blend of Eastern and Western aesthetics.

The artist’s work is often characterized by a sense of serenity and natural beauty, with her pieces often featuring landscapes and quiet scenes.

In the late 1990s, Maich began experimenting with the concept of ‘East-meets-West’ in her work, incorporating elements of Western art styles and techniques into her traditional Chinese pieces. This approach allowed her to create a new kind of ceramic art that was both contemporary and representative of the unique cultural heritage of Hong Kong.

The artist’s interest in the blend of Eastern and Western art forms is evident in her use of porcelain painting, a traditional Chinese art form that involves the use of fine brushes and water-based pigments to create intricate patterns and designs on porcelain surfaces.

In her work, Maich often incorporates Western-style brushstrokes and color palettes, creating a distinctive mix of traditional and modern elements.

Her pieces often feature landscapes and natural scenes, with vibrant colors and intricate details that capture the beauty of the natural world.

Maich’s work has been exhibited in various galleries and museums around the world, and she continues to push the boundaries of traditional ceramic art, creating new possibilities for the medium.

contact the artist at dr.chrissylvain@gmail.com
Addressing the situation

Qipao maker spot an opportunity to make his version of the quintessential garment, Yang Peiyue reports.

A

n urge to make things easier for his wife has surprisingly changed the career trajectory of Jin Yi. With a reassuring smile and a pair of scissors by his side, he conducted all the time at his workshops in Suzhou, East China’s Jiangsu province, Jin, in his 90s, is committed to reviving the glamer of the qipao, a traditional Chinese dress also known as cheongsam, which features a front-facing cut, high-rolled collar and the full-circle side of the skirt.

"We’re extremely busy after Spring Festival, with orders for custom-made qipao cigarillo," says Jin, from Xiangyang town, Suzhou. "Sometimes, we promised delivery goods in 10 to 15 days, but now it has to be 20 to 30 days off," adds Jin says he and his team have been working for more than 22 hours every day.

For Jin, receiving an order, he goes to great lengths to get to know her customer’s needs before coming up with pertinent style, color, embroidery, fabric and lining.

"The colors and patterns should vary with different occasions," Jin adds.

Jin’s approach is applied in all walks of life.

For example, a ski brand would be inclined to wear a bright red qipao with a long tassel but a plain white one when skiing.

"After all is settled, I need to communicate and work with spring cinema before delivering a qipao," Jin explains.

The prices vary from 1,200 yuan ($218) to 5,000 yuan, depending on fabric and embroidery methods. JIN reports, a cherry blossom from his precious new on a recreation has made the qipao more popular and also suitable for his family engineering background and continuing a Suzhou college from 2000 to 2006.

He decided to change his job started with a discovery of qipao.

"Bao is a performer of qipao. Chinese traditional storytelling and folk-singing that originated in the Suzhou area. The role requires good figure and grace."

On one occasion, Jin went with her to Shanghai when she needed to have a qipao custom-made. On their return to Suzhou, they encountered heavy rain, which kept them waiting for a long time at the train station.

"Jin then asked to wonder if they could find a qipao in the local shops."

They actually found several workshops on Guanzhou Street in Suzhou that could make qipao. The local dresses were cheaper than those from Shanghai, but the choice of color and level of craftsmanship were less than desirable, he recalls.

"Almost everything was made by the sewing machines, and the technique of stitching the fabric was not refined," Jin says.

That was when Jin saw an opportunity and decided to quit his job.

On one hand, he says he felt that the qipao was a classic and beautiful garment and should be made more available in his hometown.

"I was bombarded with my wife happy," he says.

With his hand, Jin says he was curious about how he had never seen qipao made at home.

"I didn’t like it at first, but it changed me after I addressed it in a classic red with shiny finishes.

After all is settled, I need to communicate and work with spring cinema before delivering a qipao."

He first went to the neighboring towns and rural areas in search of old tailors, in the hope of getting the "touch" to make an elegant qipao.

"But the effort was in vain."

"They happened to enter the trade when the popularity of the qipao is at a low ebb," Jin explains.

Fashion symbol

Qipao first emerged in the 1920s as a loose-fitting dress that was not commonly worn by women in Jin’s looking to make a qipao. As it became a trend for men to wear a qipao, the traditional cheongsam was changed to a more fitted style.

It was around the 1930s that the dress started becoming a trend of accentuating one’s curves. In the 1940s, the qipao became a style for women, and men started wearing a fitted version of the traditional cheongsam. By the 1950s and 1960s, the qipao became even more popular, especially among the upper class.

"The qipao was transformed into a modern style, which was more suitable for women."

"It was around this time that the qipao became a symbol of modernity and femininity."

"It was around the late 1980s and early 1990s that the qipao became a symbol of traditional Chinese culture and values."

"In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the qipao became a symbol of modernity and femininity."

"In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the qipao became a symbol of modernity and femininity."

"In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the qipao became a symbol of modernity and femininity."

"In the late 1990s and early 2000s, the qipao became a symbol of modernity and femininity."
Lone technician delivers peak performance

Despite hardships, Chai Rufeng diligently maintains vital infrastructure in a remote mountain area, report Chuey Yuezhu and Yuan Hui.

Above: Chai Rufeng carries a utility pole to check and maintain telecommunication baselines, an arduous thing from dawn to dusk.

Chai Rufeng, the only technician at the Montala sub-district office, Hakha town, of China Salen, with his only companion being an Alaskan Malamute called Humus.

Tirelessly, he has been through thick and thin, waking through the deep snow, camping in the wilderness and running after wild animals living in the forest.

Although the Chai region includes more than 200 base stations, the main one is far from the capital, and the furthest 40 km, which takes him eight or nine hours to reach.

Most of these areas are built on the top of mountains and cannot be reached on foot. He has to climb the mountain tracks, sometimes as far as 20 km one way and back.

Apart from the long distances and the severe climate, Chai also constantly faces danger from extreme weather and wildlife.

"During most of my trips, I cannot use the binoculars. For a long time, I have found it hard to see with my eyes, or the animals could see me as it can be easy to lose myself alone," he recalls.

"During the winter, the sun sets after 2 clock. Once the sky goes dark, I cannot see the tracks clearly, and it gets even more dangerous.

"The roads in the front region are particularly hazardous, Chai says. In winter, the snow never melts and collects on the roads, forming deep snow that is almost up to several kilometers and areas as high as several meters."

Drivers let down their guard might think they are on flat, icy roads, not knowing that there is still running water underneath. Once the ice melts, the road can be slippery.

Chai cannot rest until he has been trapped in these roads. With no Robbie inside and no signal to contact rescue, he has sometimes had to wait for as long as 30 hours overnight in temperatures below -40°C.

Some of these hardships have lessened since the company equipped him with a satellite phone, but with improved ecologial protection, he has been encountering all kinds of wild animals, including bears, wolves and foxes.

"Once, I looked up and, just 4 meters away, a black bear sitting at me, I climbed up the nearest pine tree and waited for the result", Chai says.

"And I have seen people experiencing a storm of heavy snowfall, a result of that experience, I believe it, because, later, I tend to think that same snow and stability.

"Recovering with the job is not the result of power for adventure. In fact, giving up in Moita, he was forced to leave the side of roads and mountains, and he knew to leave them to pursue a life in big city.

"His parents persuaded him to apply for the position after he studied from university, saying that, as a young person, he should find a position where he could realize his value, instead of wasting too much time from life.

At first, he worked in a team of people to collect data on forests, where the governmental logging was prohibited, many of the collected data were not used by his families, members of which had been working in the logging industry.

"With fewer colleagues, I had to take on more responsibilities. But now, when I reflect on these experiences, I feel they are very meaningful. People have to endure hardship in order to grow," he says.

As the only one maintaining and repairing signal infrastructure in the border area, Chai has also become a link between the local border defense soldiers and grassroots workers and their families.

"When they were forced to set up temporary base on Hulunbuir, the local forest in a semi-arid Mongolian area. Remote Fire Brigade, Chai was chosen for more than 10 years.

His responsibilities include all outdoor Chai as an older brother. Every time Chai goes to their station, he always contacts them, and no matter how far he travels, he never forgets to help anything for them.

"Through our communications, I know that he wanted to become a soldier as a child. I feel this, although he is not one, he has a soldier's appearance, such as workmanship and willingness in the face of challenges". Chai says.

"He remembers one incident vividly. It happened in December, there was some snow, a short time. Chai ran some tests and found that the fiber cables had been broken more than 20 km away. For an emergency, Chai and his colleagues went out to find them, brave him to the snowing, tracked the cables and fixed them.

"In the past, however, occasions, which we thought we could fix them, were too complicated as long as we could see a glimpse of hope".

For the past decade, Chai has observed changes in the region.

"Roads are being laid and improved, more underground electric stations have been built, and it is now possible to contact people who are usually out of the contact.

"However, the Chai region is still underdeveloped. The salary is not high, and the living conditions are far from what we have at home, and there are always some elderly people, which makes it very hard for them to survive.

"It is my mission to work among the border area, but I am not a soldier, and I do not have a job well and be a responsible and useful member of society."

Contact the writer at chengyuan92@mil.com.cn

By ZHANG
zhanglei@nmdaily.com.cn

Pharmacist Li Xianyun is being receiving an elderly couple who came specially to dispose of their expired medicines. She candidly registers the information of the drugs and gives the couple a small packet of common household medicines in return.

It’s the sixth year since the pharmacist participated in the recycling of expired household medicines, a national public welfare activity started by Guangzhou Pharmaceutical Holdings Ltd Co Ltd in 2006.

From March to April, over 6,200 bricks of expired pharmaceuticals in 305 cities across China entered the cards of the participating中药 store.

Customers can receive common household medicines or daily use items provided by the pharmaceutical company as a reward.

They can also deliver their expired medicines to the company’s pharmacy on Alibaba’s e-commerce site Tmall, for exchange for online shopping coupons that can be used in the pharmacy.

For the past 20 years, the corporation has collected more than 10,000 tons of expired medicines, which have been properly disposed of. It has expanded to accept expired medicines collected by other pharmaceutical companies and calls on its counterparts to participate.

Throughout the activity, many customers have ardently realized that throwing expired drugs to the trashbin can not only pose safety hazard, but also cause environmental pollution.

“Citizens in the neighborhood have raised their awareness. Among their household pharmaceuticals are alone to disposal, they come and inquire to us. And when the next recycle activity will start?” says Li, which in charge of the pharmacy in Guangzhou, Guangdong province.

She says, often, the expired drugs that these customers deposit are those for treating chronic conditions and medications for common illnesses, such as colds, headaches and fever. When some patients with chronic illnesses change their prescription, they have to dispose of the old medicines.

This month, she says, between 80 and 100 people have visited the pharmacy every day, and sometimes had to stand in line. More are elderly people, and some are young children who have reached maturity for their parents.

Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, people in general have increased their household medicinal reserves, as the demand for medicines surged, making the recycling of expired medicines more essential.

The corporation’s chairman Li Chaoyun, a deputy to the National People’s Congress, wrote in his preface addressed to this year’s two sessions – China’s annual top legislative and political advisory meeting – that the recycling of expired household medicines should be legislated and management of such medicines should be strengthened.

It is important to reduce the amount of expired household medicines in the source and establish a scientific concept for purchasing and storing medicines,” Li Chaoyun says. He calls on citizens to reasonably purchase medicines, regularly check them, and properly dispose of them.

Huang Huahua, deputy general manager of a pharmaceutical factory of the corporation, recalls that since the program began, many customers built up their medical reserve during the SARS outbreak in 2008.

At that time, he and his colleagues had to persuade the elderly to believe that the medicines would be disposed of.

"We seek of our corporate social responsibility, and it was also good for our safety of medicines within their valid period,” he says.

According to Jiang Rui, deputy director of the Sale Section of Public Policy, Peking University, 70 percent of people in the research groups, 60 percent of the 65% retired people think the compound was an essential reserve for their family. For the sake of health, 35 percent of people only choose 10 percent of people disposed of them.

Huang Huahua, deputy general manager of a pharmaceutical factory of the corporation, recalls that since the program began, many customers built up their medical reserve during the SARS outbreak in 2008.

At that time, he and his colleagues had to persuade the elderly to believe that the medicines would be disposed of.

"We seek of our corporate social responsibility, and it was also good for our safety of medicines within their valid period,” he says.

According to Jiang Rui, deputy director of the Sale Section of Public Policy, Peking University, 70 percent of people in the research groups, 60 percent of the 65% retired people think the compound was an essential reserve for their family. For the sake of health, 35 percent of people only choose 10 percent of people disposed of them.

However, the program has not been as significant in terms of recycling pharmaceuticals, based on the varying environmental conditions and landscape preferences of different types of medicines.