**Scientists deny COVID data withheld**

**By ZHANG ZHISHAO**

In-depth

Chinese scientists have denied accusations that China purposely withheld key information regarding the origin of COVID-19, and said the most published study supported that humans may have introduced the virus to the human environment through the Huanan seafood market, in Wushan, Hubei province. On Tuesday, the journal Nature published the publicly avail-

able genetic analysis of viruses other-

ed at the market from January to March 2019. The samples, collected over 1,300 samples from the envi-

ronment and animals for the first time, were or-

the-fact samples from China. The data from the paper has been the subject of intense science debate, since researchers from the

**TOWNSHIP'S TRANSFORMATION BRINGS RICH REWARDS**

Remote area benefits from series of support measures

By LI YINGQING

Li would need treatment when she fell ill at the end of December. Although she was in hospital for several days, she said she received little help from the government's healthcare system.

In 2011, the travel time between Daxiazhuang and Gangan was reduced to around three hours when the major line reaches Daxiazhuang Railway Station. To reach the county's biggest tourist spots, villagers had to travel by either public buses or private cars. This was common in the summer months. Li witnessed the villagers learn to use their personal computers for comfortable indoor travel, equipped with running water and electricity. They now also have access to the internet and good electricity services.

“We can do whatever we want in our homes, such as calling traditional- l

## CITIZENIAL

**GLOBAL EDITION**

**Monday, April 10, 2023**

**China sets its own path to inspire others**

**Time to say goodbye**

**By WU YING**

China is setting its own path to inspire others.

**KOREA**

**Chinese tourists ready to hop aboard cruise trips abroad**

**BUSINESS, PAGE 9**

**Opening up to talent**

Team China weighs bringing reinforcements from overseas

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**Scientists deny COVID data withheld**

**TOWNSHIP'S TRANSFORMATION BRINGS RICH REWARDS**

Remote area benefits from series of support measures
Dulongjiang: Residents live better lives

From page 1

The Dulongjiang people lived in Xi in 2010, selling him the good news that the entire group had been lifted out of poverty. He wrote back, telling them that their success had been an inspiration as well as an opportunity.

The natural changes experienced by the Dulongjiang people, telling stories of Xi’s people-centered philosophy to meet the public’s ever-growing needs for a better standard of living.

Gao, a professor at Yunnan University studying the Dulongjiang people, said that based on her 20-year period of research, the far-reaching changes witnessed by the group are the result of a series of large-scale poverty alleviation support measures introduced by the authorities. This action has led to substantial improvements in the group’s well-being, such as better transportation, education, housing, and tourism.

Online benefits
Smartphones and the internet are now commonly used by Dulongjiang township for business and leisure purposes.
For example, Song Xiaolan, 50, who lives in Longxuan village, bought a secondhand electric sewing machine online to make tapstitch and cloths in traditional Dulongjiang style. She said the machine improved her efficiency and enabled her to earn money.
To promote their work, the villagers also use livestreaming services provided by platforms such as Douyin and Taobao.
Before the telecommunication network reached this part of the country, it was difficult for Dulongjiang villagers to access different areas of the mountainous communities. Online courses at sites such as Jingshi provide opportunities for them to learn new skills.

The government promoted educational development by building a series of classes to find development strategies according to the residents’ interest.
For example, the first tour group of the year in 2010 to visit Dulongjiang came from Yunnan to have a 40-day tour in the Dulongjiang area, it was the first in the province to have such a tour.

The health service and education improvement courses have also been provided in many villages.
Song is one of those who have been provided with education and government support for education. In the 2000s, she tried to live a seven days tour in her middle school in Dulongjiang, and her father had to take her to live with a man of financial support at that time.

Top: A bird’s-eye view of Xinghug village. Xinghug Deng and Su Shixian reside in this area. Yunnan province.

Above left: Young Petteet offers his class a primary art lesson in Mulia village, Dulongjiang, in 2012. Above right: A photographer captures the quality of life in front of picture at archive in 2012. Jiang will take the national college entrance exam this year. (PHOTOS BY WANG DI / CHINA DAILY)

Measures pave the way to bright future for residents

In October 2012, my colleagues and I interviewed a number of Dulongjiang’s people for their culture, history, and development. Their stories were filled with stories of how they had overcome challenges.

In January 2013, the provincial government announced a three-year plan to improve schools, infrastructure, industry, and the environment, with investments of 240 million yuan ($38,000) per person.
However, many residents felt that these measures had nothing to do with their lives. Some refused to move from their dilapidated wooden houses to new homes.

Deng Guixing, a former official in Dulongjiang, said the Communist Party of China devoted many resources to transform the town.
If the town had not decided to progress, the Dulong ethnic group would have remained to poverty.

Local resident Song Xiaolan, who was diagnosed with Shigepo in 2003, and said she was not always well enough to work, though she never thought about her three daughters spending long days without her

local residents, said the village’s primary goal was to improve living conditions.

In October 2012, I interviewed local Dulongjiang’s main worry was to get the children to school. The roads were too narrow, and they had to carry their belongings for the entire school term.

In February, when I was about to leave from Dulongjiang, I again felt anxious. However, this time I didn’t experience a bump ride as the road had an asphalt surface.

On arrival, I saw two rows of buildings in the traditional Dulongjiang ethnic style, with two rows of courtyard halls.

I witnessed the difference that a decade makes

Students learn the importance of education

By LI YINGQING, Yunnan, and CHEN MEILING

From being unaware of the meaning of education, that adds up graduate and doctoral students. The development has made significant progress on the path to modernization.

The Dulong, one of China’s ethnic minorities, has a total population of just 625,225 last year, was once isolated from the outside world due to the nature of Dulongjiang townships. Yunnan province.

Before 1979, when the People’s Republic of China was established, there was no school in the town. In 1980, the first primary school opened in Dulongjiang, and in 2005, a school for middle school from October opened in the township.

Now, all local young people have equal education, with provincial policies offered for tuition fees, along with other subsidies.

Long Runchao, 26, who comes from a poor family, received scholarships from 2004, and fall back when he started studying at Yunnan Agricultural University in Kunming, at the provincial level. The government also provides a series of new theоже, like urbanization.

In 2015, Long graduated from the vocational college in Dulongjiang and now works as a technician in the local medical treatment center.

Li Liqiang, 27, left the Dulongjiang town and has been to Beijing, He said, the people from the Dulong ethnic group have always worked hard to develop the local education.

The local government has offered an annual salary of 6,000 yuan ($2,323).

The government is also investing in improving the living conditions for children in the area.

China’s achievements are winnowed down to the people’s perspectives of other languages.

But he wants to do more than continue education. He wants to be a social worker and help the poor people live better. He said he wants to be a social worker.

Some schools have been reconstructed, and more classrooms have been provided in the local villages.

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Military operations conducted in waters, airspace of Taiwan Strait, and island’s north-west part of the island.

China’s S&Ms expected to sustain robust growth

By ZHONG NIAN
abroad@jhu.edu.cn

China’s Small and Medium Enterprise Development Index grew by 1.3 points in the first quarter of the year, compared with the previous quarter, marking the highest increase of the index since the fourth quarter of 2018, industry data shown on Sunday.

The index is calculated based on a survey of 3,000 small and medium-sized enterprises, published 61 times a year between January and March. The survey is conducted by the China Association of Small and Medium Enterprises.

The objective of the index is to provide comprehensive evaluation and dynamic observation of the status and development of China’s SMEs. It consists of multiple sub-indexes to analyze their growth and growth expectations.

Among the eight sub-indexes, the index reflects the capacity of small and medium-sized enterprises to accept orders, and the national economic and social development situation, enterprises, and industrial development significance of SMEs.

China’s SMEs have a high proportion of state-owned and public collective, private, and private enterprises, and a large number of Chinese enterprises.

China’s SMEs are expected to maintain robust growth. China’s SMEs have played a leading role in supporting employment, innovation, and economic development, and have contributed to the country’s economic development.

China’s SMEs contribute significantly to the global economy, with over 90% of the world’s SMEs originating from China.

China’s SMEs are facing many challenges, including the high cost of labor, raw materials, and energy, as well as the high cost of loan and interest.

China’s SMEs have become a key contributor to the country’s economic growth, with over 90% of China’s GDP coming from SMEs.

China’s SMEs are expected to continue their robust growth in the future.
Reclaimed water hoped to ease shortages

By ROSE LIANGKONG

When the stream name "Shuijing" translate to "blue water" in English, the basin located at the north of China’s Henan province is in reality a likely blue color. Because of years’ industrial pollution,～the water''s color is in fact a pale, bluegray shade, due to the high concentration of nitrogen and phosphorus in its water, along with the lack of sediments. The nitrogen and phosphorus are a result of raw sewage in the basin, which is high in density.

The basin also receives polluted surface water from the Yellow River. The Yellow River’s high-concentration nitrogen and phosphorus nutrients flow into the basin through surface water, and along with the pollutants, forms the color of the basin’s water.

A plan to reclaim water from the basin is in progress. The plan, which started in 2018, includes the construction of a 3.6-kilometer long water treatment plant in the basin. So far, 20,000 cubic meters of polluted water have been treated, and the color of the water has improved by 80%.

The basin’s water treatment plant, located in the center of the basin, has been in operation since March 2019. It processes 10,000 cubic meters of polluted water every day. The plant can remove 85% of the nitrogen and 95% of the phosphorus in the water.

The treated water is then used for agricultural irrigation and urban landscaping. The plant will eventually treat 100,000 cubic meters of water per day, which is enough to meet the water needs of the basin.

In addition to the basin’s water treatment plant, a 9-kilometer long water pipeline has been constructed to transport the treated water from the plant to various areas in the basin. The pipeline can transport 20,000 cubic meters of water per day.

The treated water will be used for irrigation, urban landscaping, and industrial purposes. The basin’s water quality is expected to improve significantly, leading to an overall improvement in the basin’s ecosystem.
Villages in Tianjin welcome new ‘CEOs’

Professionals aim to use expertise to help villagers prosper

By YANG CHEONG in Tianjin yangcheong@sinanews.com

Three professional managers have recently begun new lives as district managers in three villages in Nangang district, Tianjin, becoming the first group of ‘village CEOs’ in Northern China.

There are at least three large national pools of applicants with strong business backgrounds. After the advertisement for the CEO position was published, I saw the resumes of many applicants who had direct work and education backgrounds, and the applicants had high hopes for them,” said Zhang Keqiang, who leads Nangang’s Human Resources Department.

The new CEOs will work with village officials to generate strategies and businesses. They will also exchange their expertise to develop potential entrepreneurial opportunities.

The three villages, Zhaobeng, including Yangshao, Huilan and Jinding, are part of Nangang district.

[...]

Chinese, Portuguese companies to deepen rail ties

By YANG CHEONG in Sao Paulo saopaulo@sinanews.com

Continued, deepened cooperation between Chinese and Portuguese rail companies and services in Portugal is expected in the years to come, as CRCC, the world’s largest and most ambitious high-speed rail construction company in China, and Finespirit, a Portuguese company, will continue to explore new methods of communication and exchange with companies in Portugal. Ambassador Paulo Novaes, who recently announced a meeting with the company leaders of CRCC Tangshan, a train manufacturing factory in Tangshan, Hebei province, said that the company’s advanced subway train for Portugal is the first urban transit China has

We hope Chinese companies will continue to explore new methods of maintenance and cooperation with companies in Portugal.

Paulo Novaes, Portuguese ambassador to China

Technology transforms traditional carpet making

XINING - Holding a machine woven Tibetan carpet, a skilled carpet maker began trimming its surface to make it three-dimensional, a vital panoramic of woven and dying lines, and birds flying above a lake.

Produced in the biking town of Shagang, the Tibetan carpet group in the Xining economic and technological development zone in Xining, capital of Qinghai province,

Nikkei Review in January reported that 25 percent of nano-sized particles and soot were filtered through the end of last month,” said Xun Yuelin, chairman of one of the largest producers of Tibetan carpets in China.

Carpet sales were once a necessity for peasants as a means of protection against the cold. The technique of weaving tarn has been passed down on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau for around 2,000 years.”

The company has acquired advanced production equipment to broaden its range of products and services, allowing the company to meet the needs of different customers, said Xun Yuelin.

Xun said that high-end and eco-friendly products will be the main selling points of the company in the future.

"Last year, we made sales of 150 million yuan ($10.56 million) in revenue, nearly 30 percent less than what we earned during the epidemic,” she said.

How can the company continue to compete in the development of Tibetan carpeting?

The company set up a showroom in Xining to showcase its products.

The company has also worked with research institutions and universities in Beijing and Xining to develop new products.

"The market is currently competitive, but we are focused on producing high-quality products. In the future, we plan to continue expanding our business. We will also focus on customers and the environment."

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Renovation helps old Beijing bridge shed weight

With the removal of the water pipeline and electrical cables that run along its sides, supporters say the 137-year-old bridge is easier for pedestrians to use. The bridge is one of Beijing’s oldest and has been in service since the Qing Dynasty.

The oldest bridge along Beijing’s Central Business District, the bridge is located on the southern side of the Grand Canal and has played a significant role in the movement of north-south transportation since it was built. The bridge was commissioned in 1759.

As Beijing developed, however, additions such as utility pipes and escalators running under the bridge have made it become a barrier.

"It is important to meet people’s needs at the time. The modernization and renovation of the bridge is beneficial for people,” said Yi Nan, who works at the Beijing Municipal Institute of City Planning & Design.

Finding a balance between preserving the historical landmark and adapting it to modern needs, Yi Nan described the bridge as "a barrier to conservation and a barrier to urbanization.

In recent years, Beijing has worked on both the protection and urban renewal of the old city, and has taken different methods to solve the dilemma between conservation and development.

In the past, renovation often involved adding new elements, whereas this time, we have focused on improving the surrounding area,” Yi said. "The idea is to highlight the historical remains by simplifying their setting.

This concept has been used in the urban renewal regulations and plans of many cities, including Guangzhou, Guangzhou province, and Xiamen, Xiamen province, where efforts were made to preserve historical features, but large-scale demolitions and reconstruction put the integrity of the historical and cultural heritage at risk.

Before Wanning was set up in 2004, some of the area’s residential buildings were demolished, and a survey conducted in 2010 that revealed the area’s unique and aesthetic potential. The issue also raised a question about the protection of the landmark.

In recent years, Wanning has become a major area to work on, and residents have been moved out of the area.

Since its renovation, Wanning’s former glory has been restored, and residents have been relocated to new homes.

Significantly, however, the presence of the bridge, which was used to be a water control and tourist attraction, has been removed, giving a better view of this ancient landmark.

"After more than a year of efforts, the bridge has not only regained its historical appearance and tourist attraction, but also remedies vitally,” he said.

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Received by NSF/FARA Registration Unit 04/16/2023 10:35:53 PM

Monday, April 10, 2023

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the attacks on Saudi diplomatic missions in Iran after the kingdom’s order to close Iran’s embassy in Riyadh. The two fragile Middle East rivalries have now spilled over to work together.

While the two foreign ministries in Tehran on Tuesday, they vowed to end repeated and acrimonious diplomatic tensions. Several days earlier, Iranian State TV had cut diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia.

In the meeting on Tuesday, Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif, and his Saudi counterpart Prince Faisal bin Farhan, announced the formation of a joint committee aimed at restoring ties. The two foreign ministers ended their meeting with a joint statement, announcing the formation of a joint committee aimed at restoring diplomatic ties. The two foreign ministers ended their meeting with a joint statement, announcing the formation of a joint committee aimed at restoring diplomatic ties.

Embassy to reopen

The rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Iran, the two countries at war, has the potential to ease tensions in the region. The Saudis and Iranians had been on the brink of war in 2015, when Saudi Arabia led a coalition of several Gulf Arab countries that cut diplomatic ties with Iran. Iran retaliated by cutting ties with Saudi Arabia. The two countries have been at odds for years over a variety of issues, including Iran’s nuclear program and its support for Houthi rebels in Yemen.

The rapprochement marks a significant step toward resolving the wider conflict in the region, which has been a source of instability and tension for years. The two countries are major regional powers and their relations have been closely watched by the international community.

The rapprochement between Saudi Arabia and Iran has been welcomed by many in the region, as it could help to bring about a resolution to the wider conflict in the region. The two countries have been at odds over a variety of issues, including Iran’s nuclear program and its support for Houthi rebels in Yemen. The rapprochement could help to bring about a resolution to the wider conflict in the region, which has been a source of instability and tension for years.

Arms dealers work at the scene of an arms drill in the Western port city of Haifa on Sunday. As many as 10 people were wounded in an explosion near the drill site.

Israel launches strikes in Syria for rocket attack

JERUSALEM — Israeli jets hit a facility in Syria on Monday in response to rockets launched toward Israeli-held territory overnight, Israeli military said, the latest episode in the volatile region's heightened tension.

The strikes came after Iran-backed militant groups launched a barrage of rockets against Israel last week. The strikes targeted a site reportedly used by Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps in Syria.

The respiratory distress, severe suffocation and respiratory failure can be seen on X-rays of the patients' lungs. The disease is caused by the novel coronavirus, which has infected hundreds of thousands of people worldwide.

In New York, COVID-19 shaved years off life expectancy

By ALI REIFF in New York

alrieff@nypost.com

The pandemic was the main catalyst for a jump in life expectancy in New York falling to 73.4 in 2020 and 73.3 in 2021. The city had seen the biggest drop in recent decades in 2020, when the city was hit hard by the coronavirus pandemic.

In addition to the virus, immigration patterns and changes in the age distribution of the city’s population were among the factors that contributed to the increase in life expectancy. The city’s population has been aging, as more older residents have moved to the city, while younger people have been leaving.

The increase in life expectancy was also likely due to improvements in health care, as well as changes in lifestyle and public health policies. The city has made progress in reducing the prevalence of smoking and obesity, which are major risk factors for many chronic diseases.

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AUSKUJ jeopardizes Asia-Pacific peace, says embassy

LONDON — Joint work by the United States, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as cooperation on nuclear proliferation, has strengthened the American nuclear system, and has effectively strengthened the American nuclear system, and the United States is the main force behind the nuclear system in the world. The United States is making a serious attempt to advance the United States’ nuclear system, the United States is making a serious attempt to advance the United States’ nuclear system, and has effectively strengthened the American nuclear system, and the United States is the main force behind the nuclear system in the world. The United States is the main force behind the nuclear system in the world.

The Asia-Pacific is the most dynamic and promising region in the world, and this has never been more clear to the world as it has become a new area of growth in the Asia-Pacific region, which must ensure peace and stability in the region.

AUSKUJ’s nuclear submarines collaborate with the first instance of nuclear weapon states transfer nuclear technology, which makes an important contribution to the formation of the non-nuclear weapon states system.

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Airlines and tour agencies launch new flights, trips and services to meet big demand

By ZHU WENQIAN

The conflict had a harsh recovery given the force-field of geo-political events. On March 16, Changjiang, the Chinese tourist agency, said demand for overseas flights had risen since early this year. Last year, the agency said it had planned to launch flights from Beijing to Amsterdam, Singapore and Osaka. After the travel restrictions in China and abroad were lifted, the company began to increase the number of flights.

Tourists also began to increase their visits to the Chinese market and are confident in the growth potential. This year the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan will be celebrated. The two countries' leaders will meet to mark the occasion and to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Tourists walk past signs in Italian, English and Chinese of the Colosseum, in Rome, Italy, on March 26, 2023. (Xinhua/CAI YEBIN)

The tourism segment, as part of the large consumption market, is on a much faster recovery given the force-field of the overseas market. On March 16, China's major tour agency, said demand for overseas flights and overseas stays had risen since early this year. Last year, the agency said it had planned to launch flights from Beijing to Amsterdam, Singapore and Osaka. After the travel restrictions in China and abroad were lifted, the company began to increase the number of flights.

Tourists also began to increase their visits to the Chinese market and are confident in the growth potential. This year the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan will be celebrated. The two countries' leaders will meet to mark the occasion and to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Tourists walk past signs in Italian, English and Chinese of the Colosseum, in Rome, Italy, on March 26, 2023. (Xinhua/CAI YEBIN)
China-Brazil trade, investment projects sail to brighter future

BEIJING — After a voyage of more than a month from Santos Port, Brazil, a cargo ship loaded with 80,000 tons of Brazilian soybeans arrived at a port in South China’s Guangdong province, marking the first batch of Brazilian soybeans imported in bulk into China.

Other Brazilian agricultural products like soybeans, chicken and sugar previously entered China and gained popularity among the country’s consumers. Brazilian beef and coffee attracted many visitors to the fifth China International Import Expo last year.

China has been Brazil’s largest trade partner for 16 consecutive years and Brazil is the first Latin American country to hit a trading volume of over $100 billion with China.

In 2022, the trade volume between the two countries stood at $170.3 billion, China imported $64.4 million tons of soybeans and 111 million tons of beans from Brazil, taking up 8.72 percent and 4 percent of their total import amount, respectively, according to data from China’s General Administration of Customs.

China and Brazil are highly complementary in economic cooperation. Chinese demand for Brazilian staple products is increasing, said Wang Chonglin, a senior expert on Portuguese-speaking countries at the University of International Business and Economics.

Agricultural products, minerals and petroleum have been mainstays of the economic cooperation between China and Brazil, and China’s booming economy has also provided investment opportunities for the two nations, said the head of the Chinese Academy of International and Strategic Studies.

On Oct. 9, the People’s Bank of China and the Fed signed a memorandum of understanding with the General Bank of Brazil to promote bilateral financial cooperation, including currency swap arrangements in Brazil.

Mr. Gomes,则在投资领域,中国-巴西之间的贸易和投融资不断加快。目前,两国在基础设施、能源、农业、制造业等多个领域均保持了密切合作。中国对巴西的投资主要集中在能源、矿产资源和基础设施建设等领域。从这些领域中可以看出,两国的合作不仅有助于推动中国自身的发展,同时也有利于巴西经济和社会的可持续发展。
OECD, but Brazil has also succeeded in such a manner. To say that, indeed, to insist that someone try to address its economic status and ignore its economic status, which is given by the per capita GDP and HDI score, is it fair that China acts as a developing country? China, however, has not yet been able to fully engage itself to such an extent. The above-mentioned claim by UNESCO and the World Bank needs to be reconsidered. As a matter of fact, this is the first time that Wachsmann has attempted to classify China as a developing country. During former Donald Trump’s tenure, the USA claimed the WTO into engaging with China’s economic status. The White House even threatened to take action if the WTO did not make changes.

Why is the US so obsessed with China’s economic status? Referring to WTO agreements, the USA seemed not entitled to special and differential treatment. As a developing country, it should be entitled to such a status. However, the US itself seems obsessed with China’s phantom privileges.

The apparent reason the US is so much about China’s developing economic status seems to be that it is as if it wants to weaken China’s alliances with developing countries. However, in the past decades, China’s developing economic status has been recognized by the world, acting as a model for developing countries. China’s developing economic status, instead of a developing country, has been described in the new wave of emerging industrial countries’ strategic interests.

In the process of this new round of reforms, China’s State-owned enterprises have been encouraged to continue to innovate and to enhance international competitiveness. The State-owned enterprises have been encouraged to implement such policies as delaying over-investment and controlling sectoral over-capacity.

Since the 35th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2012, SOEs have been exposed to a phase of profound reforms to help promote mixture of ownership and State-owned capital investment companies and private enterprises.

Since the open door policy, China’s state-owned enterprises have been reforming state-owned enterprises by promoting mixture of ownership, and State-owned capital investment companies and private enterprises. The central government and SASAC on various occasions have frequently raised the urgency to further deepen reforms.

Since the three-stage plan for the reform of SOE (2020-2025) has yielded notable results, a new round of reforms will enhance the efficiency of China’s State-owned enterprises to ensure the growth of private industry is modern industrial chains.

Continuing with previous policies, the new round of reforms will further reduce the government’s influence and expand the government’s influence. China’s State-owned enterprises need to focus on core competences and core competitiveness. China’s State-owned enterprises need to focus on core competences and core competitiveness.

As early as 2005, the SOEs implemented from 2012 to 2013 enhanced active surveillance and management, with the SOEs which were not in the top-tier SOEs.

The SOEs are key to smooth recovery

To China’s Economic Development and Current Policies

China’s economic development has been propelled by a dual-engine growth mechanism, featuring efforts to both promote overall growth while maintaining a focus on key sectors. This approach has been instrumental in driving China’s rapid economic expansion, making it one of the world’s leading economies. The country’s strategies have included promoting innovation, enhancing infrastructure, and fostering exports.

China’s government has been actively implementing policies to support the development of high-tech industries and enterprises. Efforts have been made to encourage the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, fostering innovation and competitiveness.

The country has been successful in attracting foreign investment, which has been a significant driver of growth. This has been achieved through various measures, including tax incentives, access to equity capital, and other supportive policies.

In conclusion, China’s economic development and current policies have been characterized by a robust dual-engine growth mechanism, focusing on both overall growth and strategic sectors. This approach has played a crucial role in propelling China to its current position as a global economic powerhouse.
Senior officials with the United States Department of Commerce are reportedly visiting Beijing and Shanghai in prepara-
tions for a high-level meeting of the Commerce-Gitamon in autumn this year.

The announcement of the meeting is expected to improve the current tense situation. As a result, many experts believe that the Phase One Agreement may be closer to reality.

As of now, the United States has already started negotiating the Phase One Agreement, with a focus on a new round of trade talks. The U.S. government is determined to protect its national security interests, but it is also willing to make some concessions if it can achieve its objectives.

The Phase One Agreement is expected to address key issues such as intellectual property protection, technology transfer, and market access. The agreement is expected to be signed in November, with the final details to be announced later.

In conclusion, the announcement of the meeting between Raimondo and his Chinese counterpart is seen as a positive development in the ongoing trade negotiations. It is hoped that the Phase One Agreement can be reached in the near future, bringing stability to the global economy.

Zhong Xianwei
Green new energy system

China is on the path to a new stage of industrialization, driven by new energy systems. By 2030, 20% of the country's energy consumption will be provided by new energy systems. The government plans to invest 3 trillion yuan in new energy infrastructure projects in the next five years. The central government has also released a series of policies to promote the development of new energy systems, including the promotion of renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and hydrogen, and the development of new energy vehicles.

Urban renewable energy building smart cities

China has been implementing the urban renewal project to improve the quality and safety of a city, and to promote the construction of smart cities. By 2030, 90% of China's cities will have completed the urban renewal project. The project aims to improve the quality and safety of a city, and to promote the construction of smart cities.

Zheng Chuanxiao
Market, rule of law at core of SOEs reform

The measures taken to reform State-owned enterprises have produced significant results in recent years. These results include a series of policy modifications to the SOE and state-owned enterprise system in China. China's SOEs have improved their core competitiveness and transformed into high-quality development.

China and the World Roundtable | High-Quality Development

Editor's note: China's economic development has entered a new phase, characterized by its economic growth from rapid to high-quality. Implementing the new development paradigm and promoting high-quality development is a profound change for the Chinese path to modernization. Three experts share their views on the issue with China Daily.

Han Wenke

Chang Peng

Received by NSFD/FARA Registration Unit
04/16/2023 10:03:55 PM
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AUGUSTO SOTO

Opportunity to double down

Green cooperation between China and France is delivering substantial results and is now a supporting pillar for ties between the two countries. In November 2015, the two countries released the Joint Statement of Intent to Establish China and France’s Green Initiative. In recent years, Chinese and French enterprises have engaged in numerous environmental protection projects.

Since the promulgation of the traditional energy, H/E and electric power companies have built solar power stations for urban energy systems in Beijing, Shanghai, and Chongqing. Such companies have also been working on electric power projects in Kenya, and East Africa. The French energy company ENGIE and China’s state-owned company CNBM have reached a cooperation agreement on the construction of a new solar power station in Kenya.

In addition, China and France have embarked on a series of environmental protection programs, including green touchdowns during working trips, clean energy projects, and several new initiatives. A new cooperation framework has been established between the two countries. This framework focuses on enhancing the awareness of the green economy, which is crucial for global cooperation.

In 2019, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) released a report on the status of renewable energy in China and France. The report highlighted the importance of green cooperation between the two countries and emphasized the role of these initiatives in promoting sustainable development.

The authors are professors at the University of Paris-Saclay, a joint research institute between Paris-Sud University and CentraleSupélec.

VANG CHENGYU

Trade on track

China and Spain are shrinking the Eurasian land mass via the railway that links them

There's a well-known Chinese saying that "if you want to promote trade, you need to first build a bridge." This is an obvious principle of common sense, particularly when reality shows how a physical connection can strengthen economic cooperation.

Spanish foreign trade statistics show that for the first time in history, China appears as an important neighboring country of Germany, France, and the United States. Currently, 15% of the goods that Spain ships from the EU go to China. This is partly explained by China's expansion of its diplomatic relations, a milestone in its quest for global influence since it was signed by the two political systems back in 1975, at the height of the Cold War. New bilateral ties have evolved, with Spain and China forming a strategic partnership. In 2018, the annual volume of trade between China and Spain reached €30 billion, as noted by the National Ministry of Trade and Industry.

A new window of opportunity has opened up for Spanish companies, as China is the world's biggest economy and one of the most promising markets. The Spanish government is ramping up its cooperation with China, as the latter is pursuing an ambitious plan to expand its influence in Europe and North Africa. A major project launched in September 2019 was the Spain-China Free Trade Agreement, which came into force on January 1, 2020.

In 2019, the two countries signed a joint statement on economic cooperation and mutual interest, which includes a comprehensive set of measures to promote trade and investment. The statement includes provisions to promote trade and investment, and to facilitate the flow of goods and services between the two countries. The Spanish government has also committed to boosting the presence of Spanish companies in China, as well as promoting the development of the Spanish language and culture in China.

Nicholas Shaxson is a British economist who has written extensively on the topic of global inequality. In his book, "The Capture," he argues that the global economic system is rigged in favor of the wealthy elite, who control the levers of power and wealth. According to Shaxson, the global economic system is characterized by a series of interconnected systems, including financial, political, and social structures, that are designed to protect the interests of the wealthy elite. Shaxson argues that this system is maintained by various mechanisms, including the use of tax havens, offshore accounts, and financial regulations that are designed to protect the interests of the wealthy elite. Shaxson also argues that the global economic system is characterized by a lack of transparency and accountability, which allows the wealthy elite to avoid scrutiny and to continue to maintain their power.

Mike Davis is an English author and journalist who has written extensively on the topic of climate change. In his book, "The Climate of Hope," he argues that the global climate crisis is the most pressing issue facing humanity, and that urgent action is needed to address it. Davis argues that the world is facing a "climate emergency," and that the steps taken to address it will determine the fate of humanity. Davis also argues that the world must transition to a sustainable economy, and that this transition will require a radical rethinking of our economic and political systems.

Tom Pickersgill is a British economist who has written extensively on the topic of global inequality. In his book, "The New Global Order," he argues that the global economic system is characterized by a series of interconnected systems, including financial, political, and social structures, that are designed to protect the interests of the wealthy elite. Pickersgill argues that this system is maintained by various mechanisms, including the use of tax havens, offshore accounts, and financial regulations that are designed to protect the interests of the wealthy elite. Pickersgill also argues that the global economic system is characterized by a lack of transparency and accountability, which allows the wealthy elite to avoid scrutiny and to continue to maintain their power.

Received by NSF/FARA Registration Unit 04/16/2023 10:03:55 PM
Theater of the future

A new festival aims to use technology to assist performances and set design, Chen Nan reports.

The eighth, one of the most enchanting symbols of ancient Egypt, is a mystical creature that has inspired and inspired human imagination for thousands of years. The symbol of mystery has been used in naming the Sphinx Mitera- 

The festival will also see collaborations of international talent. For example, artists from Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, and Berlin will show their work in performances by American stage director 

What’s on

Testimony of classics

The distinctive features of Kang, Yuxiang, Xiaolong, who have been important figures in the history of Chinese painting, are often described as the quintessence of the traditional Chinese way of life. These artists have been known for their ability to express the essence of their subjects through the use of simple lines, colors, and brushstrokes. Their works are often characterized by a sense of mystery and a feeling of the past.


to adopt the classic styles and


By writing a leading role, especially with virtual reality, the first Sphinx Mitera Theatre Festival will run from April 15 to May 7. Featuring 69 theatrical works to be staged both in theaters and online, Audience will be able to take part through the use of virtual reality headsets, smartphones and computers.

With technology playing a leading role in the new festival, a new trend in modern performance arts has emerged. "In the past, the performance was limited by the venue and the audience. But now, with the help of technology, we can bring the performance to people's homes," said Lin. "This is a new way of thinking about performance arts."
Equating interest with success

In the history of mathematics, the Chinese have undoubtedly set some important milestones. As early as 2000 BC, a clay tablet from the Shang dynasty was found, containing calculations that are believed to be the earliest known written record of mathematical concepts. This tablet, known as the "Plimpton 322," contains a list of Pythagorean triples, generations before the ancient Greeks. The Chinese were also among the first to develop the concept of negative numbers, which was not widely accepted in Europe until the 17th century. Furthermore, the Chinese developed a decimal system, which was a significant improvement over the Roman numeral system used at the time.

A seminar on the publishing of a Complete Catalogue of Dunhuang Manuscripts (2010-2019) was held in Dunhuang, Gansu province. A total of 800 manuscripts were presented in this session, which will be published soon. The manuscripts are sourced from the Dunhuang Library, which contains over 20,000 manuscripts, including the famous Dunhuang Caves. These manuscripts are not only important for their historical value, but also for their cultural significance. They contain a wealth of information on Chinese history, literature, art, and science.

The seminar focused on the importance of Dunhuang manuscripts and their role in preserving Chinese culture. The manuscripts contain rich information on Chinese history, culture, and science, and are a testament to the ingenuity and creativity of the Chinese people. They are a valuable resource for scholars and researchers, and are an important part of China's cultural heritage.

The publishing of the "Complete Compilation and the construction of a related database will promote the research and publication of Dunhuang Tibetan literature and related fields." The Dunhuang Tibetan manuscripts were destroyed during the Cultural Revolution, but many were saved and now reside in various institutions around the world. The Dunhuang manuscripts contain a wealth of information on ancient Chinese culture and history, and are an important resource for scholars and researchers.

The Dunhuang manuscripts are an excellent example of the ingenuity and creativity of the Chinese people. They are a testament to the rich cultural heritage of China, and are an important part of the world's cultural heritage. They are a valuable resource for scholars and researchers, and are an important part of China's cultural heritage. The publishing of the "Complete Compilation and the construction of a related database will promote the research and publication of Dunhuang Tibetan literature and related fields."
Team China weighs up overseas upgrade to bolster Paris push

**BASKETBALL**

CBA confirms naturalization route is under consideration

By LIN YAOCHUN

Partnering with an overseas team might help China in the 2023 World Cup. But it’s not easy.

The China national basketball team (CBA) is set to face some of the strongest teams in the world in the 2023 World Cup. To prepare for the tournament, the team is focusing on improving its overseas naturalization route. China has successfully naturalized foreign-born players in the past, such as Yi Jianlian and Sun Yue. However, the process can be complex and time-consuming.

"It’s not easy to naturalize a foreign-born player," said Lin YAOCHUN. "But it’s necessary in order to strengthen the team." Lin is a basketball journalist who covers the China Basketball Association (CBA).

In terms of footage, the team has been working hard to improve its overseas options. The team has been training in the United States and Europe to prepare for the upcoming tournament.

"Our main goal is to improve our overseas options," said Lin. "We want to naturalize as many foreign-born players as possible."