Group of Seven conduct economic warfare

BY WANG KAILAO
in Beijing, Niujie
www.china.org.cn

Two ancient shipwrecks, probably dating back to the middle of the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), have been discovered in a depth of 30-50 meters in a site known as the South China Sea area. It is the first time that China has found such an expansive ancient shipwreck site in the South China Sea. The shipwrecks have been named as the Yongsheng No. 1 and No. 2 Shipwrecks in the South China Sea. According to Yan Jiali, director of the archeological department of the National Cultural Heritage Administration, preliminary investigations showed that relics from the No. 1 shipwreck were scattered over an area of around 30,000 square meters. It is estimated that more than 100,000 cultural relics—mainly porcelain items—are being concealed in the area. The site will be cleared for further exploration. The No. 2 shipwreck, which is about 20 kilometers from the No. 1 site, was also discovered in the area. The discovery of these two shipwrecks is a significant event in the field of underwater archeology.

WORLD WATCH
by David Ignatius

The Group of Seven, which is meeting in a highly-touted summit in South Korea, is facing several pressing issues. The G7, which was established in 1975, has been a forum for rich industrialized countries and influential economies to discuss and address pressing global issues. The summit’s focus on global health, economic cooperation, and climate change is testament to the necessity of international collaboration in the face of urgent global challenges.

Shipwrecks filled with relics found in deep sea

BY TIAN ZIBO
in Zibo, Shandong
www.china.org.cn

The recently discovered shipwrecks, known as the Yongsheng No. 1 and No. 2 Shipwrecks, have sparked excitement among archaeologists and historians. The shipwrecks are believed to have been from the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), and they are located in the South China Sea. The discovery of these shipwrecks is significant as it provides valuable insights into the maritime trade and cultural exchange of the time. The shipwrecks are believed to contain a large number of cultural relics, including porcelain, iron, and bronze artifacts.

ZIBO SETS HOT PACE WITH TRANSFORMATION

BY ZIBO XUWEI
in Zibo, Shandong
www.china.org.cn

As China continues its economic transformation, the city of Zibo in Shandong Province is leading the charge. Zibo, once known for its coal industry, has diversified its economy and is now focused on high-tech industries such as new energy, high-end manufacturing, and financial services. This transformation has brought a surge of economic growth and has positioned Zibo as a model for sustainable development.

POWER AND PASSION

Table tennis-and table tennis athletes fight hard to pursue limits, win confidence

BY CAO SHIYUAN
in Shanghai, China
www.china.org.cn

Table tennis is a popular sport in China, and the country has produced many world-class athletes. The recent pandemic has disrupted global sports events, but China’s table tennis players have continued to excel. The recent table tennis tournament in Shanghai, which featured top players from around the world, showcased the high level of skill and competitiveness in the sport. The athletes demonstrated their resilience and determination, setting a high standard for future competitions.

ANNIVERSARY

The China-Central Asia Summit held in May 2023 is one of the most significant events in recent history. The summit focused on strengthening regional cooperation and fostering mutual trust and understanding. The leaders discussed issues ranging from economic development to cultural exchange, and they agreed to strengthen cooperation in various fields. The summit marked a new chapter in China’s relations with Central Asia, and it is expected to bring new opportunities for regional development and prosperity.

Top: The renowned archaeological team of Chinese archaeologist Shi Zhiheng, or Shi Zhiheng, on a shipwreck site in the South China Sea. © photo released on Sunday by the National Cultural Heritage Administration shows porcellanists stranded amidst one of the shipwrecks in the South China Sea. Photos: CHINA DAILY

Bottom: A photo released on Saturday by the National Cultural Heritage Administration shows porcelain found in one of the shipwrecks in the South China Sea. Photos: CHINA DAILY

Textual content is extracted and identified by the system.
Zibo: Consumer market recovers well

From page 1

The once-sabbling industrial hub city of Zibo has been experiencing a gradual recovery, with various indicators showing signs of improvement. The city's consumer market, which was once sluggish, has shown a trend of recovery, with local businesses and restaurants experiencing a surge in visitors.

Since then, young people from around the country have headed to Zibo to try its popular barbecue food. According to local statistics, the number of visitors reached more than 3 million in the past month, Zhang Jiang, a local reporter, said that it has been a rare sight to see such a large number of people visiting Zibo in recent years.

Inception time
On May 6, a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Zibo Municipal Committee decided that the industrial sector, particularly the catering industry, should be promoted to attract more visitors to the city.

The catering industry in Zibo has been experiencing a surge in popularity, with various restaurants offering unique and delicious food experiences.

Zibo has been a popular destination for visitors, with its rich cultural heritage and beautiful landscapes. The city has been attracting more visitors, with its unique and diverse food culture.

Young people represent a major force driving this economic transformation

Gu Chao, professor at Shandong University's School of Economics, was quoted by Time Weekly as saying, "In the past, young people would stay in Zibo mainly for work, but now they are coming to Zibo for leisure, tourism, and food."

In recent years, Zibo has been promoting its food culture, with various events and festivals being held to attract more visitors.

Field studies
Many other Chinese cities, such as Nanjing and Hangzhou, have also been studying Zibo's food culture, which has become a new trend in the country. The city's government has been promoting its food culture, with various events and festivals being held to attract more visitors.

"Once you have visited Zibo, you will understand why its food culture is so special," said Wang Li, a local government official."
The French acronym is evidence of the Group of Seven wealthy member states joining forces to avoid their further decline in global power as well as the 27-nation bloc’s influence and cohesion. The bloc’s leaders underlined their commitment to multilateralism, officials and experts said.

As the Group of Seven (G7) summit in Hiroshima, Japan, concluded on Wednesday, observers warned that the group also outlined the United Nations’ agenda to further stir up the global region politically, economically and militarily.

China is part of a series of documents adopted by the summit, which the Foreign Ministry said included the "endorsement of the Global Governance Plan," which China has been participating in but not formally endorsed.

Among the items on the agenda was a "climate action plan," which the Chinese government has been working on for several years.

The G7 summit, which was held in Hiroshima, Japan, on Wednesday, is expected to include discussions on climate change, trade, and regional security issues.

Hiroshima, a city that was devastated by a nuclear bomb in 1945, is the site of the G7 summit this year. The event is being held in the city to mark the 75th anniversary of the end of World War II and the end of the atomic bombings.

China, which has been a member of the G7 since 2009, is expected to play a significant role in the discussions. The Chinese government has been working on a comprehensive strategy for climate change, which includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the use of renewable energy sources.

China has also been working on improving its relations with Japan, its neighbor to the northeast. The two countries have had a history of conflict, including over territorial disputes and the historical legacy of Japan’s colonial rule.

Although the summit is a major event, it is not the first time China and Japan have discussed issues related to the region. In 2012, the two countries signed a joint statement on cooperation in the field of climate change.

China and Japan have also been working on improving their economic ties, with both countries having large economies and significant trade relations. The two countries have signed a number of trade agreements and have been working on reducing trade barriers.

Nevertheless, the relationship between China and Japan remains complex and tense, with many issues at play, including historical grievances over Japan’s colonial rule and territorial disputes.

In conclusion, the G7 summit in Hiroshima is expected to be a significant event in the region, with China expected to play a key role in discussions on climate change, trade, and regional security.

**Colors of patriotism**

Drozdek is a professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley. He is also the author of "The Globalization of the International System," published by Cambridge University Press in 2010.

Drozdek said that China is increasingly becoming a major player on the global stage, with its growing economy and military power. He noted that the Chinese government has been working on a comprehensive strategy for climate change, which includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the use of renewable energy sources.

China has also been working on improving its relations with Japan, its neighbor to the northeast. The two countries have had a history of conflict, including over territorial disputes and the historical legacy of Japan’s colonial rule.

Although the summit is a major event, it is not the first time China and Japan have discussed issues related to the region. In 2012, the two countries signed a joint statement on cooperation in the field of climate change.

China and Japan have also been working on improving their economic ties, with both countries having large economies and significant trade relations. The two countries have signed a number of trade agreements and have been working on reducing trade barriers.

**Meeting: Legitimacy of bloc hurt by its stance**

**From page 1**

In order to maintain its G20 membership with the group, Japan needs to address the challenges posed by the recent economic and political developments. The G20 is an important forum for global economic cooperation, and its members are expected to work together to address major global economic and political challenges.

The G20’s role is becoming increasingly important as the world confronts a complex array of challenges, including economic volatility, geopolitical tensions, and environmental issues. The G20 has played a key role in shaping global economic policies and in responding to crises.

The G20 has already shown its effectiveness in responding to crises, such as the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, and is expected to continue playing a key role in addressing future challenges.

The potential continued use of sanctions as a mechanism to achieve political and economic objectives is also an important issue that the G20 needs to address. The G20 has already shown its willingness to consider alternatives to sanctions, such as diplomacy, as a means of resolving conflicts.

**From page 2**

Ultimately, the G20 needs to strike a balance between the interests of its members, which are diverse and complex, and the broader interests of the global community. The G20’s effectiveness in addressing global challenges depends on its ability to maintain a united and collaborative approach, even in the face of domestic and external pressures.

The G20’s role is becoming increasingly important as the world confronts a complex array of challenges, including economic volatility, geopolitical tensions, and environmental issues. The G20 has played a key role in shaping global economic policies and in responding to crises.

The G20 has already shown its effectiveness in responding to crises, such as the global financial crisis of 2008-2009, and is expected to continue playing a key role in addressing future challenges.

The potential continued use of sanctions as a mechanism to achieve political and economic objectives is also an important issue that the G20 needs to address. The G20 has already shown its willingness to consider alternatives to sanctions, such as diplomacy, as a means of resolving conflicts.

**Colors of patriotism**

Drozdek is a professor of political science at the University of California, Berkeley. He is also the author of "The Globalization of the International System," published by Cambridge University Press in 2010.

Drozdek said that China is increasingly becoming a major player on the global stage, with its growing economy and military power. He noted that the Chinese government has been working on a comprehensive strategy for climate change, which includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the use of renewable energy sources.

China has also been working on improving its relations with Japan, its neighbor to the northeast. The two countries have had a history of conflict, including over territorial disputes and the historical legacy of Japan’s colonial rule.

Although the summit is a major event, it is not the first time China and Japan have discussed issues related to the region. In 2012, the two countries signed a joint statement on cooperation in the field of climate change.

China and Japan have also been working on improving their economic ties, with both countries having large economies and significant trade relations. The two countries have signed a number of trade agreements and have been working on reducing trade barriers.
China

In the past calendar year, Wang Yuzhi has helped to bring a total of 15 cases of cancer to Beijing, 7 of which were confirmed. Some of these cases were already diagnosed and treated in their home towns, but they were referred to Wang Yuzhi for second opinions. Wang Yuzhi and his team also successfully treated a rare case of bone cancer.

Wang Yuzhi's team has been working closely with the Beijing Cancer Hospital and other hospitals in the city to improve the quality of care for patients with cancer. They have established a multidisciplinary team approach that involves surgeons, oncologists, and specialized nurses to provide comprehensive care for patients.

The team has also been working to improve the accessibility of care for patients from all parts of China. They have developed telemedicine programs that allow patients to consult with their doctors remotely, reducing the need for long-distance travel.

In addition, the team has been involved in research to develop new treatments for cancer. They have been working on a project to develop a new drug that could potentially be used to treat a variety of cancers.

Overall, the team's goal is to provide the best possible care for patients with cancer, and they are committed to continuously improving their care through research and innovation.
China, Japan and South Korea should cooperate to strengthen ties, they say

By ZHONG NANNan@chinaorgc.cn

China, Japan and South Korea should cooperate to strengthen ties, they say

By ZHONG NANNan@chinaorgc.cn

Experts urge integration at RCEP forum

It imperative to exert enhanced efforts in coordinating the formalization of rules that effectively facilitate trade and investment.

China's Zhirong, a professor at the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing

By ZHAN JIANFEIzhanjianfei@chinaorgc.cn

The implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement is expected to inject fresh impetus into regional economic cooperation.

China's former commerce minister, Tan Qin, director of the China National Intellec- tual Property Administration, said at the International Intellectual Property Institute in Beijing that China has large intellectual property rights in various fields and a strong capacity to make contributions.

RCEP MEDIA & THINK TANK FORUM

RCEP and Japan

The China-Japan customs declaration agreement and mutual cooperative agreement are expected to further strengthen the relations between the two countries.

From May 30-31, the Institute of International Business and Economics in Beijing and the Shanghai International Economic and Trade Association held a seminar on the theme of “The China-Japan Customs Declaration Agreement and Mutual Cooperative Agreement.”

Media, youth called on to play wider role in promoting bloc’s trade deal

By ZHONG YUEzhongyu@china.org.cn

Media platforms and practitioners will continue focusing on the impact that the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership agreement is having on businesses and people and encourage the younger generation to become more engaged so that they can benefit from it, experts and media officials said.

The remarks were made at a parallel forum under the 2023 RCEP Media & Think Tank Forum on Sunday. The forum discussions focused on the media’s role in play in promoting the RCEP.

Zhong Jiaohong, dean of the University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences’ School of International Relations, said that media platforms and think tanks of the RCEP countries should actively play a role in promoting the RCEP’s comprehensive development and its smooth implementation.

The implementation of the RCEP has given hope to businesses in promoting trade and economic cooperation in the region. It also provides a new platform and opportunity to promote trade and economic cooperation among the RCEP members.

The three countries have a strong economic foundation, and their cooperation potential is huge. The RCEP members are also hardworking and innovative, and their cooperation spirit is strong.

As the world’s largest free trade agreement, the RCEP has a profound impact on promoting the development of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, showcasing the bloc’s development potential.

The RCEP will provide an important platform for promoting trade and economic cooperation among the RCEP members. It will also drive development and cooperation in the region,bags, and is expected to bring attention to the region.

By ZHANG ZHANGzhanguanghong@china.org.cn

The RCEP is expected to bring a new wave of development to China.

The RCEP was signed on Nov. 5, 2020 at the 5th China International Import Expo in Shanghai, the world’s largest import fair, with the aim of promoting trade and reducing trade barriers.

The RCEP will bring new opportunities and challenges to Chinese businesses. It will help Chinese businesses enter new markets and improve their competitiveness.

The RCEP will also bring new opportunities and challenges to the global supply chain. It will help reduce trade barriers and promote trade and economic cooperation.

The RCEP will also bring new opportunities and challenges to the Chinese government.

The RCEP will help China achieve its domestic and international development goals. It will help China achieve its domestic and international development goals.

Challenges Ahead

The RCEP will bring new opportunities and challenges to the global supply chain.

The RCEP will also bring new opportunities and challenges to the Chinese government.

The RCEP will help China achieve its domestic and international development goals.
By @Hepping

The US government is seeking global economic forces as it faces another standoff over raising the debt ceiling or defaulting on its obligations. The US Treasury Department has warned that the federal government could be unable to pay all its debts by June 1 that would trigger a default that could cause the country into a potentially catastrophic US default.

By Aidan, a former colleague of the Democratic Party in Washington, said political wrangling over the nation’s position was too extreme toward the left. The White House Press Secretary and the Senate Republicans have been negotiating a deal to avoid a default by the end of the month.

On Monday, the Senate passed the budget deal, which the House had approved last week. The budget deal would raise the debt ceiling to $31.4 billion and cut $13.2 billion from discretionary spending, including $4.6 billion in defense cuts. The deal also includes a measure that would prevent the government from defaulting on its obligations.

In a letter to the Speaker of the House, the Senate Majority Leader, , said: “This is a good start, but it is not enough. We need to do more to address the underlying problems that caused this crisis and to ensure that our fiscal policies are sustainable in the long term.”

In his capacity as the Chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee, said: “This is a difficult but necessary step to avoid defaulting on our obligations and to ensure the economy’s stability.”

The budget deal was passed by a vote of 55-45, with 14 of the 50 Senate members voting against it. The deal now goes to the House of Representatives, where it is expected to be approved and then sent to the President for signature.

In his closing statement, said: “This is a significant step forward, but we still have a lot of work to do to ensure our country’s fiscal health and to avoid a default that would be disastrous for our economy.”

The White House Press Secretary said: “This is a victory for fiscal responsibility and for our country’s future. We are grateful to the bipartisan leaders who made this deal possible, and we will continue to work with them to ensure its passage.”

The budget deal is a compromise between the two major political parties, with some conservative Republicans opposing it and some liberal Democrats supporting it. The deal includes cuts to mandatory spending programs, such as Medicaid and Medicare, and raises the tax rates for high-income individuals.

The deal also includes a provision to extend the federal government’s ability to borrow money in the event of a default. This provision, known as the “debt ceiling,” has been a source of political conflict in recent years.

The deal is expected to pass the House and be signed into law by the President. If it is signed, it will allow the government to raise the debt ceiling and avoid defaulting on its obligations.

However, some conservationists have expressed concern about the cuts to social programs and the increase in the tax burden on some individuals. They argue that the cuts to programs like Medicaid and Medicare would harm vulnerable populations and the increase in taxes would disproportionately affect low-income families.

The deal is also expected to reduce the federal budget deficit by $85 billion over 10 years, which would help reduce the national debt and improve the country’s fiscal health. However, some liberal Democrats have expressed concern about the cuts to programs like Medicaid and Medicare and have called for a more comprehensive approach to reducing the budget deficit.

The budget deal is expected to receive strong support from both parties, with some conservative Republicans recognizing the need for a debt limit increase and some liberal Democrats recognizing the need for fiscal responsibility.

The deal is expected to be signed into law by the President in the coming days, allowing the government to raise the debt ceiling and avoid defaulting on its obligations.
Kenyan, Chinese experts applaud BRI as it turns 10

By EDITH MUTEYIKA
in Nairobi, Kenya

Experts from China and Kenya have praised the achievements of the Belt and Road Initiative as it marks its 10th anniversary.

Experts who gathered for a symposium at Makerere University in Kampala, Uganda, said that the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has greatly benefited Kenya through the development of key infrastructure projects.

John Kitumana, secretary-general of the East African Business Council, said that the BRI has brought significant benefits to Kenya.

"It has enhanced trade and investment, which has contributed to economic growth and development," Kitumana said.

The experts praised the BRI for its role in improving infrastructure, such as roads, bridges and hospitals as well as support in the telecommunications sector.

They said the BRI has also helped boost trade and investment between China and Kenya.

"We are appreciative because without China, Kenya could not be the fruit it is today," said the experts.

They noted that Kenya has been enjoying a friendly relationship with China for several years.

"It is a relationship that has been strengthened through various means," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to improve infrastructure, which has contributed to economic growth and development.

"The BRI framework has enabled us to access funding for key projects that were previously not possible," they said.

They lauded China for its commitment to support Africa, and said the BRI has helped to bridge the infrastructure gap in Africa.

"China has been key in providing funding and resources for infrastructure projects," they said.

They noted that the BRI has helped to create jobs and improve the lives of Kenyans.

"The BRI has brought about significant changes in the lives of the people of Kenya," they said.

The experts said that the BRI has also helped to improve trade between China and Kenya.

"We have seen a significant increase in trade between China and Kenya," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to create a platform for Kenyan businesses to access the Chinese market.

"The BRI has enabled Kenyan businesses to tap into the Chinese market and access funding," they said.

They noted that the BRI has also helped to improve education and health care in Kenya.

"The BRI has supported the development of education and health care services," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to improve the lives of the people of Kenya through various projects.

"The BRI has brought about significant changes in the lives of the people of Kenya," they said.

The experts said that the BRI has also helped to improve trade between China and Kenya.

"We have seen a significant increase in trade between China and Kenya," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to create a platform for Kenyan businesses to access the Chinese market.

"The BRI has enabled Kenyan businesses to tap into the Chinese market and access funding," they said.

They noted that the BRI has also helped to improve education and health care in Kenya.

"The BRI has supported the development of education and health care services," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to improve the lives of the people of Kenya through various projects.

"The BRI has brought about significant changes in the lives of the people of Kenya," they said.

The experts said that the BRI has also helped to improve trade between China and Kenya.

"We have seen a significant increase in trade between China and Kenya," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to create a platform for Kenyan businesses to access the Chinese market.

"The BRI has enabled Kenyan businesses to tap into the Chinese market and access funding," they said.

They noted that the BRI has also helped to improve education and health care in Kenya.

"The BRI has supported the development of education and health care services," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to improve the lives of the people of Kenya through various projects.

"The BRI has brought about significant changes in the lives of the people of Kenya," they said.

The experts said that the BRI has also helped to improve trade between China and Kenya.

"We have seen a significant increase in trade between China and Kenya," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to create a platform for Kenyan businesses to access the Chinese market.

"The BRI has enabled Kenyan businesses to tap into the Chinese market and access funding," they said.

They noted that the BRI has also helped to improve education and health care in Kenya.

"The BRI has supported the development of education and health care services," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to improve the lives of the people of Kenya through various projects.

"The BRI has brought about significant changes in the lives of the people of Kenya," they said.

The experts said that the BRI has also helped to improve trade between China and Kenya.

"We have seen a significant increase in trade between China and Kenya," they said.

They added that the BRI has helped to create a platform for Kenyan businesses to access the Chinese market.

"The BRI has enabled Kenyan businesses to tap into the Chinese market and access funding," they said.
**Optimized policies, hopes of stronger recovery seen boosting demand**

By WANG YING in Shanghai, theeastmoney.com

The first May Day holiday in China after the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak was greeted with a shift in property prices toward the rising, according to a recent survey. However, the real estate market fell from 4th to 3rd class cities, with the recovery of property prices continuing.

The continuous optimization of property-related policies by local governments as well as the gradual easing of economic growth is reflected in the performance of the real estate market from now on, and the real estate prices are expected to remain strong.

The real estate market in China has continued to recover. The first May Day holiday in China after the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak was greeted with a shift in property prices toward the rising, according to a recent survey. However, the real estate market fell from 4th to 3rd class cities, with the recovery of property prices continuing.

The continuous optimization of property-related policies by local governments as well as the gradual easing of economic growth is reflected in the performance of the real estate market from now on, and the real estate prices are expected to remain strong.

The real estate market in China has continued to recover. The first May Day holiday in China after the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak was greeted with a shift in property prices toward the rising, according to a recent survey. However, the real estate market fell from 4th to 3rd class cities, with the recovery of property prices continuing.

The continuous optimization of property-related policies by local governments as well as the gradual easing of economic growth is reflected in the performance of the real estate market from now on, and the real estate prices are expected to remain strong.

The real estate market in China has continued to recover. The first May Day holiday in China after the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak was greeted with a shift in property prices toward the rising, according to a recent survey. However, the real estate market fell from 4th to 3rd class cities, with the recovery of property prices continuing.

The continuous optimization of property-related policies by local governments as well as the gradual easing of economic growth is reflected in the performance of the real estate market from now on, and the real estate prices are expected to remain strong.
Unified system puts focus on property tax

By WANG YING in Shanghai

Property tax, the tax that has sparked countless debates and speculations in the past decade, has again raised eyebrows as China continued building a national and unified system for real estate registration. But industry experts argue that the establishment of the system does not necessarily mean the introduction of property tax in the near future, especially considering the status quo of the real estate sector.

After 30 years of effort, the country has established a unified registration system that covers all types of immovable property rights, and Wang Guangmin, minister of natural resources, said at a national conference on natural resources and immovable property registration held on April 30.

China’s property registration, per¬sisted over the years, has kept better protection to property rights and enabled safer transactions, forming a stronger foundation for the socialist market economy regarding property rights, Wang said.

However, regardless of the multiple functions of the system, including enhancing real estate transaction efficiency and better protecting property owners’ legal rights, public attention is mainly focused on the unified registration system’s potential linkage to property tax.

“A unified real estate registration lays an important foundation for raising property tax, but the situation may not come immediately, especially considering the current home market that is still in the process of stabilization with insufficient market sentiment and expectations,” said Chen Weiping, director of research with the China Index Academy.

But Filippetti, head of research at Seling Zhejiang-VinciTech Services Ltd, also said that the timing for such taxation was not ripe.

“Although the government has been collecting data for property taxation in recent years, people are still unprepared for such an eventuality,” he said.

By virtue of the new registration system, knowledgeable tax experts have found clear data on the property status of individuals and enterprises, and people’s incomes have a steady growth,” said Biu.

The unified registration of immovable property has fulfilled and will enhance conditions for the collection of the real estate tax, clarifying the basic details of property ownership and defining the sources of the real estate tax, said Chen Yajing, senior director and head of the research office of China at Cushman & Wakefield, a global real estate services firm.

During the first four months, despite a 24.1 percent year-on-year growth in the average monthly sales volume of newly built housing in the 100 major cities than the China Index Academy monitors, the figure has remained low since 2018.

“Since post-up demand from last year has mostly been digested, location and employment expectations have yet improved, the property market is still under downward pressure in the second quarter,” Chen said.

The connection between the registration system and a possible property tax became closer when technical norms released an article published earlier this year written by former minister of finance Lou Jiwei.

In an article, Lou pointed out that real estate tax is the most suitable type of real tax and the pilot should be launched as soon as possible after economic growth normalizes.

Although property tax revenue is a necessary part of the long-term housing mechanism establishment and perfection, the saturation and rolling out of taxation will be taken step-by-step,” said Xie Chen, head of research with CBRE China, a commercial real estate services and investment firm.

According to Xi, the launch of property taxes will help establish a housing system that sticks to the principle of “housing is for living in, not speculation,” as well as attach equal importance to renting and home buying.

Further, the real estate tax will do good to the overall tax structure optimization for home buying and ownership.

The real estate industry is a pillar industry within China’s overall economy and plays an important role in driving economic growth. The universal collection of the real estate tax is an inevitable event, said Biu.

“When looking to the future, given the differentiated market within in China as well as within cities, the level of property tax imposed might need to be decided according to the local market conditions,” Biu added.

Shanghai and Changzhou became the two cities on the Chinese mainland to levy property tax in 2013. In Shanghai, the taxation is only collected for families having a housing area of more than 60 square meters per person, based on a rate of 0.6 percent or 0.65 percent of the total property value annually, depending on the apartment’s price per square meter.

While in Changzhou, the total tax is focused more on taxing investmentproperty registration in high-end properties, with the rate set between 0.1 percent and 1.2 percent of the property value annually.

China-Ecuador FTA to help bilateral relations, trade touch new highs

QINGDAO – The recently signed free trade agreement between China and Ecuador will enhance trade exchanges and bilateral relations that will lead to mutual benefits, according to officials and experts.

“I must express my excitement I feel at having finalized the free trade agreement between Ecuador and the People’s Republic of China,” said Guillermo Larrea, President of Ecuador.

The pact was signed by China’s Commerce Minister Wang Wentao and Ecuador’s Minister for Production, Foreign Trade, Investment and Fisheries Julio Pino via video conference after a year of negotiation, according to the Chinese Ministry of Commerce.

“The FTA will translate into well-being for the two countries, and more income for thousands of Ecuadorians,” said Larrea, adding that both countries see this agreement as a turning point.

At the signing ceremony, Pino called the deal “the agreement that opens the door to expand trade and investments opportunities for collaboration to advance the economic growth of our countries in the present and future.”

“It puts Ecuador on the map of Asia and makes China (Ecuador’s) largest supplier of consumer goods, raw materials and capital goods, which will contribute to improving the competitiveness of Ecuador’s economy,” said Pino.

People’s daily, in the world market, with more than 4.5 billion consumers, this agreement “is monumentally innovative for the export, production and consumer sectors, as we are no longer a dependent economy to the developed countries,” he noted.

The specific potential of both countries’ exploring the perspective of exports, is an additional $6 to $8 billion over the next 10 years,” Pino said, adding that Ecuador’s employment outlook is also joined to the deal.

Through the trade agreement with China and other ones that are being negotiated with several countries, we estimate that in the next three years, we will have 300,000 producers of jobs in the export sector currently around 1.1 million,” he said.

Ecuador, the Latin American country to sign an FTA with China, after Chile, Peru and Costa Rica, the FTA needs to be approved and ratified by the Constitutional Court and the National Assembly of Ecuador, before taking effect.

In the memorandum, exporters and business leaders hailed the agreement as “a boost for growth.

“The size of the Chinese market will allow us to leverage exports much more, especially as China’s economy has proven resilient – expanding despite the challenging global landscape,” according to Xavier Becerra, vice-president of the Ecuadorian Exporters Federation.

China is Ecuador’s second-largest trading partner. In 2023, the two countries witnessed double-digit growth in trade in the second year in a row, with bilateral trade reaching $2.3 billion, up 37 percent year-on-year, according to data from the Chinese Ministry of Commerce.

The Chinese economy has shown that it can maintain this dynamism of growth. It is one of the economies that best global growth, and that means its purchasing power for imported products has increased significantly,” said Becerra.

Alberto Acosta, an economic con¬sultant and international analyst, said the signing of the FTA with China is “a historic news” for Ecuador, signaling that it would increase trade and strengthen bilateral relations.

“International trade always creates new opportunities,” said Acosta. “This will mean a much closer relationship because there will be more exchanges.”

China Daily

Recieved by NSD/FARA Registration Unit 05/26/2023 6:58:50 PM
Sound system will protect banks from risks

EAGLE EYE
By Wang Hongzhang

T he 2023 National Congress of the Communist Party of China in February showed the keenness of the main report that has associated China with promoting high-quality and healthy modern financial system development, ensuring the stability and safety of financial institutions and maintaining the principle of financial services-oriented growth. Each requirement has assumed an even greater significance following recent risk events in the United States and Europe, which have made it imperative to monitor the situation of global financial institutions.

The collapse of Silicon Valley Bank has shown that macroeconomic policy adjustments play a decisive role in maintaining financial stability. Financial risk management is a crucial factor for building a healthy and sustainable financial system.

The US Federal Reserve has maintained a low interest rate environment over the past five years, leading to increased risks. In March 2023, however, the Fed raised interest rates, significantly raising May this year to fight inflation, indicating that the US Federal Reserve may raise interest rates between 3 percent and 3.5 percent by early 2024. Such a deemphasis on interest rate has threatened the stability of the financial sector. The US financial system needs to ensure that interest rate adjustments remain consistent to avoid triggering financial instability.

The Fed's radical rate hikes have not yielded the desired results in terms of curbing inflation. They have failed to lead to a significant reduction in inflation, thus threatening the stability of the financial system. The US economic recovery has encountered many challenges, making it difficult to maintain economic growth.

The Fed's radical rate hikes have not yielded the desired results in terms of curbing inflation. They have failed to lead to a significant reduction in inflation, thus threatening the stability of the financial system. The US economic recovery has encountered many challenges, making it difficult to maintain economic growth.

China's financial markets are better protected than expected this year.

The country's liquidity supply, on the other hand, has improved significantly this year. Meanwhile, the outstanding aggregate social financial growth has increased by 5 percent, up by 0.4 percentage points from last year. In the first quarter, new loans increased by 32.5 trillion yuan, an increase of 2.4 trillion yuan from the same period last year. On March 17, the People's Bank of China announced that it would increase the reserve requirement ratio for the first time in 2023. The reserve requirement ratio for large banks will rise from 8.1 percent to 8.5 percent. It is expected that the reserve requirement ratio for large banks will rise from 8.1 percent to 8.5 percent. The lending rate will rise by 0.4 percentage points on average, thus improving the overall economic growth and on time.

The Chinese banking system is more resilient than in the past, with reserves for non-performing loans reaching 2.74 trillion yuan. The economic growth rate is expected to be between 5 percent and 5.5 percent this year.

Inflation is not yet a constraint on China's monetary policy

MAIN STREET
By Ma Shuping and Guan Tao

China's financial markets are better protected than expected this year.

The country's liquidity supply, on the other hand, has improved significantly this year. Meanwhile, the outstanding aggregate social financial growth has increased by 5 percent, up by 0.4 percentage points from last year. In the first quarter, new loans increased by 32.5 trillion yuan, an increase of 2.4 trillion yuan from the same period last year. On March 17, the People's Bank of China announced that it would increase the reserve requirement ratio for the first time in 2023. The reserve requirement ratio for large banks will rise from 8.1 percent to 8.5 percent. It is expected that the reserve requirement ratio for large banks will rise from 8.1 percent to 8.5 percent. The lending rate will rise by 0.4 percentage points on average, thus improving the overall economic growth and on time.

The Chinese banking system is more resilient than in the past, with reserves for non-performing loans reaching 2.74 trillion yuan. The economic growth rate is expected to be between 5 percent and 5.5 percent this year.

Inflation is not yet a constraint on China's monetary policy

Inflation is not yet a constraint on China's monetary policy

The Chinese economy has made a gradual recovery this year, according to government policies and optimized COVID control measures. The country's liquidity supply has improved significantly this year. Meanwhile, the outstanding aggregate social financial growth has increased by 5 percent, up by 0.4 percentage points from last year. In the first quarter, new loans increased by 32.5 trillion yuan, an increase of 2.4 trillion yuan from the same period last year. On March 17, the People's Bank of China announced that it would increase the reserve requirement ratio for the first time in 2023. The reserve requirement ratio for large banks will rise from 8.1 percent to 8.5 percent. It is expected that the reserve requirement ratio for large banks will rise from 8.1 percent to 8.5 percent. The lending rate will rise by 0.4 percentage points on average, thus improving the overall economic growth and on time.

The Chinese banking system is more resilient than in the past, with reserves for non-performing loans reaching 2.74 trillion yuan. The economic growth rate is expected to be between 5 percent and 5.5 percent this year.

Inflation is not yet a constraint on China's monetary policy

The Chinese economy has made a gradual recovery this year, according to government policies and optimized COVID control measures. The country's liquidity supply has improved significantly this year. Meanwhile, the outstanding aggregate social financial growth has increased by 5 percent, up by 0.4 percentage points from last year. In the first quarter, new loans increased by 32.5 trillion yuan, an increase of 2.4 trillion yuan from the same period last year. On March 17, the People's Bank of China announced that it would increase the reserve requirement ratio for the first time in 2023. The reserve requirement ratio for large banks will rise from 8.1 percent to 8.5 percent. It is expected that the reserve requirement ratio for large banks will rise from 8.1 percent to 8.5 percent. The lending rate will rise by 0.4 percentage points on average, thus improving the overall economic growth and on time.

The Chinese banking system is more resilient than in the past, with reserves for non-performing loans reaching 2.74 trillion yuan. The economic growth rate is expected to be between 5 percent and 5.5 percent this year.
Exorcising Japan of militarism ghosts is a must

T he Japanese Foreign Ministry took issue with the June 14 issue of Time magazine for an article about an interview with Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida highlighting something fundamental. It was considered that the article mentioned the Japanese government's lack of seriousness about abandoning nuclear arms—make its country a true military power. After the ministry's complaint, the headline in the printed edition of Time magazine was changed to “Kishida wants Japan to abandon nuclear arms—but would it be enough?”. What is the essential point, however, is not the headline but the content. The article mentioned that the Japanese government has been questioning whether the country should continue to maintain its nuclear arsenal as a button in the face of North Korea’s nuclear threats. Thus, the question remains whether it is the time for Japan to abandon nuclear arms.

When Japan abandoned the atomic bomb in 1945, the country was occupied by the US military, which had been exploring the potential of nuclear weapons. Japan’s decision to abandon nuclear arms was influenced by the US military’s advance into the Pacific War, which had cost Japan a significant number of casualties.

Today, Japan’s nuclear arsenal consists of 100 nuclear warheads, of which 36 are deployed on the nation’s islands. A September 2021 report by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute estimated that Japan’s nuclear arsenal is the second-largest in the world, after the US and Russia.

According to the report, Japan’s nuclear arsenal is capable of delivering nuclear weapons to all parts of the country, including Okinawa, and can cause significant damage to neighboring countries. The report also noted that Japan’s nuclear arsenal poses a significant threat to regional stability, given its ability to strike key targets in the US and other countries in the region.

In conclusion, Japan’s nuclear arsenal is a significant threat to regional stability and must be dismantled. The country must abandon nuclear arms and embrace a future of peace and prosperity, working towards a world free of nuclear weapons.
US tech decoupling self-destructive

International trade is the lifeblood of the global economy, providing countries with access to markets, technologies, and resources. However, recent developments in the United States (US) and China have raised concerns about the impact of decoupling efforts on the global technology landscape. This article discusses the implications of US tech decoupling efforts on the US-China relationship and the broader global technology ecosystem.

The article begins by exploring the reasons behind US tech decoupling efforts, highlighting the strategic and economic motivations driving these actions. It then examines the potential consequences of these efforts on bilateral relations and the global technology supply chain. The article concludes with a discussion of the broader implications for the future of international trade and cooperation in the tech sector.

The article is structured as follows:

1. Introduction
2. The US tech decoupling effort
3. Strategic and economic motivations
4. Potential consequences
5. Future implications

The article aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the US tech decoupling effort, offering insights into the factors driving these actions and the potential impacts on the US-China relationship and the global technology ecosystem.

Xiao Su

Japan using G7 to provoke confrontation

Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida's recent statements about China have sparked concerns in the region about a potential increase in territorial tensions. His comments, which included the use of the term "troublemaker," have been interpreted as a sign of growing hostility and a shift in Japan's foreign policy.

The article discusses the implications of Kishida's remarks, highlighting the potential for increased tensions between Japan and China. It examines the broader context of territorial disputes and economic competition in the region, noting that these factors have contributed to a more confrontational approach on the part of both countries.

The article is structured as follows:

1. Introduction
2. Kishida's remarks and their implications
3. Territorial disputes and economic competition
4. Broader context

The article aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the implications of Kishida's remarks, offering insights into the potential for increased tensions between Japan and China and the broader implications for regional stability.

Suzanne Su

Liu Lihao

Seoul stands to lose by reconciling with Tokyo

The article discusses the potential consequences of a rapprochement between South Korea and Japan, highlighting the potential trade-offs and strategic considerations for each country. It examines the historical tensions between the two countries, noting that these have been driven by territorial disputes, economic competition, and strategic considerations.

The article is structured as follows:

1. Introduction
2. Historical tensions
3. Potential consequences
4. Strategic considerations

The article aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the potential consequences of a rapprochement between South Korea and Japan, offering insights into the strategic considerations and trade-offs for each country.

Liu Lihao
GLOBAL VIEWS

GUARDIAN OF NATURE

ERIK SOLHEIM

China's clear waters and green mountains are invaluable assets as well as essential conditions for the ambitious goals of green development. This is China’s one of the world’s natural countries that can solve its own environmental issues. With its clear waters and green mountains, China is one of the world’s natural assets.

China has shown that nature conservation is not only a moral obligation but also an economic necessity. With the increase in natural resources and the improvement of people’s livelihood, China has made significant progress in nature conservation.

In the past decade, China has made rapid strides in nature conservation and sustainable development. The country has seen a significant increase in protected areas, with over 10% of its land area protected. This has led to a significant increase in biodiversity, with many species returning to areas where they were previously extinct.

China has also made significant progress in reducing carbon emissions. The country has set ambitious targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and is working to achieve net-zero carbon emissions by 2060.

China is a leader in renewable energy, with a significant share of its energy coming from wind and solar power. The country is also a major player in the global carbon market, with a significant share of carbon emissions.

China’s commitment to nature conservation and sustainable development is not only good for the environment, it is also good for the economy. The country has seen significant growth in the renewable energy sector, with a significant increase in investments in the sector.

China’s progress in nature conservation and sustainable development is a testament to the country’s commitment to building a green and sustainable future. The country’s success in this area is a model for other countries around the world.

In summary, China’s clear waters and green mountains are invaluable assets as well as essential conditions for the ambitious goals of green development. The country’s progress in nature conservation and sustainable development is a testament to the country’s commitment to building a green and sustainable future. The country’s success in this area is a model for other countries around the world.
Porcelain glamour

The National Museum of China has recently completed upgrading the layout of several of its permanent exhibitions, including its porcelain section, which now displays more than 2000 pieces, 1000 of which derive from different periods in the collection. The show introduces the many aspects of porcelain-making in China — method of production, technical advancements throughout the ages, the diversity of shapes and decoration styles, and the role of porcelain in exchanges between China and the rest of the world. The display includes some of the most famous types of Chinese porcelain, such as the volatile blue-glazed figures of the Yuan Dynasty (1271–1368), the black-glazed (often termed "Cizhou").
When it comes to identity people, the stereotype is that they should be a peaceful existence after retiring, living in the countryside, walking their dogs and making care of their grandchildren. The image of their activities should not vary far from home. But recently released internet drama series Grandmother’s New World depicts a “reformed” woman, Sun Yaping, who is a bow-making master. She once ran away from home and undertakes an adventurous journey. As a result, her granddaughter Dou Qi and nephew Sun Yuping, who plays her on TV, gets to know her, and thus revealed her colorful experiences on the road.

Battling arrows Xia Ni and Dong Feng, the 10-episode series began streaming on the online platform Apple TV Plus.

The theme is adapted from a comic book of the same title by Zhao Zhe, who has released stories under the name “2023 Grandmother’s New World” in 2020. “I always think that history is full of possibilities, and an unknown world. What has prompted me to create such a trip of self-discovery even that young people would be interested in? The image of a character who refuses to yield old age and nobly seeks new things and change in life ammonia music,” he said.

Alternatively, 12 stories of Sun Yaping’s adventures are told in the production, and each one can be viewed that it is a different heroic, comedic, suspense, crime, workplace and history.

“Different types of stories can cover more diverse subjects, reflecting the problems and dilemmas faced by young people at different ages and in different situations. In this way, we can make the series more diversified,” said Li.

This year, both Sun and Dou, according to Li’s perspective, are students for Zhang Huisheng and Jan Wang, as they try to persuade Dou to return for the sake of Sun Yaping’s absence from home with his company. The narrative angle adds the charm of the devil influence, the Li’s reference.

The process enables Sun Yuyan and Dou to act a deeper understanding of Sun Yaping. Although they do not know the characters of one another, they don’t know each other well.

“A person is just like a puzzle. With limited understanding, we don’t want to piece together a complete image of them, as long as we basically know what they are like. In terms of family relationships, we like to believe that we are familiar with them, while ignoring the parts of them that let us be bit hit. Sun Yuyan and Dou’s search for Sun Yaping means they must seek out the hidden parts of her and finally create a true self-portrait of her life,” said Li.

The production also discusses the feeling of incapability that anyone can meet in life. For example, in this series, in the face of the failure of her own, and her daughter’s, marriage, misunderstanding and alienation among family members and unpredictable vicious things that she meets now, Sun Yuyan and Dou face a deeper feeling of incapability, and that urge her to learn about her life, and seek more possibilities in life,” said Li.

“Reflecting history, the impression of unpredictable, thoughts and systems all come from people’s advancing struggles with the feeling of incapability. But we set an end to try and true feeling, a new one appears,” he said.

He believed that proactive free will and a feeling of restlessness inevitably are two sides of the same coin.

Without feeling incapability, people’s free will would lose their value and could not be stimulated to make further efforts. Without proactive free will, life would become hopeless and meaningless for people, said Li.

“Sun Yuyan’s journey is to restore and improve herself, instead of trying to vain to harvest the feeling of incapability in her life. Like hope to build a new world and other issue will, so that she won’t be defeated by the feeling,” said Li.

According to Li, in general, it’s a story of restoring and improving oneself, and how she nurses the feeling of the process.

While continuous development of technology makes it easier for everyone to tell themselves, there’s no way to know.

The plot in this series is an increasingly faster pace of life, we actually can’t find time for introspection compared to people in the 70s. People are in a hurry to do everything.”

“Xinjiang Yuyan’s story reminds us that we should not abandon our own choices. The courage to make a change and the courage of the examination of the meaning of one’s life, which is a startling main theme in the discovery,” the add.

“Playing bow, who plays the roles of both Sun Yuyan and Sun Yuyan in the story, initially was too much, but a wrong style of the story was made long time ago. She was almost all scenes at home, but now, she pain a simple and popular atmosphere of animation before, life is not going to experience what kind of people, and how she should nurse the feeling of incapability,” the add.

Speaking about the series, Yan said, “It is still hard for her character, the work of the character. She is all scenes at home, but people take a new journey and meet different people.”

“Truth is not about age, but a story of Incapability. This is a story that you should not lose your chance. If you are rewarded to open yourself up like a small culture, and in the world! All people are in a hurry to do everything.”

“Writing a new journey to make the sense of seeing myself in my old,” Yan added

“An Incapability that people are no longer concerned. All people are in a hurry to do everything,” she added.

“Writing a new journey to make the sense of seeing myself in my old,” Yan added.

“An Incapability that people are no longer concerned. All people are in a hurry to do everything,” she added.

“Writing a new journey to make the sense of seeing myself in my old,” Yan added.

“An Incapability that people are no longer concerned. All people are in a hurry to do everything,” she added.

“Writing a new journey to make the sense of seeing myself in my old,” Yan added.

“An Incapability that people are no longer concerned. All people are in a hurry to do everything,” she added.

“Writing a new journey to make the sense of seeing myself in my old,” Yan added.

“An Incapability that people are no longer concerned. All people are in a hurry to do everything,” she added.

“Writing a new journey to make the sense of seeing myself in my old,” Yan added.

“An Incapability that people are no longer concerned. All people are in a hurry to do everything,” she added.
China Judo

China’s finest visually impaired para judokas showcase their extraordinary skills at national championships

Li Peng (left) and Li Yan (right) fight for gold in the women’s -56kg final at the national para judo championships last week.

Fighting through the darkness

By ZHOU YUNHAN
zhouyunhan@chinadaily.com.cn

With no clear sight of their opponents, the astonishing precision, power, passion and persistence of visually impaired para judokas is truly something to behold.

Last week’s national judo championships in Beijing showcased these warriors’ extraordinary feats of athleticism and skill. As well as pushing up pulsating action, the championships gave this sporting community together, with judokas from across the nation forming close bonds and lasting friendships through the event.

Among the 135 competitors was 2016 Rio Paralympics gold medallist Li Liqing, who won the women’s -46kg title. Despite being a veteran of this sport, Li Liqing is still pushing her limits on the mat.

"Winning a national title was actually not so hard for me, as I have been practicing para judo for over a decade. I’m a very experienced veteran, but I certainly noticed the superb performance of a number of young athletes here. With these youngsters on the rise, our sport has a bright future," Li Liqing said.

Feeling her own sense of victory, Li Liqing said being unable to see the other’s moves in practice was especially difficult. Para athletes, therefore, rely heavily on touch and feel to learn their take-downs and throws.

After years of honing her skills, Li Liqing had hard work paid off as she claimed gold at the Rio Paralympics.

"Before my victory at the Paralympics, I was the type of youngster who faced nothing and no one. However, after reaching the highest podium, things changed. Suddenly I was at the top and everyone started to study my moves, and I became the target," said the 30-year-old who failed to earn a medal at the Tokyo Paralympics.

"I had no achievements and I was learnt with new challenges. So after Tokyo, I began exploring new methods. Based on my body size, I needed to figure out better ways to attack and how to be more flexible. I’ve just been working on it," Li Liqing said.

Li Liqing says her Judo journey has been transformational - making her more persistent and resilient, both on and off the mat.

"Against weak rivals, I’m fearless. The greater the pressure, the more motivated I become. There are always younger athletes coming through, so I continually need to adapt in order to figure out how to beat them," Li Liqing added.

"But I’ve also learned that one cannot always be at the top. Suddenly, there will be up and downs. So when I’m at the top, I need to think what challenges might be faced. And when I face these challenges, I just tell myself to have the right mentality and finish my training every day."

Para judo has also changed the life of Li Peng, who won the medals -81kg and -56kg gold last Thursday at the nationals.

"Winning up para judo has broadened my horizons. I have seen a much bigger world and it has boosted my confidence. Before I took up this sport, I spent most days at school and then at work. I knew very few people, but para judo has allowed me to integrate a bit more in society," the 22-year-old said.

Li Peng admits that he initially found the sport intriguing when he was introduced to it back in 2009.

"When I first heard the sound of an athlete being thrown on the mat, of course I was excited. I was afraid that I could break my arms or legs. But after training, I learned how to protect myself and my opponents," said Li Peng.

"Actually, I know most of the opponents here. We have been competing for many years, so we’ve learned from each other and also cheer for each other. We are all great friends."

Among the cheering spectators in the stands at the national championships on Thursday was the Chinese para ice hockey team, which surprised the nation by winning a precious bronze medal at the Beijing 2022 Paralympic Winter Games.

"This is the first time myself and my teammates have attended a para judo competition. It’s truly amazing and we are cheering them on," said Wang Zhongkui, a core player of the hockey team and a Team China flag bearer at the Beijing 2022 opening ceremony.

"Our training base is not too far away from this competition venue. The skills that the para judokas are showcasing here are really impressive. They are as strong physically and have great spirit."

The Chinese para judo team was founded in 1984. Since then, the squad has won two gold, nine silver and six bronze Paralympic medals.

Last week’s nationals acted as one of the tests for the Asian Para Games, which will take place in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province, in October.