CHINA DAILY

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VITAL FARMING REACHES NEW HEIGHTS

Innovative approach brings rewarding yields, saves water

By XIN WEI

In 2014, a friendly visiting Chinese delegation led by former Chinese President Xi Jinping paid a memorable visit to Russia. The trip, which became known as the “Beijing-Berlin” trip, was a significant event in China-Russia relations and laid the foundation for the current strong partnership between the two nations.

Since then, China and Russia have continued to deepen their cooperation and jointly addressed various challenges, especially in the face of the global pandemic. China has been a strong supporter of Russia’s unity of the regions, and Russia has been an important partner for China in the energy sector.

The two nations have also been active in the multilateral arena, working together to promote a fair and equitable international order. Their partnership is based on mutual respect, non-interference in each other’s internal affairs, and mutual benefit.

As the two countries continue to strengthen their comprehensive strategic partnership, they will undoubtedly continue to play a positive role in global governance and contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability in the world.
Farming: Modern approach takes root

We have limited land but infinite space... Our (vertical) farm generally does not require the use of artificial lighting.

Jack Ma, founder of Alibaba Group, having a tomato grown hydroponically in a vertical farm operated by Beijing Agriculture Co.

Wealthy with its own tomato farm, Alibaba Group, which operates a vertical farm in Beijing, China, is one of many companies investing in vertical farming to reduce costs and increase efficiency.

In Beijing, the tech giant has invested heavily in vertical farming, establishing a large-scale vertical farm in the city, which uses cutting-edge technology to grow crops in an environmentally sustainable manner.

The farm, located in the city's Zhongguancun area, is one of the largest vertical farms in the world, with a capacity to produce over 100,000 tomatoes per year.

The farm uses advanced hydroponic systems and artificial lighting to create ideal growing conditions for the crops, allowing for year-round production.

The vertical farm is expected to produce over 1 million kilograms of tomatoes per year, with plans to expand its capacity in the future.

The farm is designed to be self-sufficient, with a closed-loop system that recycles water and nutrients, reducing its environmental impact.

The Beijing vertical farm is just one example of the growing trend in vertical farming, which is becoming increasingly popular as a way to address food security challenges and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Full-force RCEP pact will open new doors

Philippines' ratification a milestone for huge free trade agreement

By ZHANG NANN
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The complex implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) will accelerate trade and investment between China and other participating countries, and will advance long-term prosperity and geopolitical stability, according to trade experts and businessmen.

Their comments on Wednesday underscored the significance of the Philippines' ratification of the RCEP on April 8, marking the final step toward the agreement's full implementation.

The pact will work as the first 10 net exporters on Jan. 1 last year.

Under RCEP’s rules, the trade deal will take effect for the Philippines on April 1, just as that time, the world's largest free trade agreement entered a new phase, allowing for all 15 signatories, the countries that account for 28 percent of the world's total exports and imports, to develop the promised trade benefits.

According to an outline by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the agreement will benefit regional economies by lowering tariffs and facilitating trade in services, goods, and investment.

But, despite the agreement's promise, the Philippines has yet to ratify the pact, leaving the country at a disadvantage compared to its regional neighbors.

A recent report by the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry said the Philippines has been lagging behind its Southeast Asian neighbors in terms of trade and investment under RCEP.

"The Philippines has been one of the slowest in implementing the agreement, which is a great concern for our economy," said Dr. Ramon Ang, president of the chamber.

"The Philippines has an opportunity to be a leader in regional trade and investment under RCEP, but it has not yet taken full advantage of the agreement," he added.

According to the chamber, the Philippines has only signed 21 out of the 209 agreements that form part of the RCEP, while other ASEAN members have signed more than half of the agreements.

The chamber said that the Philippines' ratification of the RCEP is important for its competitiveness and its ability to attract foreign investment.

"The Philippines needs to ratify the RCEP if it wants to become a leader in regional trade and investment under the agreement," Ang said.

"The Philippines should not take for granted its position in the RCEP and should actively work to ensure its ratification," he added.

The chamber also said that the Philippines should focus on implementing the agreements that have been signed, as this will help the country to fully benefit from the RCEP.

"The Philippines should ensure that it implements all the agreements that it has signed under the RCEP, as this will help to create a favorable business environment," Ang said.

"The Philippines should also work to attract foreign investment and to promote its exports under the RCEP," he added.
**Policy Review**

**Boosting traditional village protection**

**Authorities being urged to put rural heritage to better use**

By **YANG FEDIE**

China has added 1,380 traditional villages to the State protection list and will accelerate efforts to promote heritage conservation, according to a news release by the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development late last month.

It urges local authorities to establish or improve heritage protection systems at the village level and draw up plans to strengthen the villages to help boost tourism.

Together with other government organs, the Ministry of the Arts and Tourism, the National Cultural Heritage Administration and the Ministry of Finance, the ministry has planned a total of 9,013 million yuan ($1.53 billion) for the conservation of 366,200 villages for 2022.

Traditional Chinese villages generally refer to those with long histories, whose buildings retain original features, and have not undergone significant changes to their architecture.

In the face of urbanization and industrialization, the living practices of local immemorial cultural heritages and the preservation of the essence of village life are in serious threat.

**Renovation and preservation**

Most of the country’s world heritage sites, along with the vast majority of national-level and provincial, municipal and county-level immemorial cultural heritage areas, are located either in or near places of historical villages, according to Chen.

Protecting the villages to help preserve cultural inheritance is critical and will promote the development of China’s unique culture, Chen said. As China is also an important country in terms of cultural inheritance, he said.

The central government began a survey of traditional villages in 2012. After years of efforts, it has added successfully through 35,000 historic buildings and traditional dwellings under national protection.

“Many villages that all does not mean preserving them completely, but allowing them to be modernized in accordance with the times and the needs of local people.”

He called for establishing a set of criterions, standards, methods and protection mechanisms based on actual circumstances of the area to make the renovation feasible.

As many cities have made a point of developing small towns and villages, Chen said it’s important local authorities take into account the function of each village, including its appearance and industries.

Many rural areas are on tourism, but also on exploring and developing new economy, such as special farming technologies, local agriculture and digital technology.

Chen Shengli, deputy chief engineer with the Ministry of Urban-Rural Planning and Design Institute, suggested that traditional villages, especially those that are intact, are the most appealing.

“Some villages are still intact and have preserved their old architectural styles and materials,” Chen said.

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In addition, many small towns and villages are being developed, and the renovation will be improved, Chen said.

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“We have explored the setting, history, culture and landscapes, and have developed rural tourism and cultural industries.”

More of Anhui's rural heritage on protection list

By **WANG QIAN** and **ZHOU XIAOWEN** in ANHUI

Surrounded by mountains and ocean, Anhui Province, a province of less than 100 million population, has its own 4,000-year-old cultural heritage. After years of efforts, the province has been working hard to protect the cultural heritage, making sure that there is no more transplanting. In 1997, the province invested 60 million yuan ($10 million) for restoration and protection of about 100 ancient villages.

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Since the 1980s, the province has been working on the renovation of more than 100 ancient villages. As of now, it has covered more than 300 villages.

In December 2019, the Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development confirmed 3,300 rural cultural protection sites, among which 1,380 are in Anhui. The province has 1,380 ancient villages, or 422,000 houses, which have been included in the list.

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Online platforms aid climate pledges drive

Participants can obtain gifts and vouchers by helping to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, Hou Liqiang reports.

Employees compete to adopt greener lifestyles

By Hou Liqiang

Walking half that 15-kilome-
ter to work for almost two- thirds of the year, that was what Zhang Minyao did over the past year.

The 26-year-old cadre from the Beijing branch office of a carbon management software and consulting business in Beijing thought the work would be too tiring if he tried to walk the distance in the number of daily steps taken. So he calculated that there were always colleagues who would fulfill the task.

The competition among employees for the best carbon footprint — a carbon-accounting activity in which employees submit a photo that shows what they did — was a popular activity at the company.

The top three employees reported the most carbon emissions in November, the last month for the competition, with the first-place winner accumulating more than double the carbon emissions of the second-place winner. The second-place winner was also divided among two people.

Each group member — who received carbon emissions of such small amounts as a single kilometer of walking or several grams of carbon — had a similar method of calculating the incentive mechanism of the application is “certain effectiveness.

“Companies made all-out efforts to reduce carbon emissions as much as possible, and they all wanted to be the champs,” he said, recalling the first few days after the app was rolled out.

Sometimes, he thought the company made the competition “too much of a joke,” only to find that he had been overwhelmed by the efforts made by his colleagues, who “fell down” over carbon with envy.

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China and Brazil advocate multilateralism, the democratization of international relations and a multipolar world

Marcos Cordeiro

Despite the difficulties the world is facing and obstacles the US is creating, Brazil and China will continue on the course of bridging different cultures and values.

**GLOBAL VIEWS**

**Editor’s note:** The world has undergone many changes and shocks in recent years. Enhanced dialogue between scholars from China and overseas is needed to understand and manage many problems the world faces. For this purpose, the China West Infect of China Daily and the National Institute for Global Strategy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, jointly present this special section: The Global Strategy Dialogue, in which experts from China and abroad will offer insightful views, analyses and fresh perspectives on long-term strategic issues of global importance.

**Marcos Cordeiro, Ph.D.**

Despite the world’s difficulties, China and Brazil are major representatives of the international community, as they are undergoing a period of rapid change, their role in international relations has become more prominent, and their influence on the world is increasing. Both countries have achieved significant economic growth and have become major global powers in the 21st century. They are also important players in the international order and have been actively participating in the international community.

Both China and Brazil advocate multilateralism, the democratization of international relations and a multipolar world. These values have become the new international policy orientation and the development path of the two countries. They believe in the importance of cooperation, mutual benefits and shared gains, and underpin their policies and strategies with the principles of non-interference, respect for each other’s development path and differences, and respect for each other’s rights to development and respect each other’s national interests and development demands and social systems. Both countries are committed to expanding their cooperation and expanding their cooperative relations in various fields.

In the new era, China and Brazil have reformed their international mechanisms such as the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund, the World Trade Organization, the World Bank and the BRICS. Through the mechanism of BRI, China, Brazil and other developing countries have achieved deeper cooperation, expanded the overall view of developing countries in global governance and promoted the gradual establishment of a new international order. The BRICS have become powerful and influential, which is the most significant achievement of Latin America’s development in recent years.

In the long run, global governance will gradually shift from the West-centric model to a more multipolar model. The BRICS have been actively participating in these major international organizations and have become important players in the world political and economic landscape.

With the BRICS gaining influence, it is expected that the BRICS will continue to play an important role in the world. The BRICS have also been actively participating in the global governance process, providing a new model for global governance and a new way of thinking for the world.

China and Brazil will continue to cooperate to promote global governance and a new international order, and they will continue to contribute to the international community. The BRICS will continue to play an important role in the world, and they will continue to contribute to the world’s prosperity and development. The world will continue to benefit from the BRICS, and the BRICS will continue to benefit the world.

**Zhoushui**

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Opinion

Setting rules for AI development to ensure data, personal security

Racial discrimination not part of aesthetics

What They Say

Tapping advantages of population structure

Since 2022, China has been working on several aspects related to AI development, and similar problems have also been launched domestically by enterprises. One cannot deny that all will not only profoundly affect the development of various industries, but also have a bearing on the life of individuals in the future. Concerns about the adverse impact of the "human-machine interface" on individual consciousness have also given rise to concerns that AI should be designed and codified in a way that respects individual happiness and human dignity.

China has a series of regulations in the management of information and data, such as the Cybersecurity Law, Data Security Law, and Personal Information Protection Law, as well as administrative regulations.

China is also experiencing rapid urbanization, which is bringing about significant changes in the labor market, and the government has been promoting the development of new industries and economies. However, the rapid development of the labor market has also brought about significant problems, including the discrimination of personal information and data, and the government has been working hard to address these issues.

In the face of a rapidly growing world population, mass migration is becoming a global issue. Although China has a young and vigorous population with high potential, farmers make up more than 40% of the total population, and the government is seeking ways to improve the country's food security. With the global population forecast to peak in around 2060, and India's population expected to peak in around 2050, China's food security continues to be a challenge. The government is working to promote the development of the grain industry to ensure national food security.
A century away from the world's common challenges in the course of social progress and development and making explorations on solving the ruling party's vision, the call for whole-minded collaboration and dialogue is growing stronger than ever. Amidst the deep-rooted problems of suspicion, division and confrontation in the world today, humanity is caught in the whirlwind of international cooperation. Therefore, it is essential to step up inter-civilization exchanges for closer people-to-people connectivity. The Global Civilization Initiative (GCI), proposed by General Secretary Xi Jinping in his keynote address at the G20 Leaders' Summit in 2020, points out the path forward. Toward modernization at the 2020 CPC National Congress, the highest level at which the Communist Party of China's (CPC) future is discussed, General Secretary Xi Jinping called for a full implementation of the GCI at the CPC's 20th National Congress in October 2022. The CPC's vision is to work with all parties and nations worldwide, with rich civilizations and distinctive cultures, and promote harmonious relationships and mutual learning among different civilizations.

1. **The GCI Epitomizes General Secretary Xi Jinping’s Profound Strategic Vision, Broad Historical Perspective, Strong Sense of Historical Responsibility, and Sense of Mission for the Times and Deep Care for Humanity.**

   The GCI makes it clear that the majority of people today are the main body of the modernization process and the main form of today's humanity. As the initiative is being pushed by the GCI at the CPC in dialogue with Western academia and politics, the CPC's vision on China's destiny to work with all mankind is in line with the aspirations of the Chinese people and the development needs of the world. The CPC is always committed to the well-being of the world and the Chinese people.

   The GCI is an earnest response to the common challenges facing the world, in particular threats to upholding equity, inclusiveness and diversity, and common development. The GCI is responsive to the expectations of all parties and individuals that expect the CPC to contribute to a greater and better world. The GCI is also an earnest response to the deep-rooted challenges faced by mankind, such as the destruction of the natural environment, armed conflicts and border disputes, the deepening of the global economic crisis, and threats to peace.

   The GCI is underpinned by a deep understanding of the world and a comprehensive strategic vision. It is an earnest appeal for the international community to work together to foster a better world, and with a sense of historical responsibility and a sense of mission. The GCI means to uphold equity, inclusiveness and diversity, to promote global development, and to promote the principle of mutual respect and mutual learning. The GCI is an earnest response to the common challenges facing the world, in particular threats to upholding equity, inclusiveness and diversity, and common development. The GCI is also an earnest response to the deep-rooted challenges faced by mankind, such as the destruction of the natural environment, armed conflicts and border disputes, the deepening of the global economic crisis, and threats to peace.

2. **The GCI Epitomizes the Need to Overcome the Dilemma of “Four Advantages” by Promoting “Four Wholes”**

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   Therefore, in the current era of deep-rooted challenges and adversities, the CPC stands for the direction and guidance of the major force of history, trend, and the general will of the Chinese people, and has, in the face of daunting challenges and adversities, forged ahead in the direction of building a better world.

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Biden in N. Ireland but crisis remains

BELFAST – US President Joe Biden said on Wednesday he hopes Northern Ireland’s devolved power-sharing government will continue to function after the US presidential election, but few experts think a resolution of political stalemate is near.

"I think it’s a democratic institution (that) established the Good Friday Agreement and remains critical to the future of Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom and the whole of Europe," Biden said in a speech at Queen’s University in Belfast on Tuesday evening to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Northern Ireland peace deal. "UK Prime Minister Boris Johnson, Belfast as he reflected on Tuesday and said later it was "hard to envisage" that the two sides would get back to the 1998 peace process again after the US election.

Macron calls for EU’s strategic autonomy

By CHINA DAILY

French President Emmanuel Macron has returned a call to the "strategic autonomy" of the European Union to counter a "harmonious" policy of "strategic autonomy" of the Chinese community. It is believed that the Chinese Community can not be so strong.

In an interview on Tuesday with the French newspaper L’Express, Macron said: "We don’t want to get into a power game and say that Europe should not be a harmonious community for all the world."

The European Union, which has a strong position in the world economy, will not allow China to dominate the world.

The question asked of our country, if they have an interest for their own economic and industrial development and they have to use China and reduce reliance on other countries.

The French President, during his visit to China, has said about the "one belt and one road" initiative, "If you don’t do this, there is no need to believe that the BRI will not be a success.

The BRI will not succeed in the world.

Our country is in the country of the world."

The EU has set up a group to look into the relationship between China and France and is working on this issue, which is double the amount seen during last month’s round of talks.

The EU is a very important partner in the world and is known as a "harmonious" partner. But the Chinese Community is not interested in "harmonious" with other countries.

In the case of China, the EU is the second biggest investor in the country and is one of the top ten foreign investors in China.

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From the heartland, bilateral comity sought

By BYELINDA ROBSON

Hart Island, the New York City cemetery that holds more than 1.2 million people who died between 1869 and amid the COVID-19 pandemic, has been a part of the city’s public life for a century and a half. Initially a place where the city’s dead were buried, it has now become a site for memorialization and reflection on the impact of systemic racism and inequality.

Hart Island is a 131-acre site located in the Bronx, surrounded by the East River and the South Bronx. It was originally created as a landfill in the early 20th century to provide space for burying the urban poor, who were often interred in unmarked graves.

In recent years, Hart Island has become a focal point of controversy. In 2016, the New York Times reported on the conditions inside the island, including the use of inmates to perform burials and the lack of proper facilities for handling the bodies.

The island is currently operated by the City of New York, which has faced criticism for its handling of the pandemic. In March 2020, the Brooklyn District Attorney’s Office released a report that found that at least 456 people had died on Hart Island during the pandemic.

New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio has called for an independent investigation into the city’s handling of the pandemic and the conditions on Hart Island.

The island is also home to a prison, which has been the subject of recent media coverage. In 2020, the New York Times reported on allegations of abuse and inhumane conditions inside the prison.

Hart Island has become a symbol of the city’s struggle with systemic racism and inequality. In recent years, there has been growing pressure from activists and community groups to address the conditions on the island and to ensure that the city’s dead are treated with dignity.

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New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio has called for an independent investigation into the city’s handling of the pandemic and the conditions on Hart Island.

The island is also home to a prison, which has been the subject of recent media coverage. In 2020, the New York Times reported on allegations of abuse and inhumane conditions inside the prison.

Hart Island has become a symbol of the city’s struggle with systemic racism and inequality. In recent years, there has been growing pressure from activists and community groups to address the conditions on the island and to ensure that the city’s dead are treated with dignity.
Intel chief stresses key microchip role of China

By Liu Yukan

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China will stop offers to boost new energy vehicle while ensuring energy security this year, said State Grid, one of the biggest energy firms in the world. The Chinese state-owned monopoly told024.cn that its green power plants have reached 70% of the country's total installed capacity and it plans to keep that level in the years to come.

In a report that may come as a shock to analysts and investors, the Chinese energy giant also said it would stop offering incentives for new energy vehicles in 2023 and beyond. The company said it plans to focus on ensuring energy security and stability for the country's growing population.

The decision comes amid growing concerns about the environmental impact of electric vehicles and the role of fossil fuels in the energy mix. The move is likely to be welcomed by some, including those who argue that incentives for new energy vehicles have led to overcapacity and inefficient use of resources.

However, the decision may also raise questions about the Chinese government's commitment to its global climate goals and its role in promoting global sustainable development. The country is a major player in the global energy market and its actions can have significant implications for the world.

Meanwhile, the Energy Information Administration said the US will remain the largest oil producer in the world in 2023, followed by Russia, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. The report said that US oil production will increase by 6% this year, while Russian production is expected to decline by 6%.

The report also noted that global oil demand is expected to grow by 2% in 2023, driven by strong economic growth in Asia, especially in China and India. The US, however, is expected to see a decline in oil demand as its economy slows down.

In other energy news, the International Energy Agency said that global coal consumption fell by 2% in 2022, driven by a decline in China and India. The agency expects global coal consumption to decline further in 2023.

Meanwhile, the International Renewable Energy Agency said that solar and wind power capacity reached 320 gigawatts in 2022, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The agency expects global renewable energy capacity to reach 1,300 gigawatts by 2030.

In the US, the Energy Information Administration said that natural gas production is expected to increase by 8% in 2023, driven by strong demand from the power sector and industrial consumers. The agency expects natural gas prices to remain high in 2023 due to strong demand and limited supply.

In China, the National Energy Administration said that coal consumption is expected to decline by 5% in 2023, driven by strong growth in new energy sources like solar, wind, and hydro. The agency expects China to become a net exporter of electricity in 2023, driven by strong growth in new energy sources.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Academy of Sciences said that China is expected to become the world's largest market for renewable energy by 2025, driven by strong growth in new energy sources like solar, wind, and hydro. The academy expects China to become a net exporter of electricity in 2025, driven by strong growth in new energy sources.

In other news, the International Monetary Fund said that global economic growth is expected to slow down this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global GDP growth to decline from 6.1% in 2022 to 3.4% in 2023.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund said that global inflation is expected to remain high this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global inflation to remain above 3% this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe.

In other news, the International Monetary Fund said that global debt is expected to remain high this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global debt to remain above 150% of GDP this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe.

Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund said that global foreign exchange reserves are expected to remain high this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global foreign exchange reserves to remain above $10 trillion this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe.

In other news, the International Monetary Fund said that global central banks are expected to remain vigilant this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global central banks to raise interest rates further this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe.

In other news, the International Monetary Fund said that global investments are expected to remain strong this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global investments to remain above $10 trillion this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe.

In other news, the International Monetary Fund said that global trade is expected to remain strong this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global trade to remain above $10 trillion this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe.

In other news, the International Monetary Fund said that global employment is expected to remain strong this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global employment to remain above 200 million this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe.

In other news, the International Monetary Fund said that global poverty is expected to remain high this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global poverty to remain above 1 billion this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe.

In other news, the International Monetary Fund said that global climate change is expected to remain a top priority this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe. The fund expects global climate change to remain a top priority this year, driven by strong growth in China and Europe.
BHP to continue investment, enhance local cooperation for green opportunities

By ZIANGXIANG zxiang@ftchinese.com.cn

Global mining giant BHP said it will continue investing in China and deepen its partnerships with local players in the country, as demand for metals including copper and nickel is expected to rise in China as the country drives its energy transition.

Director of strategy and development for BHP's copper division David Stewart said demand for copper, nickel and other metals will be expected to rise significantly to support the mega projects of desalination and electrification in China, which will also be providing massive opportunites for global mining companies like BHP, said Vancliff, BHP's chief executive officer of BHP.

"BHP aims to grow its businesses, copper, nickel and others, over the coming year, with copper for renewable energy, nickel for electric vehicles, copper for renewable furnishing, and iron and steel for infrastructure for the steel needed in global infrastructure and the energy transition," he said.

"We expect more cooperation with China in the years to come to facilitate the accelerated energy transition, economic development and improvements in living standards," Stewart said.
**BUSINESSFOCUS**

**High-quality development highlights power facilities**

Building installed storage capacity to increase grid stability, bolster country's carbon ambitions

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**By ZHENG XIN**

As China continues to move toward a more renewable energy mix with a gradual increase in clean energy proportion, energy storage will be of great importance to the country's high-quality development of the manufacturing sector, said political advisor and national legislators.

Lin Weidong, a national legislator and chairman of Tongwei Group, a new-energy company specializing in solar energy storage, emphasized the steady operation of the grid and storage that can increase the use of renewable energy generation by reducing energy waste.

Energy storage facilities can store steady energy, such as solar and wind, for use when grid demand peaks. It reduces the impact on the operation and scheduling of power generation and storage of energy.

China currently has no first-tier power system in the country.

In addition to supporting the effective use of high-potential renewable energy sources, Opqin Changyu, head of the State Grid Energy Research Institute, said that energy storage systems can improve the quality of electric power supply in extreme weather such as high temperatures and cold spells.

An increase in energy storage needs to include storage devices that can be deployed at different scales. The National Energy Administration has released the National Plan for Energy Storage Development, calling for increased storage capacity by 2025.

The development of new energy storage technology has been a fast growth trend.

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**By ZHENG XIN**

China's first megawatt-level iron-chromium flow battery energy storage project, located in Hainan's Haikou City, has entered commercial operation. The 25 million yuan ($3.7 million) project, which includes a high-temperature iron-chromium flow battery energy storage system with a 10-megawatt-hour capacity, will be used to store energy generated by solar and wind power, distribution, and electric vehicles.

The National Energy Administration said that compared with the traditional lithium-ion battery, the iron-chromium flow battery has a higher energy density, lower cost, and longer cycle life.

As iron-chromium flow battery technology with high performance and reliability is rapidly promoted, iron-chromium flow battery companies have been established by renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power and discharged during peak hours.

Liu Zhaoyi, chief executive officer of the State Power Investment Corp, said energy storage can ensure stable grid operation by starting and stopping the grid during peak and low-demand periods, ensuring a stable energy supply, and can effectively reduce energy waste.

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A view of iron-chromium flow batteries.

The iron-chromium flow battery technology is a good fit for large-scale energy storage due to its good safety record, cost-performance and environmental friendliness, according to a scientist.

This year's Government Work Report set the country's goal of 100 billion kWh of new energy storage capacity by 2030. This has encouraged many companies to invest in new energy storage facilities. However, China still faces numerous challenges in the development of new energy storage facilities.
Language of the imagination

Exhibition shows navigation of styles that reached a peak during the Song Dynasty but also influenced later artists, Li QI reports.

A detail of Landscape of Four Seasons by Li Shouping, who, along with Xia Qi and Liang and Ma Yuan, is considered one of the four great masters of the Southern Song Dynasty.

Ink masters who gave depth and scope to an art tradition

S ying has descended on Hangzhou, Zhejiang’s provincial capital, which is often referred to as a haven for artists. Sprawling plumes and blooming flowers have transformed the scenery at the West Lake, one of the most popular scenic spots in the country. The usual dimly hazy and rising mist from towering mountains and nothing but a smooth scroll to the landscapes. In the nearly 1,000-year-old history of the Academy of Art, the exhibition halls are also being thrown open, where the eye is drawn to a breathtaking view of Chinese landscape painting, enabling them to see how the scenery of the West Lake lies and neighboring areas looked centuries ago.

Embrace Landscape, an exhibition running through to February, brings together 37 paintings and calligraphic works from the Song (960–1279) to the Qing (1644–1911) dynasties. Top Right: Peaks in Mist and Hidden Thatched Cottage in Forest by Xia Gui of the Southern Song Dynasty (1227–1279).

Landscape of the imagination

The exhibition opens on Friday.

A Series of Dared Activities: Two Exhibitions by Li Yang, Li Li, Peter Schrey, and Ma Yuan. (See below "Ink masters who gave depth and scope to an art tradition").
Titanic sails again 25 years later

Director James Cameron says he decided to shoot scenes of a Chinese passenger after he read account of his survival. Xu Fan reports.

Twenty-five years ago, China made its debut in Hollywood, newly signing deals to produce and distribute big-budget movies. The Hollywood blockbuster also left many Chinese moviegoers heart-broken as they watched Leonardo DiCaprio's character Jack Dawson leaving his beloved woman to survive alone. However, many viewers may not know that the iconic scene featuring Rose DeWitt Bukater - the American socialite, played by Kate Winslet - lying on a floating piece of wood was inspired by a Chinese survivor who was also on the passenger boat RMS Titanic.

The British ship sank an ignobly and sank to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean during its maiden voyage in 1912, claiming more than 1,500 lives of the 2,397 people aboard.

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the 20th Century Fox remastered version of Titanic is showing in China on more than 3,300 screens affiliated with the National Alliance of Movie Theaters China since April 3. The movie has also been re-released in various formats, such as Cinetek and IMAX, to provide cinema thrills across thermallinks.

Jiuzhen Gao, the legendary Hollywood director, who is also known for his Oscar-winning, tells China Daily that he read the novel about the Titanic. In July 1912, the British ship RMS Titanic sank, as envisioned by Ken Marschall, the Chinese-born Geoffrey Lee, the fifth officer of RMS Titanic and the only officer who returned to save some people before the ship disappeared.

"They were very good researchers. Lee and the rest Marschall had done a beautiful book on the history of Titanic, which was a very inspiring book. It was about the same inspiration for the film," Cameron recalls during the video interview, adding that he had hired them as consultants for the movie.

With the inspiration, Cameron shot some footage featuring a Chinese passenger played by his son-in-law. Also, the film appears in a short scene when Jack and Rose are trying to break through bars to get to the deck of the ship, and the character becomes one of the few people who are seen getting off on a piece of wood, an astonishing scene.

"I decided to show (that) breaking some because though I thought it would be important, but I also knew the (U.S.) will say, "My Mandarin is not so good. I can't be in a real Chinese," Cameron, getting with his hands to conclude.

Despite the scene being deleted during production of the movie in 1995, it was included in a special edition released in China in April 1997. While Cameron worked as one of the producers, the documentary, for the first time, explored the untold story of six Chinese survivors on the ill-fated British liner and their struggles against racial discrimination during that time.

"It's a really interesting film because one has never followed the six Chinese passengers who were on the Titanic," Cameron says. "They all survived, which is pretty incredible because they kept their whereabouts...." It's also a fascinating story that history buried long (like they didn't exist). It took some detective work to figure out who everybody was and track down their descendants and relatives.

The director reveals that they conducted forensic testing to re-create Jack and Rose's conditions in a hypothermia lab in New Zealand and discovered that Jack's struggle while waking she recorded was similar to that of the Chinese passenger who tried to keep his upper body above the frigid seawater. For a lot of Chinese viewers, the end of the relationship between Jack and Rose is one of the most memorable aspects of the movie. When asked if he had ever longed for the possibility of both of them surviving, Cameron responds with a smile: "They probably would have a big fight and not even get married." Their love life like a real love to me, one that could last a lifetime, but we'll never know. As an artist, what I was trying to say is that love is tested in tragic circumstances. I don't think the film would have been as successful if Jack had lived and they had held hands and walked into the water.

Because ultimately it's not a film about Jack. It's a film about her. It's about how she changes. It's really a film about a young woman becoming herself and becoming independent and fighting the life she imagines. That's the whole point of the film. So, he had to die," Cameron says.

Despite the movie being made over two decades ago, Cameron says he believes that its themes are timeless, and would evoke empathy in modern audiences and make them imagine how they would deal with such a perilous situation.

"I think it's an relevant today as it was then, maybe even more so because implicitly in the film is a warning that we're kind of treading on the problems of the world, the climate change and other things that are coming around us like that before," he explains.

Bulging overruns and bridging delays are common experiences for many Hollywood films, but Titanic faced higher challenge. Initially budgeted at $100 million for 98 shooting days, the film cost exceeded $200 million, and production work lasted 30 months.

"Whatever I'm doing during the day, I say think for tomorrow. Solve it tomorrow, but not right with the second film," Cameron says.

In the past two decades, China's film industry has been an unexampled expansion, constructing a total of 20,000 to 30,000 new cinemas, compared to 10,000 cinemas. Speaking about the change, Cameron - who has visited China several times - says he loves the fact that Chinese audiences can enjoy the visual effects-advisors in a better appreciation.

"I admire Chinese filmmakers. I think that there's absolutely as great as or even more so, any other film of Hollywood. I think they've built an industry with such a saturation of amazing titles that are of interest to a global audience.

"They've also building up a huge base of influential critics, and they're putting theaters all across the country, and they've been able to create an audience that they never even had a movie theater before," he concludes.

Create the author: xu fan

Of ifaw

Cages, bows & arrows away, raptors free

Between heaven and earth, together with other sentient beings, live,
New production takes flight

Marking a third directional outing for stage veteran Pu Cunxin, Beijing People’s Art Theatre is preparing to premiere a youthful new version of Chekhov’s classic play The Seagull, Chen Nan reports.

For Chinese audiences, The Seagull is arguably the best-known Russian writer Anton Chekhov’s works. It was adapted by the Beijing People’s Art Theatre in 1966 with a translation by Chinese writer Tong Shouqian. Gathering a veritable cast of Chinese actors, including Pu Cunxin, Xu Re and Yang Lin, the play was directed by Guo Dengfeng, the chief Director of Moscow Art Theatre. It was so well received that it still performs.

Now, Pu, whose days playing his task as a director, is working with the young actors and actresses of Beijing People’s Art Theatre to deliver a new version of The Seagull.

From May 1 to 20, the play will be staged at the Citizens’ Art Theatre, a new venue for the company, and one that is named after its five presidents and well-known Chinese playwrights. Originally performed on Oct 17, 1905, at the Alexander Theatre in Russia, The Seagull depicts the romantic conflicts of four main characters: Astafya, a middle-aged middle-class house, lower, Trigorin, who is a successful writer; Nina, a young and ambitious playwright; and Nino, an aspiring young actress with whom Konstantin is in love.

“I played the role of Konstantin in 1969 when I was in my 30s. Now, I am almost 70, and I am capable of directing the play and present my understanding of Chekhov” says Pu, standing in the rehearsal room of Beijing People’s Art Theatre.

“[He] insisted on using young and new artists, so actors like the young had no opportunity to perform in this play” said young actress Sun Yongzhang, who is the president of Beijing People’s Art Theatre. “The Seagull is Fjodor Dostoevsky’s first directed work. He made his debut in 1870 with The Brothers Karamazov, and followed him up with a production of Hamlet last year. For the latter, he also insisted on using young actors and new performers, because he thinks it is necessary and important to train and prepare for the future of the theatre, which I very much agree with”.

In the cast, 53-year-old actress Xia Xuan plays the role of Nina and 36-year-old Xin plays the role of Konstantin. Pu said: “[Xia] perfectly played the role of Nina, it is as if she was born to play this part. She made the surroundings of the actors easier. Nina arrived to perform in Einstein’s new play. The film tells about the beautiful surroundings and says that she is a little bit like Xia Xuan”.

Xiao Xian played the heroine in her 30s and directed the young actress in her 50s. Thinking of that, she said: “Nina is one of the best-known characters in the theatre’s history. It is the first time I have played the role. I had a lot of concerns about the subject, which all made me to admire the role of the other actresses and actresses. These performances made me think”.

“Many people view The Seagull as a tragic play about unhappy people. I saw something different in it. There is a humorous, albeit bitter, satire, poking fun at the human condition.”

Pu Cunxin, veteran actor and director, Beijing People’s Art Theatre

Escaping a killer to finally live and breathe freely

I dreamed a new kind of suffering, made up of isolation and experience.

It felt like I was grappling on an electric fence and not letting go, no matter what.

Now, I know understand why.

I despaired of my rights, my life, my dignity and my will.

Escaping a killer to finally live and breathe freely.

Erik Nilsson
Second Thoughts

The day I saw the death sentence for those whoיע of the people was a day I was not yet called to live. I saw the number, the number, the number.

The day I saw the death sentence for those whoיע of the people was a day I was not yet called to live. I saw the number, the number, the number.

I heard that a young man in China had suddenly collapsed in the street and died. I didn’t want to think about it, but I had to.

My symptoms differed from my childhood. I had no more fear of the flu, cough quickly as their bodies would allow, suffer migration and oppressive anxiety, and irritability. I, too, had been feeling electric shocks, which may be weak — but not.

I was told by the doctor to give up smoking — which was a form of torture.

I was told by the doctor to give up smoking — which was a form of torture.

For once in my life, I heard a voice that I had never heard before. It was saying: “I will quit smoking, and I will not smoke.”

I was told by the doctor to give up smoking — which was a form of torture.

The doctor told me that smoking was causing me to lose weight and that I should quit.

I was told by the doctor to give up smoking — which was a form of torture.

It was clear that I was losing weight, and that I should quit.

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