Xi: BRI helps boost Eurasian collaboration

Countries encouraged to work together with unity, dedication to open up new prospects

By CAO DESHENG

http://global.chinadaily.com.cn

A grand ceremony held in Beijing on Wednesday drives an economically vibrant Eurasian Union while delivering increasing benefits to the world. President Xi Jinping has urged stronger synergy between the initiative and the Russian Economic Union to boost Asia-Eurasia cooperation.

While addressing the opening ceremony of the plenary session of the second session of the Eurasian Economic Union via video link on Wednesday, the theme “Eurasia Union: A Multipolar World?” The Eurasian Economic Union is an international organization of regional integration whose members are Russia, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan—also all members of the BRI under the EU framework. XJS said that in a turbulent and changing world, Asia-Eurasia cooperation concerns us all as well as all the people in the Eurasian region, but also will have a profound impact on global development. The development of China, a member of the UN and the BRI, is not complete without the Eurasian Union, which now will benefit from the development, he added.

Xi expressed his hope that the synergy between the BRI and the Eurasian Economic Union will be deepened, and that all countries will work together with unity and dedication to open up new prospects for Asia-Eurasia cooperation.

This year marks the 10th anniversary of the BRI, Xi has told the third Global Forum for International Cooperation in the second half of the year.

Xi said that China is ready to work with participating countries, including the members of the Eurasian Economic Union, to continue to uphold the banner of peace, development, cooperation and fair trade. The BRI has demonstrated mutually beneficial cooperation with participating countries, becoming a global public good and international cooperation platform.

Xi noted that despite the impact of COVID-19, China and Russia have continued to work closely and effectively, with encouraging results. The leaders of the two countries have exchanged telephone calls and written letters, and the two countries have held high-level economic and financial talks over 30 times.

China and Russia have also deepened practical cooperation in various fields, and the BRI has contributed to the prosperity and win-win cooperation of Eurasian countries.

Xi called for joint efforts to further strengthen the China-Russia relationship, continue to promote BRI cooperation and ensure prosperity and vitality for Eurasia.

Shooting victims remembered

WORLD WATCH

On Tuesday

placards with a substantial emphasis on the nation’s rural population and rural development, with an eye toward stabilizing and improving the countryside.

Specifically, China’s leaders consider rural development and prosperity to be on top of the nation’s economic and social agenda.

While there has been substantial improvement in the living standard of the rural population, including the elimination of absolute poverty, much work remains.

Over 10 million people live in rural China’s areas, representing nearly 20 percent of the country’s population.

While China continues to urbanize, there is a decided need to consolidate and comprehensively promote rural revitalization in order to ensure agricultural development and rural efficiency, make rural areas more livable and encourage happiness among farmers.

Editor’s note: As China accelerates the promotion of rural revitalization, more young people are contributing to the development of national and rural affairs, while also benefiting from abundant work opportunities in China Daily interviews three young people born after 1980, who share their stories of “young power” driving rural development.

By CHEN JINGHE in Beijing

Jiang Meiling, 24, was selected to be an elected Party secretary and director of Juana village, her hometown in Hainan province, as she had no experience of any work.

In-depth

However, she soon realized that the villagers wanted someone who could bring similar to what many of them saw as dull and narrow life. Like many other Chinese villagers, most young people left Hainan to work in big cities, leaving behind to deal with farm work and take care of the children. Over the past two years, Zhang, who is determined to bring change to their area, has proved that her ideas work.
Youth: Hard work helps transform villages

From page 1

When local officials persuaded her to return to her home village, She didn’t think that being a village head would be such a good experience, as she could earn a good living without doing much work, but things have changed since she left.

The village of Sanjia occupies 4,200 square kilometers, has 400 permanent residents, 50 of whom are elderly. It has no water or electricity, and Zhang and her husband built trees to relieve the villagers of coal they used to use for cooking and heating. After two months, the water supply was established. Since then, they have to crouch down to fetch water, but one day, Zhang heard her neighbors talking about a local phone.

Zhao was so proud of it. I had never seen my father react like this before, as he always seemed serious and stern. This softened my father that I should bring hope to the village.

When she was 18, Zhang went from university to university, studying business management. After graduating from a prestigious university, she believed she could change other people’s lives.

After gaining inspiration from social media, she came up with the idea of planting walnuts in Sanjia to create a “village of apple trees” that would attract tourists. She showed pictures of this effect at the village’s representative conference, but some of them asked whether it was a waste of money. “However, they soon found themselves involved in this project,” Zhang said.

After a month of renovation, the village was already facing problems: the village was too small, there was a lack of media reports, hampering the arrival of villagers and the village’s social contacts and opportunities.

Last year, the village cooperated with two companies to plant pumpkins and grapes on a large area of land, which used to be used for car parks. This project provided 300 jobs for villagers, who received 200,000 yuan (US$29,000) per family.

In July 2013, a large rainstorm hit Sanjia. The water situation in the village was particularly serious. Floodwaters poured into people’s houses, wells were polluted, and electricity was cut off. “We realized that we should plant more trees to prevent water from washing away the soil,” Zhang said.

At the age of about 18 months, the village had 10,000 families and had been established for 20 years. It was difficult to build a village, but only one-third of the villagers accepted and participated in the project.

Zhang’s father lived nearby and participated in the planting work. She spent days and nights with him, where they worked together, and after two years, the villagers were ready to work as part-time villagers.

The village was now working on a new project to plant trees. She is expected to provide more jobs.

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Zhang’s father, who also worked on the project, said that when the villagers were a child, he was a child who did nothing, but doing things and learning about agriculture.

Zhang, who graduated from Tsinghua University, majored in medicine and agriculture, was a local Party member attended by several people from the local government. Only Dong, who graduated from Skills Institute, was the advocate of Zhang’s project. He helped change the village.

To say thank you for his help, she said, “Thank you for all your help, and I hope I can help you in the future.”

The village’s shift in focus has attracted more and more tourists. By the end of 2014, the village had 10,000 families and had been established for 20 years. It was difficult to build a village, but only one-third of the villagers accepted and participated in the project.

Zhao was proud that he could return to the village and work for the villagers.

As the altitude, climate, sun, and soil conditions to which the villagers are subject are similar to those in Caqiao county, the village’s trees grow better than those in other regions.

When they (local beehkeepers) heard that their honey was selling well, they all smiled. Everything looked promising. I was extremely touched. I want to learn more about beekeeping so that I can help the villagers.

At first, I felt shy and uneasy about getting along with the villagers. I began learning to get with them on the street, and with help from the former village head and other colleagues, I learned a lot from them and gradually became more familiar with the work.

Zhang Shidai, 21, Party Secretary and Director of the Zilan Village, Beijing Citizen Media, Kankan, Xinhua News Agency
Taiwan people unfurl with DPP, polls unmatched

By JIANG YI

Taiwan people's dream of better livelihoods and their aspiration to communicate with the Chinese mainstream after three years of COVID-19 will probably figure data about the leadership election in 2024, experts from both of the Biden administration and the ruling Democratic Progressive Party's camp suggested. The sitting Democratic Progressive Party's (DPP) candidate, who has served in the legislative branch for more than a decade, has repeatedly stated that a new era is on the way and Taiwan will be a new era. The ruling Democratic Progressive Party's (DPP) candidate, who has served in the legislative branch for more than a decade, has repeatedly stated that a new era is on the way and Taiwan will be a new era.

The New DPP election campaign has kicked off in Taiwan, with the island's three main parties recently announcing their candidates for the 2024 election. Theorrising party, the main opposition Nationalist Party (KMT), has already announced its candidate, former party chairman and presidential candidate Han Kuo-yu. The DPP has yet to announce its presidential candidate, but it is expected to do so in the coming weeks.

In the upcoming election, the DPP is expected to face strong competition from the KMT, which is currently the ruling party in Taiwan. The KMT has been in power for the past 5 years and has been criticized for its handling of economic and social issues. The DPP, on the other hand, has been praised for its efforts to improve living standards and address social issues.

Taiwanese voters are expected to be influenced by a range of factors, including the current economic situation, the ongoing cross-Strait tensions, and the recent developments in the political landscape. The DPP, with its pro-independence stance, is likely to be a key factor in the election.

The election campaign will be closely monitored by both the Taiwanese and international communities. The outcome of the election will have significant implications for the future of Taiwan and the regional stability.

China opposes WHO body's Ukraine motion

By CHINA DAILY

China voted against a resolution with reference to Russian "aggressions" against Ukraine, as the country has always opposed politicalization of health issues, said a Chinese delegate on Monday at a meeting of the 76th World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland.

The resolution, which was proposed by 94 countries, mainly Western, claimed that the Russia-Ukraine conflict has caused a "widespread health emergency" in and "widespread humanitarian impacts" on Ukraine as civilians have died, refugees are being, and risks of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons have increased. The motion passed with no votes in favor, nine against and 53 abstentions, with 10 WHO members present.

"Health issues are technical issues on the professional field and the United Nations should not be involved," the WHO said. The motion "does not provide an appropriate venue to discuss the health-related implications of the Russia-Ukraine conflict," the WHO stated.

China opposes any attempt to "politicize" health issues. The move to "politicize" health issues is "counterproductive" and "will undermine international enjoyment and confidence in the WHO's ability to deal with the pandemic," Xi said.

"China's position is clear: we need to continue focusing on key responsibilities and avoid politicalizing technical and health issues that need to be addressed," Xi said.

The proposal also noted a paper released on February 16th by the World Health Organization (WHO) on the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The paper put extra emphasis on pandemics, including the COVID-19 pandemic, and "naming and shaming" countries that take action to "destabilize" or "destabilize" the situation.

"The WHO's role is to provide technical support and guidance to countries in need," Xi said. "We should avoid "naming and shaming" to ensure that we are able to provide effective support to countries in need."

China demands the WHO to fulfill its duties, including providing information and resources to affected countries, and ensuring the effective implementation of global health agreements.

China's position is consistent with the principle of international law and the UN Charter, which states that "any attempt to "politicize" health issues or "destabilize" the situation will undermine the effectiveness of the WHO's work."
Coach to open more stores in China

BY ZHONG NIAN
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Coach New York, a US-based handbag brand that specializes in leather handbags, has signed a contract with the Chinese countrywide retail company to sell its products on the mainland. As a result, the company has announced that it will open 20 new stores across China by the end of 2022, which is 10 more than the number of stores it had in 2021. Following this announcement, the shares of China Financial Future Exchange, which listed the stock price, surged to 4.1 percent on a year-to-year basis by 4.1 percent on April 19, days after the National Bureau of Statistics, China's top economic planning body, issued its report of China's economic development in 2023.

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Actuaries body
hails eased grip
over ownership

SOA: Relaxed measures to enhance operating flexibility, drive innovation

By MIHE JING
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China’s huge market size, the ongoing maturity of the insurance industry and the relaxed grip on foreign ownership paves the way for the development of foreign insurance companies’ operations in the country, said Andrew Peterson, managing director of the international department at the Society of Actuaries.

Peterson made the comments during his first visit to China in three years to attend the SOA China Symposium held in Shanghai in mid-May.

Relaxed measures regarding ownership of foreign insurance companies will allow more flexibility in how foreign insurance companies operate in the Chinese market, he said. While competition will intensify, it will also drive innovation, providing more choices to consumers.

Since early 2020, the limit on foreign ownership of life insurance companies has been completely removed. Foreign ownership limits on insurance companies’ assets have also been reduced, which is a significant step toward full liberalization.

Within this framework, other markets, the relaxed grip on ownership may drive financialization in the Chinese insurance industry. In other words, financialized insurers may acquire local companies to form conglomerates, which will result in the operation of a multinational insurer in the Chinese market, added Peterson.

China’s relief of the personal pensions scheme last year also indicates growth opportunities for foreign insurance companies, as it is the field where these companies have much strength, according to Peterson. But products should be adapted to local demand, he noted.

In January 2023, German-based Allianz set up the first wholly-owned foreign insurance holding company in China, industry insiders said. It is supposed to set up the first wholly owned foreign life insurance company in China in June 2023.

According to the China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission, which has been incorporated into the National Administration of Financial Regulation, up to foreign insurance firms and 17 representative offices of overseas insurance institutions have been operating in China since the end of 2022. The total assets of foreign insurers amounted to 2.4 trillion yuan ($331 billion) by the end of last year, up 102 percent from 10 years ago.

The digital transformation within the Chinese insurance industry over the past five years has also been quite notable, Peterson said.

China Reinsurance updated in July to its quarterly model for typhoons by integrating engineering and financial statistics. Shanghai-based Zhong An Insurance matched up with Hulian’s credit platform Hulian Health and rolled out its cloud disease insurance product for diabetic patients. All these are based on the integration of digital platforms and technologies such as predictive analytics, data science and artificial intelligence, he said.

Peterson and people have become more aware of the importance of insurance under the COVID-19 crisis, which is not only in China but also worldwide. In addition, people now understand that they can benefit from the whole life events with the probability of events changing. As people get older, he added, insurers are trying to target such circumstances to enhance insurers’ income and government’s importance of risk management.

Meanwhile, insurers should help price products more appropriately, in such a way to make sure insurers and providing insurance companies from bankruptcy due to unreasonable pricing, he said.

Actuaries analyse the financial costs of risks and uncertainty using math, statistics and financial theory to assess the risk of potential events to help businesses and individuals make policies that minimize risk costs. Actuaries’ work is important to the insurance industry.

Founded in 1916, the SOA is the world’s largest professional institution for actuaries, serving more than 1,000 members in more than 54 countries. According to the SOA, there were 2,060 members in December 2022. The number of SOA members has risen 13 percent over the past five years to 4,600 in China.

Describing actuaries as a “small profession”, Peterson estimated that there may be 100,000 actuaries around the world. In the Chinese market, the demand for such talent will be greater than supply in the short term, he added.

WARSAW – A Polish expert said that he would see China, which accounts for 17 percent of the global battery cells output, as a partner rather than a competitor for Poland in the field.

Poland has overtake the United States with the world’s second-largest lithium-ion battery production capacity, behind only China, according to a report published last month by the Polish Alternativewatch Association (PAW).

“The European and Polish credibility value chain is growing partnerships in all areas in the coming years,” there is a technological platform that results to zero emissions transport in the country on 15 August,” Aleksander Rajp, a board member of the PAW, said Business News Agency in a recent interview.

Rajp said the Chinese automotive industry is the biggest market, technological competitiveness and access to resources. “China holds huge access to deposits of lithium and other critical raw materials. So, China is self-sufficient in making. It has a huge market and huge potential,” he said. “The Chinese lithium-ion battery companies are aiming at Europe, as it’s the focus is coming in Europe as well.”

Rajp also the executive director of the PAW, Poland’s largest SOA promoting a position, said that in addition to good economic conditions and low costs for making lithium batteries, Poland aimed to be a “valued worldwide and potentially in the future automotive market in the European Union, the German market.”

Poland produces e-buses, motorcycles and lithium-ion batteries. “It’s a very good value chain,” Rajp said.

Poland’s production capacity rose to 12 gigawatt hours, or 1 percent of the world’s lithium in 2022, according to the report. The value of exports in the battery sector increased by 6-16 percent in the last 5 years from about 1 billion (€140 million) in 2017 to 3-5 billion (€420 million) in 2022, according to the Center for the National Office of Poland.

Noting that the electric vehicle industry has been growing exponentially in China in recent years, Rajp said he expects more Chinese EVs on the roads in Europe.

“If this new technology – which connects to China – confirms what it is, China is coming in as a very developed, low-deploying, no-tolerating, no-tolerating, no-tolerating market in Europe.”

“The market will change, and ready to change... there will be more mixed offers in Europe,” Rajp said.

Infrastructure Engineer of China Railway 3th Bureau Group Co Ltd, Xincheng, China.

Breaking news on the construction site of the second line of the Shanghai Metro Line 13 to Zhangjiang, Zhejiang province on Wednesday.

XINHUA

Nation key market for Australian wool firms

CANGREJO – Australia’s wool industry has witnessed increased demand in the Chinese market, according to Australian Wool Innovation, which has been operating in China for more than 40 years.

John Roberts, chief executive of Australian Wool Innovation, told Xinhua that some of the benchmark wool firms in the Chinese market were expected to drive a rise in the amount exported from Aus-

trie to China.

Roberts said it was important to go to China for the first time in almost four years because widespread COVID-19 pandemic was still at an early stage.

“I think it’s important to go to China for the first time in almost four years because the industry had to adapt to the situation,” the executive said.

The chief-executive said there was still a huge demand in both consumer and industry segments in China, and environmental issues on wool.

While there has been a massive shift toward transparency because consumers have become more buying, the concept of sustainability is still an issue, Roberts said.

“Some of the pressure is coming from a new, more informed and environmentally conscious consumer.”

Roberts said it was important to understand and adapt to the situation.

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Guiyang brings intelligent digitalization to agriculture

Farms incorporate big data to grow produce, raise livestock, leading to better food safety

By XING JUN in Guiyang and HELEN MEILIN in Beijing

In Guiyang, Guizhou province, a bolt for big data developments in China, even a butterknife "flowers" which radiates.

At the latest technology garden in Guiyang, Xiamen consists of big screen shows and time images of 3D. In its "Digital City" of roads, towers, as well as upades on the uncertain, humorous, mincing, planting diseases and insects.

Each outlet has a special page reserving its basic information such as planting area, the first-case data, such as average, the average age of trees, animal harvest, and use of fertilizers and pesticides, according Liu Yi, who is in charge of the information department of Guiyang Xuan Group. The platform also shows graphics based on annual sales statistics and removes redundant data. No more, we know the units and the exact scale degrees of customers in different cities. For example, the northern markets prefer sweet kiotes than southern ones, which mimics with a more scientific and precise way," Liu said.

Additionally, it is linked to an "Identification code", so the customers can scan the QR code to learn about the orchard, use of fertilizers, picking time and sales reports, to realize traceable information to acquire secure food.

The key to this is Guizhou is given the nickname "scorn is not enough" which means, "You will be satisfied even though you've seen it at seven." Seven sounds like "six" in Guizhou.

From planting, growing and selling as an after-sales service, big data is adopted in the whole industrial chain of the kiwi fruits, setting a good example of modern, intelligent agriculture.

In recent years, Guizhou has combined big data with agriculture to reduce labor forces, expand production scale, improve market competition and increase vitality to traditional agriculture, experts said.

A vegetable greenhouse in Guiyang is using the current environment conditions just by opening one window.

"A few minute ago, it hailed at night. We could not get to the greenhouse on time so we closed the windows through the app to prevent the dehumidifiers from working, which is the more convenient now," said Guo, the manager of the greenhouse.

The app, developed by Guizhou Agricultural Information Technology Co., Ltd., put into operation in late 2021 to manage and regulate greenhouse plants in Guiyang. Temperatures, humidity, lighting and other elements in the greenhouse can be monitored remotely.

Guo added that the real-time condition of the greenhouses would be updated so that the company can better train planning strategies. In the future, the plantations of the company will use this app to improve production efficiency and reduce the management burden.

The center mainly deals with peppers, strawberries and melons as well as missing pigs, tomatoes, leeks, bell peppers, and salad vegetables. "It is expected to produce 10 million seedlings annually," said Liu.

Intelligent agriculture has also expanded in the apple industry.

"We Rudolph, a leading apple breeder in Xingyi county, chose the condition of his crops through a video link or by holding a smartphone, such as the temperature, is observed. When watered or sprayed, he can feel the soils moisture and productivity.

Wang will soon manage the farms by using this app. "All the information is handled with the help of the platform."

With a series of digital and intelligent products being used in the agricultural field, we have promoted the modernization and revitalization of agriculture. By collecting and analyzing massive data, the growth conditions of crops and livestock can be acquired, so that better planting and applying methods can be offered, not only to improve the yield, but to get a better quality on the supply end, but also to provide safer quality on the consumption side.

As Guiyang is working to build a national food safety demonstration city, big data is adopted in food production, transportation, storage and consumption to weave a whole-chain monitoring network that even bystanders may want to know.

"We will record the time when it owns the pick, the place of origin, certificate, inspector, and how and where it moves the pick, and report to the country's and even supervision departments," said Guo, the platform managing manager.

The Guizhou province's market in Nanning district, a big data shows possible remote detection data. Customers can check a machine to obtain information about the traders and food. Similar scenarios can be found at some much stricter to answer any worries about stored food safety.

The Guizhou campus integrates cognitive sensing and big data to record surveillance video images from the kitchen of dozens of thousands of 1200 schools for authorities and parents.

The report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China emphasized the promotion of rural modernization and agriculture as a strong country.

It was also mentioned in the report to give support for agricultural technology and equipment.

Jiang Hao, a global partner of consultancy Roland Burs, said digitalization plays an important part in improving applied agricultural production and management efficiency.

It helps improve the market, balance supply and demand, and can promote the development of production despite the influence of the pandemic.

"Agriculture has become a high-tech industry. With the help of big data and smart equipment, we can obtain high incomes and customers only safer food."

"Introducing digital technology to the whole process of planting, cultivation, management helps improve people's structural reform and standard-oriented methods to quality production.

She added that digitalization makes our production more environment-friendly and low-carbon, helping build an ecologically friendly and harmonious society.

Additionally, making decisions and issues on data can improve rural governance effectiveness.

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City accelerates smart transportation, making drivers happy

By XING JUN in Guiyang and HELEN MEILIN in Beijing

Drivers are feeling more safer and other intelligence in the roads of Guiyang, Guizhou province, as the city often experiences through its traffic transportation application of Big data and other high technologies.

While driving on some roads during day or nighttime, traffic lights can be adjusted based on real-time traffic flow through radar and video recognition equipment, introduction and improve traffic efficiency, according to Guiyang's public security department.

"Like a real-time traffic monitoring system, the system can help make roads safer. On-site traffic lights are fixed in several main roads and intersections, according to police who are responsible for traffic security in Guiyang.

"With the introduction of these intelligent devices, we can adjust the traffic lights, according to police who are responsible for traffic security in Guiyang.

"Intelligent transportation is very important to all of us. At the same time, it can keep our city clean and keep people safe.

"There are 200 surveillance cameras in the city. These cameras are installed in the city. They are not sufficient supply around some hospitals, schools, crime-prone areas and communities in old towns. Drivers may not know the conditions before they arrive there," Guo added, adding that the city has fully used smart parking lots to make full use of parking spaces.

One of the parking lots used to accommodate about 200 cars, after renovating it into a virtual, intelligent parking lot, it can handle parking lots with six floors above ground and three floors below.

During its mini-program, drivers can check the location of the parking lot and how many parking spaces are left in advance, as well as see entertainment information nearby.

For those who don’t drive, the city’s newly opened mini-program online information about buses, subways, taxis and rental electric scooters in real-time, which has served millions more than 80,000 times from January to May.

They have also used the app by scanning their various on some subway, bus and taxi services.

"Intelligent transportation aims to use modern information technology, such as big data and artificial intelligence to improve the traffic system with new infrastructure, to offer feasibility, green and personalized services for residents," said Xu Jiaqi, who is in charge of the urban traffic management department of the Guiyang Transportation Committee.

"It greatly improves experiences, reduces travel costs and improves the commuting efficiency of the city," Xu said.

As an important part of constructing a smart city, Guiyang has built an intelligent traffic network. It has 96 subways, 7,512 public traffic routes, traffic information management system and traffic situation illustration, and evaluates the state of the city.

A smart screen, traffic is monitored in real-time cities and as well as once an abnormal happens, the platforms can judge whether it is a traffic accident, traffic jam or other events, so it can allocate vehicles or adjust traffic lights to deal with the problem, the policeman named Su Yunting from the bureau.

The platform can even predict possible traffic jams by analyzing the source of congestion and traffic trends. Thanks to the platform, the average time of the traffic index during peak commuting time reduced about 17 percent, and from 55 minutes to 45 minutes.

According to the report (2023-27), on building a strong transportation network, the Ministry of Transport and other relevant departments, transport professionals and scientists have found that basic technological capabilities should be further exploited to develop the intelligent transportation systems.

Zhao Zhengrong, Per capita income in the city of Guiyang increases, which is the main cause of the modernization of digital city governance, and all departments should accelerate to merge information technology, such as big data, into traffic management to increase a sense of achievement, happiness and safety of the people.
GLOBAL LENS

MOMENTS IN TIME

Women gather around a floral installation depicting pandas during the "Belgravia in Bloom" floral show in London on Wednesday. KEN CHANG / EPA

Police Einsatz migrants from a camp in front of the migration detention center in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, on Monday. OCTAVIO ROBLES / BLOOMBERG

An aerial view shows sand art during the Stadler Against Sewage protest on Sidmouth Beach in Sidmouth, Britain, on May 23. ALEX KRAUZE / ALAMY

The famed statue Manneken Pis is decorated with a butterfly costume to celebrate the International Day for Biological Diversity in Brussels on Monday. JAMES ROYON / EPA

Mohammad Shafi, a vendor selling colored pencils at the Grand Bazaar in Tehran, poses for a picture in his shop on Monday. ATTA KENARE / AFP

Palestinian children cool off by playing with water outside their old house in the Al-Malaka neighborhood in southern Gaza City on Monday. MUSA AL-SHARIF / GETTY IMAGES
Deep-rooted link dates back to ancient time

By Confidant

Villagers in the Makali-Makali area of Lamu County, Kenya, are benefiting from the economic and cultural exchanges between Kenya and China as a result of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and the China-Kenya Industrial Park (CKIP). The Belt and Road Initiative, which was proposed by the Chinese government in 2013, aims to build an international economic cooperation network with an emphasis on connectivity. The Kenya-China Industrial Park, located in Likoni, Mombasa, is one of the largest industrial parks in East Africa and serves as a platform for Chinese and Kenyan companies to collaborate and innovate.

Kenya is a hub for the Belt and Road Initiative in Africa, and the China-Kenya Industrial Park has become a model for the development of the industrial parks project in East Africa. In the past five years, the park has established a strong industrial base, attracting more than 80 Chinese companies to establish factories and offices.

The park is expected to create more than 10,000 jobs for local people and contribute to the economic development of the country. The Chinese government has invested heavily in the development of the industrial park, providing a range of services such as tax breaks, subsidies, and infrastructure support.

The Belt and Road Initiative has also boosted cultural exchanges between China and Kenya. The China-Africa University, which is located in the park, offers courses in Chinese language and cultural exchange, allowing Kenyan students to study in China and gain a deeper understanding of Chinese culture.

The China-Kenya Industrial Park has become a symbol of the enduring friendship between Kenya and China. Through the Belt and Road Initiative, both countries have strengthened their strategic partnership and shared prosperity.

Kenya reaps real BRI dividends

African country benefits from modern infrastructure, improved regional competitiveness

By Confidant

Nairobi, May 17 (Xinhua) -- China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has delivered tangible benefits to the Kenyan economy, including improved infrastructure, increased trade volumes and stronger economic ties.

According to statistics, bilateral trade between China and Kenya has reached $1.81 billion in 2021, more than 10 times the level of five years ago. The bulk of China's exports to Kenya are high-tech products, while Kenya's exports to China mainly consist of agricultural products, minerals and raw materials.

The China-funded Standard Gauge Railway, which connects Nairobi with the coastal city of Mombasa, is a key part of the BRI. The railway has significantly reduced travel time and logistics costs for goods and people, enhancing trade between the two countries.

The railway has also led to the development of other infrastructure, such as the Mombasa Port Phase II, which has increased the port's capacity and efficiency.

In addition to infrastructure development, the China-Kenya Economic and Trade Zone, located in the park, has also boosted economic cooperation. The zone hosts over 80 Chinese companies, which are involved in various sectors such as manufacturing, agriculture, and construction.

The zone has created thousands of jobs for local people, providing opportunities for economic growth and development. Through the BRI, China and Kenya have established a strong partnership, contributing to the prosperity and development of both nations.

Molecular laboratory injects momentum in boosting crop production

By Confidant

The introduction of molecular laboratory technology in the Kenyan agricultural sector has improved crop production, leading to increased yields and food security.

The molecular laboratory, located in the Kenya National Agricultural Research Laboratories (KNARI), has enabled scientists to conduct genetic research at a faster pace. This technology has allowed for the identification of disease-resistant genes and the development of new crop varieties.

Through the BRI, China has been a significant partner in the development of these molecular laboratories. Chinese companies have provided funding, equipment, and technical support, enhancing the capabilities of the laboratories.

The molecular laboratory is playing a crucial role in the fight against crop diseases and pests, ensuring food security for the growing population in Kenya. Additionally, the laboratory is fostering collaborations with universities and research institutions, promoting knowledge exchange and the transfer of advanced technologies.

With the continued support of China, the molecular laboratory in Kenya is poised to deliver even greater benefits to the agricultural sector, contributing to the sustainable development of the country.

Partnership poised for further economic growth

By Confidant

With the growing importance of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) in Africa, China and Kenya have carved out a strategic partnership for shared prosperity.

China is Kenya's largest trading partner, with bilateral trade volumes exceeding $1.81 billion in 2021. Both countries have established a robust economic framework, driven by the BRI.

Through the BRI, China has invested heavily in infrastructure development, such as the Standard Gauge Railway, which connects Nairobi with the coastal city of Mombasa. This railway has significantly reduced travel time and logistics costs, enhancing trade between the two countries.

In addition to infrastructure development, China has also invested in the development of the China-Kenya Industrial Park, providing a platform for Chinese and Kenyan companies to collaborate and innovate.

The partnership between China and Kenya is not just limited to economic exchanges, but also includes cultural exchanges. Through the BRI, the two countries have established a strong cultural bond, fostering mutual understanding and respect.

As the Belt and Road Initiative continues to develop, China and Kenya are poised to further deepen their strategic partnership, driving economic growth and promoting shared prosperity.
US credit put on negative watch by Fitch

Washington risks losing high ranking as debt crisis talks remain deadlock-ed

NEW YORK — Rating agency Fitch put the United States credit on watch for a possible downgrade on Wednesday, raising the stakes as the two sides continue the debate going down to the wire, and adding to the friction in global markets.

Fitch put the country’s A.A.A. rating, its highest, on negative watch in a precursor to a possible downgrade as the government nears a default, according to reports.

US President Joe Biden and top congressional Republicans Speaker of the House Kevin McCarthy hold what both sides called productive talks on Wednesday. But the White House and Republicans are still at odds with each other on multiple aspects of the package.

The White House blamed the Republican leaders for failing to reach a deal, declaring that it would likely “yield a single part of the country” that would have fallen into place and warned that it “will not be easy to configure the debt limit.

Wednesday’s talks were the second in two days between the two sides, according to The New York Times.

The “ruling watch” reflects Fitch’s increased concern about the possibility that the US Treasury might not be able to pay its bills, which could lead to a default, in a similar way that the agency’s A.A.A. rating is likely to move over a A.A. in the aftermath of the debt ceiling

In 2011, Fitch joined Moody’s, another rating agency, in downgrading the US debt over the automatic spending cuts.

On Thursday, President Biden announced the formation of a task force to review the situation, which will include top officials from the Federal Reserve, Treasury and Commerce.

US undersecretary of Treasury Deputy Secretary of Treasury, who leads the task force, will release a report on the situation on Friday, according to the White House.

Biden said on Thursday that he would ensure that the US government would avoid defaulting and would continue to pay its bills, but added that any extension of the debt ceiling would be temporary.

“After this, we have to do the work to fix the underlying issues that are making our debt and deficit unsustainable,” Biden said.

He added that the US government should work on “a plan that would reduce the deficit in a balanced way, including some taxes and spending cuts.”

Fitch’s move comes after Standard and Poor’s downgraded the US credit rating to BBB+ on Thursday, citing the lack of a deal on a debt ceiling.

The rating agency also warned that the US government’s ability to pay its bills could be impaired by the lack of a deal on the debt ceiling.

“While the US government has enough resources to meet its obligations in the near term, the lack of a deal on the debt ceiling could cause problems in the longer term,” said Fitch.

Fitch said that the US government might need to use emergency funding to meet its obligations, which could raise concerns about the US government’s ability to pay its bills.

The US government’s ability to pay its bills is crucial for the world’s financial system, as it is often seen as a safe haven for investors.

The US government is currently in talks with Congress on a debt ceiling deal, with a deadline of mid-month.

US government officials have said that they are confident of reaching a deal on the debt ceiling, but have also warned that failure to do so could lead to a default.

As the US government nears a debt ceiling default, the US dollar has fallen against other currencies, raising concerns about the global economy.

The US dollar index, which measures the US dollar against a basket of six major currencies, dropped 0.4% to 96.500 on Thursday.

The fall in the US dollar index comes as investors become more cautious about the US economy, which is struggling to recover from the pandemic.

The US Federal Reserve has also signaled that it is considering raising interest rates, which could further hit the US dollar.

The US dollar index is currently at its lowest level since January 2021, when it was at 96.628.

The US dollar index is a benchmark for the strength of the US dollar and is used as a gauge for global economic activity.

The US dollar index is calculated by averaging the prices of the US dollar against a basket of six major currencies: the euro, the Japanese yen, the British pound, the Canadian dollar, and the Australian dollar.

In addition to the US dollar index, the US dollar value is also affected by factors such as interest rates, inflation, and economic data.

The US dollar index has been used as a proxy for the global economy, as it reflects the strength of the US dollar and its impact on global trade and investment.

The US dollar index is also used as a benchmark for the performance of the US stock market, as it is closely correlated with the value of the US dollar.

The US dollar index is also used as a benchmark for the performance of the US housing market, as it is closely correlated with the value of the US dollar.

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**Netherlands' focus should not be on Washington's crises-creating agenda**

By Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Wopke Hoekstra visited China on Wednesday and Diaoyu Islands in the Shandong Province are based on the principles of the United Nations, and the illegally occupied Chinese people on the islands' sovereignty.

**Opinion Line**

TikTok's development shows a way to counter bias

TikTok, which has a platform, is a counter-bias platform that has been successful in China and is increasingly being recognized in the world. TikTok is an ant-bias platform that is becoming a global platform.

**What They Say**

Seoul blasts Biden administration's sci-tech shatterbox

US President Joe Biden's measures in the technology sector are contradictory and inconsistent. They are a continuation of the previous administration's policies and do not reflect the interests of the US. They are a continuation of the previous administration's policies and do not reflect the interests of the US. They are a continuation of the previous administration's policies and do not reflect the interests of the US.

**Microsoft's report keeps it in the family**

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**Tokyo applies for job as doorman for NATO**

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**State}
Tibet boarding schools good for education

Li Lin

Since December semester of 2016, Tibet has been providing annual living allowances of 3,000 yuan (~430 USD) for 8,000 students studying in boarding schools depending on the altitude and areas where the students live in, the state and students themselves, these allowances alleviate the financial burden of the parents and help millions of poor families to acquire quality education.

Overall, the education choice made by Tibetan parents for their children have been influenced by social trends. So they prefer that their children acquire higher education, instead of traditional Tibetan monastic education.

China and US should reverse downward spiral of bilateral ties

Chen Weihua

The author is a Ph.D. of China Daily, Deputy Road for Business, E-mail: chenweihua@chinanews.com

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For example, Gonggong from Xizang county in Tibet completed his middle school and high school education in a boarding school. He went on to study at China University of Political Science and Law and Minzu University of China to learn his bachelor's and master's degree. He then returned to the University of Tibet to teach. Presently, he is a doctoral candidate at Fudan University. While he has ability to use a foreign language and Tibetan historical materials for research has been backed by the academic community, his professional development management engages Tibetan parents to send their children to boarding schools to seek education.

Overall, the education choices made by Tibetan parents for their children have been influenced by social trends. So they prefer that their children acquire modern education, instead of traditional Tibetan monastic education.

Since the September 11th terrorist attacks in the United States, the US has been prohibiting flights to China to enhances national security. This has created a tension between the two countries, which is feared to spiral uncontrollable.

China and the US can get along well, as both countries are wise and mature enough to handle national security issues. However, national security is a very complex task, which requires both countries to work closely together to achieve a sustainable and peaceful future. Therefore, it is crucial that both countries work together to resolve any disagreements and find common ground for mutual benefit.
**GLOBAL VIEWS**

**SUN JINGYING**

Holistic remedies

Priority should be given to development financing and economic growth when addressing the debt problems of developing nations

Since the 21st century, new creditor nations such as China, India and Saudi Arabia have emerged, and the commercial creditors have shifted from traditional commercial banks to commercial institutions. As more stakeholders have joined the debt negotiations, the ability of the Paris Club to coordinate debt treatment plans of various debtor countries has weakened. Moreover, the debt settlement of the Paris Club is limited to the petitions of the world's largest creditors, and most additional creditors such as China, India and Saudi Arabia have limited commercial credits shifted from commercial or multilateral development banks, which also have intervened. Indeed, the debt problem was mitigated when the newly established creditor nations began to use their strategies. It is necessary to put away debt settlement plans.

First, the debt settlement should be based on the principle of re-establishing the role of intergovernmental mechanisms. In the 1960s, several non-governmental organizations cooperated with the new creditor nations, the US, the UK, France and Japan, to sign the “Paris Club” to jointly handle the debt settlement of developing nations.

Second, commercial creditors should be flexible in their treatment of foreign debts. The Paris Club’s informal credit rules are not flexible enough to accommodate the changing needs of foreign debtors.

Third, the mechanism of the Paris Club should be more transparent. The Paris Club’s rules are not clear enough to allow all creditors to fully understand the decision-making process.

To solve these problems, the international community should build a mechanism to prevent the recurrence of the problem. Lessons learned from the Paris Club’s experience should be used to improve the current mechanisms.

Due to China’s historical circumstances and magnitude, its experience is unique. And both in the Northern and Southern hemispheres there is a desire to overcome the thought and practice stemming from unipolarism unification since the end of the Cold War.

**AUGUSTO SOTO**

Strategic imagination

That’s what the world needs, and the Global Security Initiative provides, to prevent crises that lead to war

In some day’s last month President Xi Jinping accepted credentials presented by 20 ambassadors to Beijing at the Great Hall of the People, where he announced his country’s readiness to work with the international community to follow through the Global Security Initiative. It is such an initiative unnecessary? Let’s face the several questions confronting a global security deficit and see if Beijing has the necessary part of the solution, and is not remaining from playing a role as one of the important powers.

In the line two words we have seen China plays a key role in non-military diplomatic relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia, a potential broker offering a 50-point peace plan for Ukraine, and a valuable role striving for strengthening relations with European and Latin American powers, and by offering to hold talks between Israel and Palestine. In a way, the Global Security Initiative is peace diplomacy writ large.

On April 26, Zhao Jian, special representative of China’s Department of Security Affairs, attended the consultations of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Shanghai Astronomical Society, including talks on ending conflict in Yemen and Sudan.

It is apparent that the Global Security Initiative aims to pull the vacuum of the global security deficit and on the line and scope of internal policies with a long-term comprehensive approach, beyond the flaws of a single administration, no matter how influential or powerful it might be. With the prospect of a presidential race in which Donald Trump could become seriously the US candidate, the international tension by China proposals will increase. We must acknowledge that China could and can make a different in a more peaceful environment, open trade, low, innovation and invest-

ments against Trumpist decoupling — followed to an extent by US President Joe Biden.

China, there are also other voices that have better read the line of China. In 2018, former Secretary General of NSC and European Union High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy Javier Solana acknowledged in an article titled “China and Global Governance”, that the “West has failed to lead China — mark this carefully, the main emerging economy — the degree of influence over global governance structures is minimal. He concluded: ‘This is about to change, because China has decided that it is no longer fit to occupy the role of the West’.”

In early 2018, US President Trump delivered a speech in the United States, calling for the US to compete with the Chinese. This focus was described as a third powered by China Daily. The views do not necessarily reflect those of China Daily.

The security deficit has dropped thousands of billions, shot millions of bullets in several countries each past decade, arguably for masons in principle related to peace or security or human rights.

The global security dynamic of the Global Security Initiative is tremendous in history and as such it should be understood. In his well-known article published in Foreign Affairs in 2008, Zheng Minchun, a general chairman of the China Institute for Innovation & Development Strategies, since 2010, interpreted China’s rise as a peaceful one to shape a world that is different from the current geopolitical competition, subversion, imperialism with which the majority of the world has been plagued over centuries.

Indeed, the oldest major historical Chinese civilization is a universal history in the navigation Zheng He’s marooned overseas trip between 1405 and 1431. With 27 ships, it was the largest undertaking in the world until modern times, sailing through Southeast Asia, Arabia, and nations.

In these few decades before Christopher Columbus and Vasco da Gama’s expeditions. Zheng He’s actions are a classic example of non-violence diplomacy propelling diplomatic expansion, spread Chinese culture and peace thoughts.

Due to China’s historical circumstances and magnitude, it is unique. And both in the Northern and Southern hemispheres it is a desire to overcome the thought and practice stemming from unipolarism, unification since the end of the Cold War. So, we don’t need nationalistic predications but rather “imagination” to maulin global security and present crises that lead to war.
Exhibition highlights early design innovation

Spotlight falls on man who inspired Britain’s Arts and Crafts movement at the turn of the 20th century. WANG LINYANG reports in London.


**Life**

Senior Max Donnelly is glad that, after working for two and a half years on an exhibition introducing the British Arts and Crafts movement, he will soon be leaving Nanjing Museum.

Nanjing Museum is the first venue for Beyond William Morris – British Arts and Crafts 1850–1910. In December, it will also include Hebei Museum, through which Nanjing hopes to attract more visitors over the next two years.

“Unfortunately too exact to see the exhibition is opening in Nanjing, because it is one of the largest museums in China, and one of the largest in the world,” says Donnelly, curator of the exhibition, 1850–1910 at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

The exhibition explores the movement in Britain, which was inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement, and its influence on Chinese culture. It also attempts to bring together some of the key figures of the movement, including William Morris, the British designer and writer. The exhibition has been organized by the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Nanjing Museum.

The exhibition opens on Friday, 11 April, and runs until 28 May. It is the largest exhibition of its kind in China, and is the first time that the V&A has exhibited in China.

During the exhibition, a number of events will be held, including workshops, talks, and a series of lectures. The exhibition also includes a number of original artworks, including textiles, paintings, and sculptures.

The exhibition will showcase the work of leading artists, including William Morris, who is considered to be the father of the Arts and Crafts Movement. The exhibition will also feature works by other important artists, including Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Gustave Moreau, and James McNeill Whistler.

The exhibition is part of the larger China Arts and Crafts Exhibition, which is taking place across China.

**Art and Craft**

Morris founded his own company in 1853, in which he employed both artists and architects to design and make products. His work included textiles, wallpaper, and furniture. He was a leading figure in the Arts and Crafts Movement, which aimed to promote a return to craft and nature.

Morris believed in the use of natural materials and the use of traditional techniques. His work was characterized by its simplicity and its emphasis on function and form.

The exhibition opens in London, and is expected to attract a large number of visitors. It is the largest exhibition of its kind in China, and is the first time that the V&A has exhibited in China.
As a university named after this famous city, our mission is undoubtedly to serve the nation's strategies and humanity's key tasks.”

Liu Changsheng, president of Shanghai University

### High-tech pioneers

The university president says the institution will focus on research and development and cross-disciplinary learning to enhance its contributions to the nation and the city, Xu Xiaomin reports.

### Museum exhibition tells story of ancient books

By ZHANG KUN in Shanghai

Ancient books from the Song (960-1279) and Yuan (1271-1368) dynasties were on show at a new exhibition at the Shanghai Museum and about half of the exhibits are listed as “enshrined ancient books” in China.

The exhibition, titled “Through the Ages: A Selection of Books from the Song and Yuan Dynasties,” was set to run through Aug. 13, featuring 67 precious books from the 10th to the 14th centuries. It is the first large-scale exhibition of ancient books from the collection of the museum.

There is a string among the archaeological circles in China that goes, “Two pages from a book of the Song Dynasty is worth a gold of 100 liang.”

Collecting Works of Wudangshi at the exhibition, Runhe Press

### If you go

Pagen Through the Ages: A Selection of Books from the Song and Yuan Dynasties is on show at the Shanghai Museum.

May 31 to July 24, 2020, 9 am-5 pm, *Luding Road, 225 Fuzhen Avenue, Shanghai, 200003, 021-6295 3500*

Visit www.shanghaismm.com for more information.

The flower, plum blossom, is significant in Chinese culture as they are associated with virtues such as purity, endurance, and resilience.

According to Chu, the book was chosen for the exhibition as it exemplifies the aesthetics and history of ancient Chinese culture.

The art of the book in the exhibition is characterized by the presence of a golden version of the book and a green one, both of which have been digitized and turned into an interactive and educational experience for visitors. The exhibition is open to the public and is a great opportunity to learn more about the rich cultural heritage of China.
As an inheritor of multiple tai chi styles, Li Jianfang views it as his duty to pass on the traditions, techniques and profound culture of the martial art to future generations. Li Yingxue reports.

During his decades-long career as a government official, he used his spare time to practice tai chi at home and in the workplace. It was only after his retirement in 2009 that he wholeheartedly devoted himself to the widespread dissemination of tai chi. He was not alone. Li and his wife, Tao Xingzhen, were neighbors in the same village, and they had both been practicing Wang Qihe-style tai chi since a very young age. In recent years, these devoted people have been actively engaged in promoting the martial art, and in striving to enhance its popularity. Tai chi is now the president of Renhai Wang Qihe-style tai chi Association. Wang Qihe-style tai chi was inscribed on the national intangible cultural heritage list in November 2014. In 2020, the art of chi gun was officially inscribed onto UNESCO’s Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. As an inheritor of three different tai chi styles — Yang-style, Wu-style and Wang Qihe-style — Li, along with his wife, actively participated in the application process and played a crucial role in organizing and preparing the necessary documentation, including written materials, images, and video recordings. He thinks the development of tai chi is a holistic undertaking that requires support from the government, guidance from public opinion, research from academic circles, and standardization within the industry, self-discipline among different schools of martial arts, and the commitment of its successors, all working to promote it.

The inheritors of tai chi must shoulder responsibilities, elevate our capabilities, and play our part effectively.

Contact the author: liyinhuan@sxnews.cn

Wether it’s under the moonlight, in a heated studio, on a busy plaza, or by the seaside, Li Jianfang has persistently practiced tai chi for decades with unwavering commitment. He often reflects, “I may not remember a specific day when I practiced tai chi over those many years, but I certainly remember the days when I didn’t practice.”

Li, 66, a retired official, is the third-generation inheritor of Wang Qihe-style tai chi—a national intangible cultural heritage. He has been dedicated to practicing and preserving the martial art for over five decades. As well as teaching his students, he has been invited to various institutions and universities to give tai chi lectures and presentations. “It is essential to preserve and pass down the correct traditional techniques, and it is crucial to identify and cultivate young enthusiasts of tai chi, nurturing their passion,” Li says.

Wang Qihe (1889-1936), from Xingtai, Hebei province, dedicated himself to preserving multiple styles of martial arts, acquiring a wealth of martial arts knowledge, and later forming his own style of tai chi. Wang Qihe’s curriculum includes two simplified routines: with 13 and 16 sets. These routines constitute the moderate movement range and moderate movement speed of the entire style of tai chi.

Li explains that in this style of tai chi breathing, the upper body is gracefully extended, exhibiting a harmonious balance between relaxed tension and the technique, proper precise and the lower body supplies great strength, maintaining stability while remaining agile.

It preempts various functions such as fitness, self-defense and external interaction,” he says.

Li believes that tai chi breathing is characterized by an authentic basis, coordinated breathing, based on moderate movement range and moderate movement speed, and moderate movement strength.

During practice, tai chi breathing is established in a fixed frame, and through control and coordination, the body’s balance is achieved. It is performed while standing on one leg and one hand, and the hand is held high. The lower leg, hand and fingers maintain the same direction. This breathing method can help a person gain control of the body, mind and environment, and helps to maintain physical health.

Li adds that tai chi can be applied in areas such as meditation, community, and professional organizations. The art is especially effective in treating medical conditions, such as high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes and mental disorders. It can also help to alleviate stress and improve overall health.

Li says, "Tai chi is an excellent system for improving balance, strength, and flexibility, as well as promoting relaxation and reducing stress. It is beneficial to people of all ages and abilities."

"It is essential to preserve and pass down the correct traditional techniques, and it is crucial to identify and cultivate young enthusiasts of tai chi, nurturing their passion."

Li Jianfang, a third-generation inheritor of Wang Qihe-style tai chi, believes in the incredible effects of tai chi, which, he says, is beneficial to the mind and harmonizing the body’s meridians.”

In addition to tai chi, Li has other hobbies such as calligraphy and poetry. And he believes that all forms of culture are interconnected. “While different cultures may have unique expressions, they share a common foundation in expressing the universality of human nature. This allows for the blending and integration of diverse disciplines,” Li says.

He thinks tai chi is a profound and encompassing art, representing a broad spectrum of traditional cultural nourishment. "Beneath the surface of differentiation and cultural imperialism, the practice of tai chi requires the enrichment of culture and intellectual insights," he says.

For many years, Li has been passionate about calligraphy and poetry. He thinks that similar to tai chi, culture follows the principles of balance, harmony and coordinated movement. Li has also composed and set to music in the form of ancient-style seven-character verse, encapsulating the movements of the traditional routine in Wang Qihe-style tai chi.

Moreover, the range of tai chi’s and poetry’s themes overlap, and the latter has even inspired it, with Li using it to express his views on culture and philosophy.

The practice of tai chi requires the enrichment of culture and intellectual insights,” he says. For many years, Li has been passionate about calligraphy and poetry. He thinks that similar to tai chi, culture follows the principles of balance, harmony and coordinated movement. Li has also composed and set to music in the form of ancient-style seven-character verse, encapsulating the movements of the traditional routine in Wang Qihe-style tai chi.

His routine and refined poetic format has attracted the interest of researchers, artists and poetry enthusiasts to the art of tai chi.

"It is especially important to identify and cultivate young enthusiasts of tai chi, nurturing their passion," he says.

"It is crucial to identify and cultivate young enthusiasts of tai chi, nurturing their passion."