China releases first panoramic images of Mars

By ZHANG LEI and ZHU LEI

China published on Monday the first global panoramic images of Mars taken by its Tianwen-1 probe, which landed on the red planet on May 15, 2021.

These images are the result of 222 million kilometers of travel and the first panoramic images taken by a Chinese spacecraft. They were transmitted to Earth on April 29, 2023, and received by the China National Space Administration (CNSA) on May 2, 2023.

The panoramic images are the result of 284 individual images that have been combined into a single image, providing a comprehensive view of the region around the landing site. The images show the surface of Mars in high resolution, allowing scientists to study the geological features and geological processes of the Martian surface.

In addition to the panoramic images, China has also released high-resolution images of the landing site, which provide a detailed view of the local topography and the surface conditions at the landing site. These images are valuable for understanding the environmental conditions at the landing site and for planning future missions to Mars.

China’s Tianwen-1 mission, which launched in July 2020, is the first mission to Mars by a country in the global field of space exploration. The mission includes a Mars orbiter, a lander, and a rover, with the objective of studying the Martian atmosphere, surface, and subsurface conditions. The mission has been successful in achieving its primary objective of landing on Mars, and has provided valuable scientific data on the planet.

China’s achievements in space exploration reflect the country’s increasing investment in space technology and the development of its national space program. The mission has also strengthened China’s international reputation and enhanced its status as a major player in the global space community.

The release of these images is an important milestone in China’s space exploration program, and is expected to contribute to the scientific understanding of Mars and the development of future missions to the planet. The images provide valuable data for scientists studying the Martian surface, and are expected to contribute to the development of future missions to the planet.

China’s success in space exploration is a testament to the country’s commitment to scientific research and technological development. The mission has also provided valuable opportunities for international collaboration and cooperation in space exploration.

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Latin American nations seek to reduce dependence on the greenback

SERGIO HERB for Reuters

Several governments in Latin America have proposed creating a regional currency to reduce their dependence on the US dollar, seeking to increase regional integration and boost their economies.

Led by Argentina and Brazil, the proposal includes the creation of an alternative currency, which would use the US dollar but with a reduced role.

The Brazilian and Argentinian governments believe creating a common, regional currency could promote economic growth and reduce their dependence on US dollar debt, which has increased due to the pandemic and the US dollar’s weakness.

Several Latin American countries have started discussions on creating a regional currency. In November, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Bolivia announced plans to establish a regional currency to promote economic integration and reduce dependence on the US dollar.

The proposal aims to create a currency that would be used for trade and transactions within the region. The currency would be backed by gold and other assets, reducing the dependence on the US dollar and promoting regional economic integration.

The proposal has sparked interest from other countries in the region, including Mexico and Peru, and has been welcomed by some economists as a way to reduce Latin America’s dependence on the US dollar.

However, the proposal also faces challenges, including the need to address regulatory and legal issues, as well as the need to establish a framework for managing the new currency.

The proposal is seen as a step towards greater regional cooperation and the promotion of a more equitable and sustainable economic model in Latin America.

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Ministry: Sovereign status of all nations respected

By MD INOXUS

China has always respected the sovereign status of all major former Soviet republics and this position has not changed, Foreign Ministry

spokeswoman Hua Chunying said Monday, after recent remarks on the issue by Chinese Ambassador to France Li Shuo.

Speaking to a regular news conference in Beijing, Ms. said that China was always ready to

negotiations to establish diplomatic relations with relevant countries after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. China follows the principle

of mutual respect and equality in developing friendly and cooperative bilateral relations with them, she said.

During a recent television interview with a French media outlet, Ms. referred to the status of China during the Soviet era. “Our position on the issue of the Soviet Union and the clear Chinese respect for the sovereignty, integrity of all countries and the purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter” she said, adding that China has the best record

in this regard.

Ms. also said that China believes in creating a peaceful contribution to a political settlement of the Ukrainian crisis. “Some media outlets have sought to misrepresent China’s position on the issue and one should not confuse relations between China and relevant countries. We should be vigilant against this,” she said.

In another development, when asked about Guatemalan President Alejandro Giammattei’s ongoing visit to the Taiwan

inland, Ms. noted that some political figures in Guatemala have said in recent months that they will work with the international community to make its own contribution to facilitating a political settlement of the Ukrainian crisis.

Ms. also said that China holds a positive and realistic view on Ukraine issue, and will continue to work with the international community to make its own contribution to facilitating a political settlement of the Ukrainian crisis.

China willing to deepen data cooperation with all countries

President Xi says common development, progress of all countries will be promoted

By OUYANG HUIJIA

in Hongkong

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China is willing to deepen international cooperation with other countries within the framework of the Global Development Initiative, President Xi Jinping said Monday.

Xi said that China supports and implements the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and adheres to a new philosophy of innovation, coordinated, green and open development.

In a congratulatory letter to the UN World Data Forum 2023, Xi said China constantly improves digital infrastructure, strengthens data and statistical capacity, and actively shares its data and experiences in realizing the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

The forum, organized by the UN and hosted by China’s National Bureau of Statistics and the government of Zhejiang province, is being held from Monday to Thursday in Hangzhou.

China will work with other countries to help implement the 2030 Agenda through ‘China governance’ and will support open, win-win cooperation in the digital era, Xi said.

China has been working with Arab countries such as Egypt and the United Nations to promote and develop the digital economy.

In the absence of a recently released guideline by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council’s Cabinet, important progress has been made in developing the digital economy across all countries by 2035, Xi said.

China will continue to host the UN Data Forum in Hangzhou, he said.

Motorists remove Last Generation activists blocking a highway in Berlin, Germany, on Monday. Motions of Last Generation environmental group blocked traffic made across Germany in the past year to pressure the government to take more drastic action against climate change. (AP Photo/Markus Schreiber)

China Daily 2023.4.23 TOP NEWS

Indigenous Games celebrated

Four-day diplomacy observed

Two men rest on Sunday during a match of the Indigenous Games in Peru. Many indigenous athletes gathered near the awakening in the south of Peru to participate in their variant of the Olympic Games and compete for medals in accuracy, agility of war, athletics, wrestling and other sports.

Link: Sino-Arab collaboration expanded to youth, religion, culture and health

The 17-year-old activist said he is embarking on a project to establish a Chinese cultural work program in Lebanon, which includes an art exhibition, a theatrical show and a cultural group, in order to bring the two peoples closer.

People-to-people links

The Chinese president on cultural and people-to-people relations with Arab countries, a day after his four-day visit to the Middle Eastern countries.

During the trip, Xi and leaders of Arab countries committed to enhance diplomatic ties and strategic partnerships for comprehensive coop-

eration and agreed at the first China-Arab States Summit to build a China-Arab Community with a new international blueprint.

He called on China and the Arab world to increase exchanges among civilizations to enhance mutual understanding and trust, highlighting the need to increase personnel exchanges, deepen people-to-people cooperation and set an example of bilateral relations and mutual learning in the new era.

According to a report on China-Arab exchanges on the new era issued by China’s Foreign Ministry on Dec. 16, the Arab world and China have been expanded to exchange activities — including exchange activities, political parties, media, education, culture and business.

Mutual learning

China has trained over 25,000 Arab students and offers 11,000 scholarships to Arab students since 2013, according to the report.

As of October, four Arab countries have included the Chinese language in their national education systems, and Arab countries have launched Chinese language courses in their colleges and universities.

The two sides have also hosted 20 regular people-to-people exchanges since 2013, including art festivals and forums on women’s issues.

Mr. Tang, a researcher of Middle East studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said that China and the Arab world should make joint contributions to new breakthroughs in exchanges and mutual learning between China and the Arab world.

Mr. Tang said that “China and the Arab world should work together to build a shared future with China and the Arab world.”

But the two sides are at odds in dealing with each other in the context of new challenges and mutual learning, he said.

He explained that even though COVID-19 pandemic has posed new challenges to people-to-people exchanges between China and Arab countries, they have not seen new forms of mutual learning due to the joint fight against the pandemic.

The China-Arab States Summit in December has also given fresh encouragement to cultural and people-to-

Chinese daily global edition
Cross-border passenger train on track to boost trade, relations with Laos

The opening of the service is set to bring prosperity to people in both countries.

Luo Wanshuang reports from Vientiane.

W
hat can a high-quality railway be to a
developing region? China has answered that question with decades of efforts to build railways across the country and these efforts have borne fruit. An efficient transportation network boosts the movement of people and freight nationwide, driving local development in several fields, each of which will promote social and economic development simultaneously.

Now, China has handed Laos the key to economic growth to build a modern railway in the country. The China-Laos railway, which China helps sponsor, has turned Laos from landlocked mini-state to a land-locked hub in Southeast Asia.

It was built across three provinces, management and technical standards, and is a foundation of the Belt and Road Initiative.

The Line 1 of Laos railway, which has a designed speed of 160 kilometers per hour, cuts across the landscape of Southeast China’s Yunnan province and then finals with China’s national railway network.

Passengers and cargo, from every place in every field, can now pass into Laos. The Laos railway has not only been handed to Laos, while passengers and freight are also served in the other dimensions of tourism. The railway, which commenced operations on Dec. 3, 2021, has driven significant growth in the country’s economy and people’s living standards.

On April 12, in the control center of the Laos railway, we conducted a trip from Kunming to Vientiane, the capital of Laos. The railway has 14 passenger stations in China and 10 in Laos previously only 3.5 km of railway tracks.

Historical renovation

Among the other regional railway agencies, an international passenger service has been launched and people can travel in both sides of the border. The service would not have been offered before because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Now, the trains between Vientiane and Kunming are 10 hours long, including inspections at customary clearance stations at the respective countries.

According to China Railway Kunming Group, the Line 1 international service handled 2,200 cross-border passenger trips between April and Dec. In the journey, the railway aims to promote economic development in the two countries, and further play a role as a key动脉 to boost communications in the Southeast Asia region, facilitating areas such as trade and logistics.

It also provides emergency services for people in both countries, boosting economic potential and diversity. The service has not only further facilitated the flow of people and trade between China and Laos, but also promotes mutual interest for the recovery of tourism and other industries, and inject new impetus to promote development between the two countries, said Wang Wei, spokesman for the Ministry of Railways.

“The China-Laos railway is a model project of China and the member of the ASSAM members promote the initiative and benefit 2 billion people in the region, he said.

As Yibing, an expert in Southeast Asian relations with the Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences, said “The China-Laos railway, especially the cross-border passenger service, may help to improve the understanding and awareness of Laos and Vietnam very convenient. Compared with spending more than 10 hours on a cross-border bus, it is much more comfortable for people to travel by train. It benefits those with travel needs between the two countries, such as students, tourists and businesspeople.

He opened a Book World estimate that Laos GDP will also be 10 percent as a result of the construction and operation of the China-Laos railway, adding that the line will create more jobs for Laos people.

It is a win-win project for China and Laos, and has already attracted people on both sides,” he said.

Although the Laos railway has been in operation for four years, it has become a symbol of the border before the opening of the China-Laos railway, many local people see it as their country’s first railway. They told China Daily that it is proud of it.

The total travel time 422.4 km within Laos, holding the northern hilly terrain of Luang Prabang and Vang Vieng, popular tourist cities, which further vigorously promote the development of the Laos railway in Southeast Asia and Central Asian countries, and in general, fits between Laos and the world,” said Vangkeud ·Sounthavong, Laos’ minister of information, culture and tourism.

Booster

In 2019, a 33-year-old engineer at the Xishuangbanna railway station with 14 years’ experience said the Laos railway was a cross-border railway for the convenience of his country and China.

Wang Junli, Zhang Meng, and Ye Pengchao contributed to this story.

Contact the writer at Luo.wanshuang@chinadaily.com.cn
If Seoul follows the US move to turn itself against its neighbors, it would only escalate tensions in the region and reshuffle of regional powers, sparking more uncertainties and complications.

**Focus on trade losses**

“Of course it is obvious to those of us who are in the commercial- and trade-related business that business is suffering in this area,” a spokesperson for the US-based business said.

But, in the end, the US is not alone in facing trade losses. Other countries are also experiencing similar issues.

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Japan faces pressure over militarization

BY WANG XU

For some time, Japan has not had a defense budget and has been immunized by self-defense forces. It has also distanced itself from opposition with the participation of the Prime Minister, who is a group in an attempt to prevent the country from bearing responsibility. The Japanese government is determined to strengthen the country's security, but the acceptance of the principle of non-aggression and non-violence is gradually weakening. The government argues that this principle was established in the face of justified aggression in the early 1940s. However, the current Japanese government is pushing for a reinterpretation of the constitution to allow for collective self-defense.

A child is voter at the launch of the United Nations' World Vaccination Program for children of the United Nations Peacekeepers in Beijing on August 7. (AP Photo/Andy Wong)

Africa lags behind in childhood vaccination

BY YU SHU-MING

Africa is behind in childhood vaccination compared to other regions. A total of 137 million children in Africa were under-vaccinated in 2019 and 2020, which includes 53 billion dollars that were spent on a single dose of vaccine due to COVID-19 and other infectious diseases, and as a result, life-saving vaccines are being used to fight the pandemic. The WHO has urged for an increase in funding to support the vaccination of children.

Burkina Faso attack kills 60 civilians

JUAN DEIAGO GOMEZ - About 60 civilians were killed in a village in northern Burkina Faso by armed men wearing military uniforms, a local press reported on Tuesday, announcing an investigation into the latest attack in the West African country.

The attack took place on Thursday in the village of Kelakam, which lies near the Malian border. A group of men shot at the village's boundaries and attacks various buildings.

A Chinese envoy calls for 'true multilateralism'

BY MINHE ZHANG

A Chinese envoy has called for 'true multilateralism' in the United States on Thursday. China's representative, who was speaking at a UN Security Council meeting on the situation in Afghanistan, said that China opposes all forms of protectionism and unilateralism.

Vietnamese hope to realize dreams by studying in China

HANOI - The Vietnamese government has been working with universities in China to promote cultural exchange and educational cooperation. The Vietnamese Embassy in China has been supporting scholarships and study visas for Vietnamese students.

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A philosophical approach

Modern drinkers owe much to Lu Yu, the ‘tea saint’, who unlocked the mysteries of China’s signature beverage. Cheng Yuezhu reports.

In his 30s, Lu Yu, revered as the ‘tea saint’, travelled throughout China, particularly the Huxian River Basin and the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, researching all there is to know about tea.

Eventually, he completed The Classic of Tea, the first comprehensive compilation of his drink in China, outlining the knowledge he garnered from the cultivation of tea, its roasting and processing, its production, brewing and customs. From nightingale tea to admiring a lute-like shape while clearing away dust, Lu devoted a set of criteria for the most superior variety of tea — these bewildering business shows and having a purple tea.

This type of tea was, not surprisingly, named Zisan Tea, blindly making “purple bamboo shoots”, first produced at a humble estate to the emperor. It is said that Lu was the one who encouraged him to the imperial court of the Tang Dynasty (618-907). China’s first Imperial tea factory was then established to produce the Zisan Tea located in Changzhou county, Zhejiang province, Hangzhou, the city now famed by Lu as the best tea-producing area in what’s today the northern Zhejiang and southern Jiangsu province.

On its original site – Guzhu Hill in Changzhou – the Tang Dynasty Imperial Tea Factory has now been rebuilt, and is where contemporary tea masters are working to preserve and refine the ancient Zisan Tea production technique.

“Past Gong Wei once visited Lu Yu, and the pair enjoyed a herbal beverage. When Gong expressed his awe at Guzhu Hill’s beauty and longevity for tea life, Lu replied that he had to climb up the hill every day before dawn and study the tea leaves, which confirms that Lu worked at the tea factory,” says Lin Huiying, director of the organization.

While contemporary people typically brew processed tea leaves, as recorded in Tea Classics, ancient tea masters of Zisan Tea involved seven procedures, before the tea leaves were manoeuvred into its distinctive flat and round shape with a host of the middle.

Since the 90s, the Changzhou government has been engaging tea experts in the renovation of the traditional tea-making techniques. A provincial-level inheritor of the Zisan tea-making craft herself, I’m embarking on a journey to make improvements and innovations.

One day, while diving into ancient texts, Lin stumbled upon a steaming technique used during the Tang Dynasty, which transforms the enzymes in the tea and prevents the leaves from turning brown.

This led him to rethink the process of making Zisan Tea.

After months of attempts, and much trial and error, he finally came up with a modern steaming technique that helps preserve the tea’s distinct flavor, as well as substantially increasing its shelf life. “Based on many ancient records, Zisan Tea enjoyed immense popularity. So, as an inheritor of intangible cultural heritage, it is my duty to pass down the ancient tea-making techniques from one generation to the next,” Lu says.

Aside from producing tea, the factory is also active in destinations, where visitors can admire the elegant inscriptions left by Tang Dynasty scholars, study tea culture and history, or simply spend a quiet afternoon sipping tea amid the soothing scenery. It is also a platform for promoting and encouraging tea culture.

Before setting out on his journey to research tea, Lu had led an unusual life. Abandoned as an infant in what is today’s Putian, Hunan province, he was adopted in the year 720 by Lin, a Buddhist abbot, and grew up in the Longgu Temple. It was then that he first learned to brew tea, but unwilling to live a gentry life, his friends became an actor of mystic characters. Later an official recognized his talent and recommended him to pursue further learning.

When the LinShan Rebellion broke out in 755, Lu left Central China for the east and enjoyed his heroic life too.

Perusing his bond with the Zen lifestyle, a Hubei Maoyi Temple, he met a monk who enlightened him in the philosophy of tea drinking. “Served as a beverage, tea is best used to those who uphold discipline and moral conduct,” Lu wrote in The Classic of Tea, emphasizing the tea preparation and ritual, which helped elevate tea into a symbol of refinement and social status.

An everyday among tea drinking rituals is the Huzhun Tea Ceremony, a solemn ceremony hosted at the Jiugang Temple in Yiling district, Hubei province, where Lu visited during his journey.

Though it is recorded that the temple founder offered tea to a war general in Redding in the mid-Tang Dynasty, the ceremony became a master practice during the Song Dynasty (960-1279), when tea was celebrated by Buddhist monks and gardeners, the majority of whom were literati and scholars.

It then became a medium for meditation and enlightenment, which involved more than 10 formal procedures, including welcoming the guest, serving the tea, pouring the tea, using the tea, and waiting for the response.

Tea has been a symbol of refined lifestyle among ancient Chinese, according to The Classic of Tea.

There are 116 items inscribed on UNESCO’s intangible Cultural Heritage lists that not only bear witness to the past glory of Chinese civilization, but also continue to shine today. China Daily looks at the protection and inheritance of some of these cultural legacies.

In this trendsetting, we retrieve the forerunners of the “tea saint” to discover the origins, and understand the evolution, of Chinese tea culture.
Cherishing the gifts of ancestors

Ancient tea trees are central to livelihoods and traditions of ethnic groups living in Yunnan province’s Jingmai Mountain. Deng Shangyu reports.

Although they have developed differently, all the ethnic groups on the mountain have preserved their own customs in making, drinking and utilizing tea. The mountain people maintain their own intangible cultural heritage and unique traditions. The 438-meter-high holy tree is not a single tree, but a group of trees that are a thousand or more years old. The trees, which have been cared for, produce foliage that is green, fragrant, refreshing and strong.

Tea is already a culture.

We visited a tea-making workshop in Xingchang village. In the middle of the workshop is a table with tea leaves, water and tea-making equipment. In the background, the tea trees are displayed. The table is full of people, some making tea, some drinking tea. In the corner, a group of people is set up to lift the tea leaves and take photos.

Tea is also a way of life.

In the village, one of the houses has been designated as the village’s tea-making place. The house contains a tea-making table and a large table to drink tea. There are two huge tea trees on the roof, and the leaves, called "tea flowers," are used to make tea. The owner of the house has used the tea leaves to make tea for many years. When he enters the house, he takes off his shoes and enters the tea-making room. He makes tea and drinks tea, and he enjoys the tea flowers.

Tea is also a symbol of the mountain people.

At the village temple, people used to make tea offerings to com­memor­ate the mountain ancestors. They used to make tea offerings to the ancestors of the mountain, and they used to make tea offerings to the ancestors of the village. Now, the people in the village make tea offerings to the ancestors of the village. The temple has a large number of people, and the village has a large number of people. The villagers make tea offerings to their ancestors, and they make tea offerings to the ancestors of the village.

Tea is also a gift.

When the mountain people make tea, they use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the village. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the mountain. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the village. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the mountain. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the village. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the mountain. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the village. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the mountain. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the village. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the mountain. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the village. They use tea to give thanks to the ancestors of the mountain.

To better protect the ancient tea trees and put our ancestors’ words into practice, education is important.

The village has established a tea-making club, which operates as a tea-making school. The club offers tea-making classes and tea-drinking classes. The club also organizes tea-making competitions and tea-drinking competitions. The village has also established a tea-making museum, which exhibits tea-making tools and tea-drinking tools.

Ceremony: Elaborate ritual helps free the mind

"The ceremony reflects the intangible heritage of Chinese tradition and the culture of Jingmai Mountain," says Yiming. A Buddhist monk from the village has been invited to perform the ceremony. The monk, who is a master in the tea-making art, will perform the ceremony in front of the ancient tea trees.

The monk, wearing traditional clothes, will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the mountain. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village. He will make a tea offering to the ancestors of the village.

Yiming says that the tea ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony reflects the intangible heritage of Chinese tradition and the culture of Jingmai Mountain. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art. The ceremony is an important part of the tea-making art.

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A NEW TREND IS BREWING

Appreciation of traditional tea rituals infused with a modern twist is growing among China’s younger consumers, Li Yingxue reports.

Sitting not too far from a charming store, open both day and night, a group of friends enjoys a high-spirited night, their voices raised in laughter and excitement.

Over the past two years, it has become one of the 29-year-old’s new ways to connect with friends outside the hustle and bustle of her daily routine.

She, who works in the tech-focused office of an internet company in Beijing, enjoys freshly brewed tea and small dishes to more than mending and intimate conversation for a gathering of friends, composed to a Western-style afternoon tea.

"I usually feel white tea, which is light in flavor, and roast white, small sweet potatoes, rice cakes or变革 with the tea," she says.

The process of tea brewing over a charcoal fire is both physical and mental, and mindful experience for her, especially with COVID-19.

Sitting not alone in her newfound love for Chinese tea, Sheen-wan style tea drinks to the light is tea culture. Chinese tea has become an increasingly popular choice for people looking to incorporate healthy habits into their modern lifestyles.

At the same time, tea makers and tea enthusiasts are exploring new ways to prepare tea leaves, from providing unique tea experiences to creating new tea blends and emphasizing well-chosen and balanced ingredients.

Brewing tea over a charcoal fire is a traditional custom in China, a culture that has been practiced for centuries. It is a social activity that brings together friends and family to share conversation and love for tea.

The custom has been deeply ingrained in many Chinese paintings, poetry, and literary works.

According to Shen Dongmei, a researcher of tea culture at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, brewing tea over charcoal has always been associated with a slow-paced lifestyle and a desire for tranquility.

In Yunnan, people roast their homemade tea in a charcoal oven. They often put a clay pot on the charcoal to warm up before putting the tea leaves into the pot. When the tea is brewed, they pour it into a cup of water, and as the tea cools, the water is added to the pot.

"For young people who may not have had much experience with black tea before, this is a new experience. The slow-paced activity of brewing tea can act as a cure to regulate the body and mind," she says.

Shen says brewing tea over fire is quite attractive for young people who have a tendency to be health-conscious. "It has become popular in the past few years, which may give young people a chance to get to know more about Chinese tea. They may fall in love with it as Chinese culture becomes known at the top of a cultural trend."

"The value of traditional culture has been on the rise, even the connoisseurs may change, it is easy to change in this fine weather," she says.

As in traditional teahouses, where many customers bear memories of people or people of a certain age, are introducing new-style Chinese tea. New young people are starting to work in and enjoy their ways.

"Such venues have been deemed to meet the preferences of young people and have created new social scenes. They are working on promoting the tea drinking experience, which has been quite successful in the past few years," she says.

More exploration of new combinations between traditional tea culture, pop culture, and modern life can be done, she says.

In China, tea is more than just a beverage; it’s a way of life. The tea market and modern teahouses are devoted to introducing the culture to more people by creating new drinks, designing related products, and crafting comfortable spaces for tea consumption.

In Shenzhen, Guangdong province, after launching a slow-baked tea in late winter, the tea was quickly sold out, according to an interview with the store manager. Shen Dongmei is behind the idea of introducing tea to more people as a way to promote tea drinking culture.

"It is not hard to see that people are increasingly interested in tea, and it is not hard to make sure that the tea is suitable for the selected tea market," she says. However, at the same time, that the overall flavor has been reduced.

"The tea blends may be a fine glass, but the price is not the same as in the past," she says.

According to Sun Xuyu, who runs a tea shop in Shenzhen, the tea business has become a new trend in recent years, with many people interested in tea drinking culture.

"Many consumers, especially young people, have been drawn to the idea of tea drinking to help them relax and enjoy life. The tea drinking culture has become more popular in recent years," she says.

"The slow-paced activity of brewing tea can act as a cure to regulate the body and mind," she says.

Shen Dongmei says, "The slow-paced activity of brewing tea can act as a cure to regulate the body and mind."
Taiwan Strait not a place for Western warmongers

Contrary to United Kingdom Prime Minister Rishi Sunak’s stance that the UK must do more to challenge the global order, China is resolutely safeguarding national sovereignty and interests for its 1.4 billion people.

In the face of hegemonic stalemate, the UK’s intrusion is in clear violation of international law, and the UK companies and individuals should pay the corresponding price.

The UK-China relationship, and the future of bilateral trade and investment, depends on the two sides’ wisdom. The UK-China trade agreement should focus on the future, not on the past.

The total volume of trade is goods between the two countries has been expanding by 2.5 percent last year. This year, it is expected to grow by 2.5 percent last year. This means that both the UK and China will continue to enjoy the benefits of cooperation.

What should we do?

In the context of the current global economic situation, both China and the UK have a shared interest in maintaining stability and growth. This is why the two countries should continue to deepen their economic and trade cooperation, and work together to achieve mutual benefit and win-win outcomes.

In conclusion, the UK-China relationship is built on mutual respect, mutual benefit, and shared interests. It is essential for both sides to continue to work together to strengthen their partnership and promote mutual development.

Cui Meng
Joint fight against desertification

Several sandstorms have hit the northern and northeastern parts of China in recent years, some provinces north of the Huanghe River for several days, which have affected the Republic of Korea and Japan, too. These sandstorms have been in places to stay indoors for health reasons. The situation in Beijing, China, this spring’s sandstorms have been different from the past, but they have been widespread, affecting 39 provinces in China, with different provinces and municipalities such as Hotan and Karamay, in Xinjiang Province, and Shandong, Jiangsu, and Shanghai.

Northeastern sandstorms have also been frequent—four in one month or so. This year, the sandstorms have lasted longer, covering almost 6 days of heavy pollution in Beijing—the first time that has happened in almost a decade. Shanghai, too, has experienced heavy sandstorms.

What causes heavy, severe sandstorms

Sandstorms are caused by strong winds blowing dust from north to south, mingling with dust volume from several provinces across China. In the North China Plain, the weather is cool, the soil is dry and loess materials, leading to a decrease in vegetation and decrease of soil. In fact, desertification and self-destruction are inevitable, because in an environment time span around the world, not too long ago, in the desertification, the cold and semiarid climate. The desertification area and high temperature in the great desert down south in southern China and southeastern China and western parts of China’s inner Mongolian autonomous region are the most extensive desertification direct factors for the severe sandstorm this time. For China’s desertification, it is a severe situation. This is a problem that China will face in the decades to come. We are facing a severe challenge. The way of Mongolia in 2015, conducted by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Geography and Geology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences, 70 percent of Mongolia’s land is degraded, with 8 percent slightly degraded, 20 percent moderately degraded, and 4 percent very severely degraded, respectively. Based on the concept (rule, environmental scientists prepared a map of the region, which highlights the major factors that cause desertification. As per the map, 50 percent of Mongolia’s land doesn’t show any effects of these factors (which signs of desertification), 18 percent of the effects of human activities, 38 percent of the effects of climate, 20 percent of human activities, and 16 percent of the combined factors. This means 10 percent of Mongolia’s land shows to zero signs of desertification, 30 percent affected by human activities, and 40 percent affected by natural factors. Other factors, in other words, natural factors are responsible for heavy and very heavy desertification in 80 percent and human activities in 50 percent of the cases in Mongolia.

The causes of sandstorms mainly show the overall area of desertification in Mongolia has not decreased, and the degree of desertification varies from region to region. As of today, desertification is particularly serious in the Dunhuang, Olgii, Mongol, Gobi, Dornogovi, Batkhongor, Tov, Ovorkhangai, and Tuv aimag and kindred areas. Also, desertification in Mongolia is not a big problem, which is right and individual factors such as population density, wind and sandstorm area, and climate change as well. It is worth noting that resources and desertification control is still at the initial stage. And, in the face of the extreme sandstorm, the two sides should jointly implement environmental desertification policies.

Need to strengthen international cooperation

Although the most important measures to control the desertification is the environmental protection plan of the country’s development, in recent years, China and Mongolia have produced remarkable results, the cooperation in the desertification control and prevention. China’s official said that the Chinese government needs to further strengthen, especially through deeper cooperation between China and Mongolia on desertification control. The Institute of Desertification Study, Institute of Geography and Geology of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences has been playing a leading role in deeping China-Mongolia cooperation on fighting desertification, and working out scientific projects with many Chinese research institutions and universities.

In 1977, in cooperation with the Inner Mongolia Normal University, the China and Mongolia International Institute of Desertification, which focuses on the study of desertification and vegetation recovery in the Typical Northwestern Grass Road Economic Belt. In 2004, in cooperation with the Inner Mongolia Normal University, and the agricultural and livestock products processing institute of Inner Mongolia, the Mongolian Academy of Sciences has worked on a project titled “Application of Remote Sensing Monitoring and Repair Technology to Demonstration of Desertification Control in Mongolia.” Also, in 2010, the Mongolian institute worked with the Mongolia Institute of Geography and Geology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences on a project titled “China-Mongolia Cooperation Monitoring and Demonstration on Desert Land Desertification Control.” And in 2012, in cooperation with the Institute of Geography and Natural Resources of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, the Mongolian researchers worked on a project titled “Building sandy Tubs and Sheds to Hinder the Movement of the Desert.”

In other words, cooperation between China and Mongolia on desertification control is still at the initial stage. And, in the face of the extreme sandstorm, the two sides should jointly implement environmental desertification policies.

First, environmental diplomacy, namely cooperation on environmental protection and desertification control, should be an important theme of approach to China-Mongolia cooperation at present. Recently, Chinese Foreign Minister, Ms. Wang exported to Mongolia, the Mongolian Government, and other organizations to prepare for the Mongolia-China Desertification Control and Prevention and sustainable development. Besides, China should encourage researchers to visit Mongolia and speed up knowledge about desertification and other environmental issues. And fourth, the two sides should strengthen Chinese official’s visits to Mongolia, and work together to participate in the desertification control and sustainable development projects in Mongolia. As for the Chinese and Mongolia’s desertification control, the two sides should jointly implement environmental desertification policies. Also, the two sides should promote people exchanges in order to prevent and control desertification.

Joint fight against desertification

As the head of the Division of Desertification Study, Institute of Geography and Geology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and co-author of this article, Mongol, a Mongolian name, is a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and a professor of the University of South China, a Professor of Mongolia, is a member of the Mongolia Academy of Sciences.

To control the desertification, the country must have a strong national defense strategy, because a strong military is the backbone of a strong nation. China is a large country along with Mongolia, and has a powerful global force to pave the way for the expansion of the China-Mongolia cooperation.

The author is the director of the General Research Department of the China Academy of Science and Industry Corp. Shanghai.

Kang Ruiling

The author is former deputy minister-of-chief staff in the National Development and Reform Commission.

Parking lots remain a difficult problem to address for local governments

Editor’s note: The parking for planning in cities is very important, but the parking lot planning is a big problem. Problems may be encountered in parking space planning. Parking lot planning can lead to high-rise buildings, crowded streets, and traffic jams.

I was sitting in a restaurant in Guangzhou, on an area of Hong Kong, baring dinner with my wife, the only available parking space was too small, the staff said, with a smile, that we couldn’t break the rules, the space that the car drove to the restaurant was still circling the road around the restaurant, waiting to drop us at our destinations.

“The driver tried but failed. And even if he finds a parking lot, for the parking lot is being too close. The cost of parking is too close to the driver in the circle,” he replied.

Our conversation then turned to parking difficulties, which is a common problem for residents of the Guangzhou area. The staff replied, “Sorry, of course, even in Guangzhou, it’s the same problem. Statistics show that Guangzhou’s urban area area is about 87.4 square kilometers, the number of cars in Guangzhou is about 402,000, of which, 60 percent live in the central districts, 20 percent live in the city’s western districts, 10 percent in the eastern districts, and 10 percent in the southern districts. These figures clearly show that Guangzhou has a very serious parking problem.”

In a large population prompted the authorities to build a lot of high apartment buildings to accommodate the increasing human density in cities.

Concerns about outdoor emissions, environmental protection, traffic jams and shortage of parking spaces have led many local governments to develop new parking lot recognition measures such as drawing lines or signs to mark parking space areas. In a number of cities, Beijing, for instance, issues only 20,000 small numbers of parking lots, while 2,700 million driving license holders are on the waiting list.

Environmental protection concerns can be eased by increasing the rate of electric vehicles. Beijing’s 170,000, 375,900, the top EV market in the world, Beijing alone, the authorities are trying to reduce traffic jams by asking residents to use electric vehicles to the country’s tree suddenly every year. Environmental factors can also be reduced by increasing the number of parking lots. A large population pressure to find parking places in apartment buildings to accommodate residents, as the number of cars in Beijing is also much higher than the number of parking spaces for 1.5-2 cars per every four floors. Some, whose young families moved to Beijing and a large living area of 600-700 cars in the area.

A large population prompted the authorities to build a lot of high apartment buildings to accommodate the increasing human density in cities.

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A large population prompted the authorities to build a lot of high apartment buildings to accommodate the increasing human density in cities.
Fifth party market cooperation is a new model of international trade and economic cooperation promoted by China under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. Under this model, Chinese enterprises collaborate with companies of other countries (usually those of developed countries) in a third-party market (usually a developing nation). The model helps Chinese enterprises and companies of other countries complement each other by playing a complementary role in the advantages of China in production capacity and that of developed countries in advanced technologies, and thus promote the growth of the third-country industries, infrastructure and the improvement of people’s livelihoods.

France was the first country that carried out concrete cooperation with China in a third-party market. In 2015, the two countries signed an agreement on cooperation on oceanic petroleum exploitation. This agreement set the foundations for economic and financial cooperation.

The project serves as a gateway to inland countries in Central Africa. It greatly promotes the development of transshipment, cargo logistics, and such import and export trade in Central Africa and the Gambia of China. According to statistics of the ECOM Central Terminal, from March 2017 to March 2018, the port received a total of 372 ships with an average turnover of 108 million yuan.

The ECOM Central Terminal will be the largest port in Central Africa, having a significant impact on the economic situation. Statistics show that in 2015, the port handled over 6,000 standard containers, a year-on-year increase of 14 percent. The construction and operation of the port has created about 1,000 jobs. The turnover of the deep-water port jumped from about 1.5 billion in 2015 to about 2 billion in 2022. In September 2022, the ECOM Central Terminal signed an agreement with the China National Ocean Terminal Co., Ltd. to form a cooperation on management, design, construction and operation of the port.

The project will complete the first half of 2022. By then, the port of ECOM will be able to handle 10 million tons of cargo per year.

Third party market cooperation.

Third party market cooperation is a new model of cooperation established by China and France and the third-country countries. It is currently a model of cooperation among third countries in China and France and the third-country countries. It is currently a model of cooperation among third countries.

The project is to establish a new model of cooperation among third countries, which is different from the traditional model of cooperation between China and France in the third-party market. The new model of cooperation is focused on promoting the social and economic development in third countries, and it aims to achieve the “1+1=3” effect. Third party market cooperation is a new model of cooperation established by China and France and the third-country countries. It is currently a model of cooperation among third countries.

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New system heralds better listed firms

Guideline on independent directors seeks to improve corporate governance

By WANG ZHOUQIONG

 Leading international luxury brands have posted strong growth, boosted by a recovering Chinese luxury market in the first quarter, with new store openings and upgraded digital experiences from luxury houses across a rising number of local mid-to-high income consumers. 

Bath & Body Works, a major player in the global luxury market, said it was pleased with its performance in China, where it has expanded its presence in key cities and opened new stores in key locations. The company reported a 20% increase in net sales in China, driven by strong demand for its products and services. 

In addition, some luxury brands have introduced new products and services to cater to the changing tastes of Chinese consumers. For example, Louis Vuitton has launched a new line of luxury goods, including leather goods and accessories, to attract more high-end customers. 

Luxury sector getting back on track

By ZHANG NANNING

China's luxury market is on the rebound as consumers become more comfortable with the economy and spend more on high-end goods. The market is expected to grow by 10% in 2023, according to a report by the China Luxury Market Research Center. 

China's luxury market has been hit hard by the pandemic, but it has rebounded strongly in recent quarters. In the first quarter of 2023, sales of luxury goods in China were up 20% from a year ago, according to the report. 

The report attributes the strong performance to several factors, including robust consumer confidence, improved economic conditions, and increased spending power. 

China's luxury market is still dominated by foreign brands, but local players are gaining ground. The report notes that local luxury brands are investing more in research and development to improve their product offerings and compete with foreign brands. 

China's luxury market is expected to continue its growth trajectory in the coming years, with a focus on sustainable and ethical practices. The report recommends that brands focus on creating a positive image of sustainability and social responsibility to appeal to consumers who value these values.
Sonova listen...
LODZ - In the face of a strong Polish side, Adriano不好 [Adriano] scored a hat-trick and Trzyniec (three) in a fierce encounter.

Meanwhile, in Lodz, Slask Wroclaw would host Pogon Szczecin for the first time in the season.

United stopped Liverpool from claiming their third trophy in two years by winning the FA Cup Final on Sunday. They ended their 25-year drought for a trophy, and the last time they did it was in 1994.

Ten Hag vows to ‘give everything’ to derail local rival’s history bid

Erik ten Hag, Manchester United manager

"I won’t tell you, how to beat Man City. I’ll keep that for myself. We will do everything to give them to, to give them the second trophy, everything that I have, that the team have, that the staff have.”

Non-trivial achievement as the club’s achievement, testament to a difficult season, but a fantastic achievement for the team.

"We will do everything to give them to, to give them the second trophy, everything that I have, that the team have, that the staff have.”

"We can do it because we have such a great organization, a great team, but we also have great coaches and great players and we can beat them.”

Tottenham bounced

Son Heung-min scored your first goal of the season, after a nail-biting ending, with a win against Liverpool.

 detach Tottenham’s goalkeeper Harry Kane (left) and touchoff the pitch following his team’s 3-1 English Premier League loss at The Stadium on Sunday. Spurs were 5-2 down after 25 minutes just to manage their third defeat of the season.

Loriot apologizes for ‘embarrassing’ Spurs

Harry Loriot apologized to Tottenham Hotspur after the club’s 3-1 loss against Manchester United. As the criticism against the team mounts, a San Diego-based San Diego-based Loriot said: "I am very sorry. The only thing I can do is apologize to the fans and everyone involved at the club.

The club’s 3-1 loss against Manchester United has sparked a debate about the team’s performance and the future of the club.

Soccer

Manchester United captain Harry Maguire promises to work harder and to not give up on the team. He said: "We have a lot of work to do. We have to be better than we were in the past."

"We have to work harder. We have to be more resilient. We have to be more clinical. We have to be more ruthless. We have to be more organized. We have to be more disciplined."

"We have to work harder. We have to be more resilient. We have to be more clinical. We have to be more ruthless. We have to be more organized. We have to be more disciplined."