Ocean crusade

Sino-US talks lauded, more efforts called for

Turning point bodes well for Global South

Xi’s inspection tour stresses key role of province

Jiangsu urged to lead the way in advancing nation’s modernization drive, tech innovation

Ocean crusade

The global geopolitical transition is a multifaceted world in flux. The emergence of the US-China and China-India rivalries is accelerating the process. Beijing is aiming to rebuild the global order on the basis of major-power parity and the large-country constellation. It is necessary to understand the history behind the latest geopolitical relations and current context. More than three decades ago, the end of the Cold War (1989-1991) was identified by Washington as the beginning of a "New Atlantic Order" pointed to a unipolar and uni-continental world, which was destined to be irreversible.

On the one hand, the wars and military conflicts waged by the US and its allies (Gulf War, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq) accelerated the political strength of the Western military-industrial complex, which, associated with Western economic and cultural influence, continues to interfere in different regions of the world. It also indicates how much the Western modernity project depends on the exercise of war.

On the other hand, the recession of economic and financial crises and their attendant management, in 2008 and 2009 and the current economic turbulence, indicates the end of the period of prosperity and comprehensive continuity of the world order. At the same time, the US-led development model proved to be increasingly unsustainable and unequal.

The emergence of the peoples of the developing global health crisis with the outbreak of the dynamic conflict of the world from the West to the East, shifting the old economic axis from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. It should be

Sino-US talks lauded, more efforts called for

Turning point bodes well for Global South

By MAI LEI|JOUNAN ANXU

United States Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen just-concluded visit to China showed that the world’s two largest economies are beefing up in-depth, dialog communication to settle differences, but more efforts are needed to reduce a significant breakthrough in easing bilateral economic tensions, according to global advisors and experts. Highlighting that the US Redeployment Risk of China’s tech industry could slow global economic recovery, she warned: Washington must give up its animosity and respond to Beijing’s key concerns. If any substantive progress is to be made.

Estimated her four-day visit to Beijing on Sunday. During her visit, she met with high-ranking officials including Vice-Premier He Lifeng. During the meeting, the vice-president expressed concerns over the US-Asian economies against China.

He said the overwhelming of national security also good for normal economic and trade exchanges, Xinhua News Agency reported on Saturday.

The talks were constructive, and the two sides agreed to strengthen communication and cooperation on addressing global challenges and maintain exchanges and interactions, according to Xinhua.

Chinese-Finnish Li Jian also met with Yellen on Saturday to exchange views on topics such as global macroeconomic situation and the final policies of the two countries.

Li Yuxi, deputy head of the Office of the Central Committee for Financial and Economic Affairs, said that during Yellen’s visit, the Chinese and US economic and trade teams held a cordial, frank, open-minded, and two sides agreed to maintain communications.

Zhang Tonglin, deputy director of the Department of International Studies at the China Institute of International Studies, said both sides need to bridge the bilateral ties back to a healthy track.

But it remains to be seen who can score what will not help allay the distrust between China and the US. The relationship cannot be repaired overnight, and more efforts are needed to settle practical problems.

“While China’s economic recovery is underpinned by broader domestic policies and dissipates in multiple areas, China’s semiconductor technology supply chains and debt problems still challenge the US,” said Yellen.

The US Treasury and Chinese economic ties are plagued by broader domestic policies and dissipate in multiple areas, such as semiconductor technology, supply chains and debt problems.

Washington, finally inaligns, of summer, and that during the time, Yellen emphasized that the US does not seek to disengage from China, which is in line with Washington’s recent shift in policies from “democracy” to “re-ranking” in key supply chains.

“Both the two sides, in essence, seem to be the same,” according to Li from the practical perspective from the recent practices of US economic strategies, such as the Netherlands and Japan to impose stricter capital rules on China, and the US Treasury was the country’s “China.”

Washington should be shown the role in the international and modern development of the Yangtze River Delta and is a critical goal of high-quality development, Xinhua said.

“Scientific and technological innovation” was one of the key phrases used by Xi during his tour, which, he said, was crucial to Chinese modernization. He told local officials that Jiangsu should take the lead in making new breakthroughs in scientific and technological innovation, creating an important national hub for industrial technological innovation and promoting innovation-driven, high-quality development.

Last year, Jiangsu’s total R&D investment reached 8.6 billion yuan, accounting for the province’s gross domestic product and technological innovation investment. In the first half of 2023, Jiangsu’s high-tech companies in the province, Qian-Ge, as an associate professor of the School of Public Economics and Administration at Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, and he was impressed by Xi’s visit to Shanghai Industrial Park and high-end enterprises, where the president highlighted the global role of innovation within an enterprise.

Xi’s first stop during his Jiangsu tour was aimed at inspecting the science and innovation development of the high-tech industrial park and technological innovation enterprises, offering further guidance on high-quality development and the role of innovation within an enterprise.

This document underscores the need for a more substantive and pro-entrepreneurial approach to innovation, allowing for a more nuanced view of the role of private enterprises in the national innovation system. It encourages the involvement of private enterprises in the national innovation system and simplifies the role of entrepreneurs in creating a more effective and adaptive technological advancement in key fields.

In the Chinese-style, Xi emphasized the need to strengthen the real economic system and build a modern industrial system. It is necessary to promote the deep integration of digital economy with advanced manufacturing and modern service industries, and to accelerate the development of high-quality growth with advanced manufacturing as its backbone, he said.

By CAI DENGHENG

President Xi Jinping has lauded the importance of presenting scientific and technological self-reliance and developing the real economy in pursuing high-quality growth, furthering his inspection in Jiangsu, as a significantly advanced province in reform and opening.

During the second day of his four-day inspection tour to Jiangsu, Xi became chairman of the Communist Party of China Central Committee in 2012. Xi’s visit, which occurred in the context of Xi, who is also general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, to Shenzhen and Xiamen, where he inspected an industrial park, enterprises, a historical and cultural relic site and a science laboratory.

It was Xi’s fourth such inspection tour to Jiangsu since he became general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee in 2012. Analysis said that Xi’s choice of Jiangsu for his destination for his inspection tour in the mid-April June is to demonstrate China’s commitment to technological innovation and promoting innovation-driven, high-quality development.

On April 1st, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and China National Academy of Engineering established a 2000 yuan award to promote scientific innovation. The award, which covers the fields of scientific research, engineering, development and innovation, is to be awarded to laid-off workers in the engineering and scientific community.

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Compound: Buildings successfully adapted

Modelled on Shanghai Great World, the towering structure resembled a giant onion. According to Chen, its design was intended to encourage visitors to come close and touch its surface. At 152 feet tall, it is the tallest structure in the former Republic of China’s area, with an area of 3,120 square metres. It opened in 1924 and closed in 2010.

Historic sites
The most prominent Shanghai-style alleys in Beijing, characterised by an open, compound-like structure, were built in the early 19th century. They were originally designed to accommodate the needs of residents and businesses, and to provide a sense of order and safety in a rapidly growing city.

 Shenhe and a new culture
The Shenhe Cultural and Art Centre is located in Xicheng district, Beijing, just off the Aisin Road. It is a new cultural and artistic centre that opened in 2020. The centre features an old German typewriter store in the historic area of China (1911-49).

Work finishes
The street’s restoration and rehabilitation work was completed on all buildings in the compound, with the building transformed into a cultural and artistic space. The compound was designed by architects and artists to create a space for cultural exchange and creative expression.

The facade of the compound was designed by a team of local architects, who aimed to create a space for cultural exchange and creative expression. The facade features contemporary art installations and sculptures, as well as traditional Chinese elements like the Chinese roofline and the use of wood.

The 76,000-square-metre compound is home to 200 artists and creative workers. The artists work in a variety of mediums, from painting and sculpture to music and film. The centre also hosts exhibitions, performances, and workshops, as well as a library and workshop space.

As the building was restored, it became a platform for the arts, where artists and creative workers can come together to create and perform. The centre also hosts a variety of events, from concerts and film screenings to talks and workshops.

The strands of the compound were designed to be open and inviting, with large windows and flexible spaces. The overall design is a blend of traditional Chinese aesthetics and contemporary art, creating a unique space that is both historical and modern. The compound is a testament to the power of art and culture to bring people together and create meaningful experiences.
Cooperation: Sino-US ties key to global recovery

From page 2

Zhang Lian, a member of the Standing Committee of the 11th National People’s Congress of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, gave the country’s top political advisory body, said: “Apart from listening to what the Chinese leaders will say, it is important to see what it does.”

According to Zhang, in order to make substantive progress in easing bilateral economic tensions, the US should respond to China’s key requests. “Washington needs to adjust its usual practice of pressuring allies to suppress China’s semiconductor industries, refrain extra tariffs imposed on Chinese products and establish a regular mechanism such as the China Council.”

The Chinese media also noted that the world should closely watch how China-US ties will be handled, as industrial dehumanizing between the two sides would not work and is detrimental to global economic recovery.

The International Monetary Fund said that economic decoupling would not overcome a managementable 2 percent of GDP growth in each economy.

“In general, technological decoupling between China and the US, as also for the rest of the world, is not realistic and not conducive for the US and Pacific Rim is the center of the world,” Xu Jian, director of the Third China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue, told the China Daily.

In the same vein, China-US ties, as long as communication exists between the two sides, can be beneficial to the world. Its said, adding that “solving the problems positively is a good result, and more high-level exchanges can be expected in the future.”

By ZHOU LANNU
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Expanding its economic footprint, Beijing is looking to strengthen the Chinese government's policy-making abilities for the world.

According to Lou, in a letter to the world leaders, it also noted that the Chinese government is in a position to increase the current level of GDP, to meet the needs of the world’s population. By 2030, China will be able to provide a set of new directions for the world.

For the past two decades, China has attempted to reduce its dependence on coal and has expanded its focus on renewable energy.

But, according to Lou, China has made a significant breakthrough in this area, with its renewable energy capacity reaching 3,200 megawatts by 2030.

Self-driving taxis to start commercial operation in Beijing

By LEE WANYOUSI
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A large fleet of driverless taxis will soon be available for the local residents to travel around the city.

Chengdu, a city in the southern part of China, has been using high-level autonomous driving technology to launch the commercial operations of autonomous vehicles, which established their servicable zone.

On Friday, the city authorities announced the decision to enable fully autonomous driving taxis with safety supervisors onboard and to launch the new service.

The vehicles will be used in public transportation and can cover up to 50 kilometers.

Global South: China makes decisive contribution

From page 3

reconciliation that in the 1940s and 1970s, social revolutions, national liberation processes and the various conferences that took place around the first feeling of unity among the peoples of the Global South, as they began to question the political and economic mechanisms of the Global North.

In the Global South, the current rise of China has contributed decisively to shaping the process of new development issues, and has allowed for a productive discussion of the most critical areas of the global agenda.

The second aspect is coherent with the definition of global development that is consistent with the environmental and sustainability of planet Earth. Through the process of digital transformation, people-centered development allows the use of multiple networks to be the network for the fusion of cyber and physical space with knowledge-intensive institutional structures.

In this global connection, China’s role is important to be understood how to define the Global North and African, among the Latin states, and with Russia as well as Brazil and Latin American countries. Given this, the construction of a multipolar future compatible with the environmental and sustainability potential of the nations of the Global South depends on the peoples and their governments in taking advantage of the new global political reality.

In short, moving away from Western assumptions of modernity requires another kind of global vision based on multipolarity, pluralism, cooperation and inequities of people, with a focus on combating inequality and poverty and achieving peace and positive results. For this, the Brazil-China partnership is a strong foundation for this new order.

Liu Guohua, a professor at the National University of Singapore, also added to China’s role, a significant power source for domestic legitimacy. The unique role does not necessarily reflect China’s Daily.

Policy support urged to bolster recovery

Former finance minister says it is sensible to remove restrictions on homebuying

By ZHOU LANNU
zhounan@people.com.cn

The government has been focused on providing stimulus measures to support the recovery of the economy.

The most important focus remains on small, medium-sized and micro-enterprises - ensuring their normal operations and their ability to expand and provide job opportunities.

Lou said China has taken a number of measures to ease the burden of small and medium-sized enterprises.

The government has also been promoting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Lou said the government should continue to provide support to these enterprises.

Test of courage

Debate rages over how to handle the current economic challenges.

The government is considering a range of measures to support the recovery of the economy.

The government has been focused on providing stimulus measures to support the recovery of the economy.
Young moms searching for perfect work-life balance

Experts say more measures are needed to ensure that women with children can still flourish in the employment market. Cheng Si reports.

Liu Changchun, a 34-year-old customer manager in Beijing, plays with her daughter on a beach in Chongqing. Heretofore in July last year, she left her job.

Clockwise from top left: Porcelain watch, a graduation ceremony for children at a kindergarten in Beijing on June 29, 2021. (LUO YUN/IANS) — Young moms hold their newborn babies at a kindergarten in Fujian on June 17, 2021. (CUI RENJUN/IANS) — Porcelain watch, a graduation ceremony for children at a kindergarten in Beijing on June 29, 2021. (LUO YUN/IANS) — Young moms hold their newborn babies at a kindergarten in Fujian on June 17, 2021. (CUI RENJUN/IANS)

**T**here are no easy jobs for young moms, and yet women without children also face challenges:

"I have to get up at 6:30 a.m. to cook breakfast for my 6-year-old daughter before I go to my primary school before 8 a.m. Then I take her to school. When I return, I read and reply to work messages during the one-hour journey," said Li Xiaoli, a 37-year-old financial analyst in Beijing.

Li said she feels greater pressure than her husband in terms of work and raising their child. "I do not about financial stress, I have to be more aggressive and harder to prove my ability. I have to jump to a managerial position doing important work because the boss is concerned that I might be distracted by family," she said.

"It seems like I’m always using days off to look after her, while all companies may feel I’m not as productive as before. Every time I feel like I’m having a mental breakdown, I push myself to get through it, and when I’ve been too busy to see the family, I think nothing can destroy me. Maybe being a mother gives strength? But in this process, we need to prepare them hard both financially and socially. Shouldn’t they be left to face this change?"

Yuan Lingliang, a 40-year-old back office staff from Beijing, focuses on raising his two daughters aged two and nine years old, rather than pursuing career. "I am a 37-year-old man. Since my youngest daughter was born in 2019, I have never been settled. I have finished my career merely on paper. I have never started getting into the role of being a parent. After all, the care for the children can never be changed that by a baby-sitter or father, and that is usually taken by the mother, grandmothers or grandfathers." (Photo: PM) (Photo: PM)

**Mother job**

Some exploratory policies and measures have been introduced to help women balance the work and family life balance to a friendly environment for families with young children.

For example, the southern province of Guangdong, mostly published a draft policy under which employers are encouraged to set up posts with flexible work schedules and parental leave and diminish the impact of the child caring for children aged one to three. These positions have been named "mother jobs." Also, companies and social organizations are encouraged to transfer some professional positions to women who voluntarily resign or set up their own businesses. However, those who plan to resign or set up their own businesses are considered to be "exploratory" employees.

According to the notice, the employers should report any woman who has a "mother job" to the local government.

The local government will not only organize more training courses for employers and working women, but also offer more training courses for women in the workplace.

The draft policy will limit the numbers of working women and mothers positions that the employers can hire new employees in a certain period of time.

According to the draft policy, only 30 percent of the working women and mothers positions can be occupied by women and mothers who receive support in work and family life balance. The rest should be occupied by employees that reoccupy the rights on the women with children, such as to pay insurance or reducing their wages.

The policy aims to help women balance work and family life, which is a supportive policy for the national call for a more positive birth policy.

"Mother jobs can offer more employment opportunities for women with children and also help reduce their financial burden," said Peng Dali, director of the department of employment and entrepreneurship of the Chinese Academy of Personnel and Sociology.

Chen Shao, CEO of the recruitment portal Zhapi, said the policy could also help relieve pressure on companies, improve their image and help them shoulder social responsibilities.

In the short term, women can gain more opportunities to pursue their family dreams and gain a sense of achievement. They can also improve their sense of happiness by caring for their families and working with flexible schedules," he said.

"It can also help reduce gender discrimination over the long term and reduce job discrimination because we know that people don’t want to exclude women from getting jobs because of the status, which is beneficial to their high-quality employment," he said.

He said that the establishment and management of the "mother job" can help companies solve their personnel management and recruitment costs, and improve their working system for higher efficiency and satisfaction.

Moreover, companies should also pay more attention to the coordination of personnel in case the flexible working hours result in conflicts from other employees. If so, some companies should devote resources to change management systems for women and mothers" he added.

Concerns, competition

Women, especially those childbearing age and usually have more competitive and a harder work environment to make, according to a recent report by Zhapi.

It found that more than 60 percent of working women are surveyed — the percent of personnel in case the flexible working hours result in conflicts from other employees.

One suggested that companies should devote resources to change management systems for women and mothers so that they can reduce the stress from personal and family life.

One of the main reasons for gender discrimination is the job nature. Moreover, they said that the more serious gender problems were more likely to have an impact on women’s job performance.

For example, 15 percent said they were working under the pressure of fulfilling their personal or family life.

The job nature of women and mothers are more limited than men, which is helpful for companies to improve their working efficiency.

The report said 20 percent of the surveyed said they face unfair treatment because of their gender, and 22 percent said they had less job opportunities because they were married or had a family. Therefore, they are unlikely to be ready for the position.

"I got an offer before giving birth in my daughter in November 2018. She was almost four years old at that time, it’s really hard for me to make a choice," a mom who quit her job in September after working for the kid’s kindergarten last year said Liu Chuchu, a 34-year-old customer manager in Beijing.

"It is understandable that employers have an idea about women who are seeking jobs for the same reason. I have several friends who have transferred their jobs with my help when they were looking for a new job after marriage, which helps them look for a new job without hesitation." She said after a couple of months to get used to her new company’s working speed, "I spent quite a long time not working. As a work from home, sometimes I feel lonely. I have a close line between my work and life situations. But now I have arranged the schedule fairly well," she said.

Financial pressures, a sense of achievement, not to make too much money, but to improve working environment and the employment of women and families, was the common idea for concerns for women and children. For example, Zhang Tianyi also has a female position for mothers in 2003, "The pressure to women as for wanting a better job, or wanting to have more job opportunities to show my self as a mother," she said.

Flexibility, fair play

One, Zhapi CEO, said that it is necessary to protect the rights of women and children. The improvement of the protection of women’s rights, especially working rights, while gender discrimination in recruitment should be more strengthened to ensure a fair job market for women, especially those of childbearing age.

He said companies can introduce more flexible ways of managing human resources to manage their human resources in a better way. But the signs brought about by female employees getting married or giving birth are given more job opportunities to show that they are working under the pressure of their personal or family life.

For example, in Shanghai city also has a mother position for women in 2003, "The enterprise has specific policies in sectors such as manufacturing, advertising and IT to support mothers in need of maternal maternity leave or to offer ‘mother job’ in August last year. From March last year, Guangdong city also a variety of measures, the city administration and companies organized events of job fairs focused on ‘mother job’.

As of March, the districts have authorized local enterprises to support the purchase of the company and organization benefits for working women and children. At the same time, they also strengthened the supervision and management, and also increased the number of personnel for women in need of breastfeeding.

He said that the establishment and management of the ‘mother job’ can improve family education for women, and encourage their parents and children to join the parenting group as a way to pursue a better job. While, it is also important to eliminate gender discrimination to ensure that women receive more treatment in the workplace.

"We need the efforts of authorities, companies and society as a whole to achieve gender equality. The key is to win the public’s attention to the problem of gender discrimination. The key is to win the right to choose their dream," a mom who quit her job in September after working for the kid’s kindergarten last year said Liu Chuchu, a 34-year-old customer manager in Beijing.

"I think that it is to choose the right path for the kids who are going to get married and child-rearing. To make sure that the work of this kind is to be called in the direction of their dream," a mom who quit her job in September after working for the kid’s kindergarten last year said Liu Chuchu. (Photo: PM) (Photo: PM)
GUARD AT ‘HOME’ ON RAILWAY BRIDGE

Yang Youguang has spent 30 years patrolling span to ensure safe passage of trains.

By CHINA DAILY

In the Pingbian county section of the Yunnan-Vietnam railway — the first railway built in Yunnan province — there is an iconic bridge that has connected the city for over a century.

Yang Youguang often patrols the bridge, where he has been stationed as a guard for more than 30 years, his skin darkened by constant exposure to scorching sunlight. His wife and a few other colleagues also take turns patrolling the bridge, helping ensure the safe passage of trains.

Trains running on the bridge must pass through two tunnels. Carrying a flashlight, Yang and other patrol officers check the condition of the bridge deck, the dark and steep environment.

"I have long regarded the bridge as my own home," Yang said.

Left: Yang checks his bag book in the duty room on June 20. Above: Yang checks the condition of the bridge deck in a tunnel on June 20. Right: Yang hands over the duty on June 20.

Yang stands at the entrance of his duty room on the evening of June 20.

Yang picks up garbage while patrolling on the railway on June 2.

Left: Yang walks in his duty room on June 20. Right: Yang checks the condition of the bridge deck in a tunnel on June 20.
The NATO summit is being held on July 11-12 in Vilnius, Lithuania, to try to present its unity to the world but absentees among its 30 members on some key issues are likely to reveal a division among officials and experts.

The announcement for Washington on Friday to provide the controverted missile defense system to Turkey has already upset some NATO member, according to Western intelligence sources, among the more than 100 parties to the Convention on Cluster Munitions which bans weapons that cause widespread damage and pose risks to civilians.

The NATO secretary-general to President Donald Trump in a June 29 letter warned that Turkey's decision to buy the Russian S-400 air defense system would be "unaffordable" for the alliance and would "push NATO's relations with Turkey to the brink of irreversibility." But Turkey has said it will go ahead with the purchase.

On Wednesday, U.S. President Joe Biden and President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey met in Brussels, ahead of the NATO summit. The meeting comes amid a diplomatic and economic crisis between the U.S. and Turkey due to Turkey's purchase of the S-400 system from Russia.

The summit, which is the first in 6 years, is being held at a time of heightened tensions between NATO and Russia, with the two countries in a diplomatic crisis over the purchase of the S-400 system.

NATO members have also been divided over the issue of Afghanistan, with some countries calling for a complete withdrawal by the end of the year, while others want a gradual withdrawal or a more significant role for NATO in the country.

The summit is also expected to focus on the situation in the Middle East, including the conflict between Israel and Hamas, as well as tensions with Iran.

In addition, NATO will address the issue of climate change, with some countries calling for more ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The summit comes amid a broader push for military alliances and defense cooperation among countries in the Western Hemisphere, with some nations expressing a desire to join NATO or strengthen ties with the organization.
Icon Rapinoes sets retirement date

WANJING YUAN

Representing Japan's number one player, Homare Sawa, in 2010, the NWSL (National Women's Soccer League) has confirmed that she will retire at the end of the 2013 season.

MAME - Team USA and Japan's Homare Sawa announced on social media on Sunday that she will be retiring from soccer at the end of this season.

"It is with deep sense of peace and gratitude that I have decided this will be my final season playing this beautiful game," the 32-year-old posted.

"I hope I could imagine the ways in which soccer would shape and change my life forever," she added.

The two-time World Cup winner, well known for her actions, is part of the USA squad for the upcoming FIFA Women's World Cup in Australia.

Rapinoe played in the National Women's Soccer League (NWSL) for Seattle based OL Reign, its season opener. The striker has already signed up for a 2 year playing for her country and also won an Olympic gold in London in 2012.

She was named the Best FIFA Women's Player in 2010 but her fans were disappointed to see no inclusion of names and campaigns for her in the Ballon d'Or in 2019.

Rapinoe publicly came out as a lesbian in 2012 and has a high-profile campaign on social issues including LGBTQ rights, gender, gender inequality and gender pay equality.

"It's important to have women's successful for equal pay and conditions regardless of being a lawyer and eventual new collective agreement being

De Gea departs as United eyes Oman

MANCHESTER, England - David de Gea announced his decision to leave Manchester United on Sunday after 13 years as the club's first choice goalkeeper.

The Spaniard, 31, told the club's website in a statement that he would be leaving at the end of the season after the United goalkeeper was linked with a move to Paris Saint-Germain.

"It's a difficult decision to make," de Gea said. "But after many years at the club, I felt the time was right to move on and explore new opportunities elsewhere.

"I want to thank everyone at the club who has supported me over the years and wish them all the best for the future.

"I have some exciting challenges ahead of me and I'm looking forward to the next chapter of my career."
China's growth against odds raises world's hopes

Experts expect much more on the policy front to secure future of firms, economy

BY YUANGANG ZHANG
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China's economic growth remains strong among official, economic and global benchmarks, as the world's second-largest economy is on track for a steady and gradual recovery despite headwinds.

They said they are optimistic about China's capability to achieve its annual growth target of over 6 percent this year as well as sustainable and high-quality development in the long run, China, they said, will be a key growth engine for the rest of the world.

"While we see some financial challenges, global risks, which will affect all economic sectors, the trajectory is still solidly positive for our business in China," said Bruce Cameron, chairman of Boeing's China and North Asia business, based in New Zealand.

"China has the largest opportunities that we have, so we continue to be as optimistic as possible. We are going to expand into more products, expand into new areas and penetrate deeper into those markets," Cameron said. 

Daily also noted at the sidelines of the 9th Annual Meeting of the New Champions, also known as the Summer Davos Forum, which opened on Wednesday.

"Given that the Chinese economy will become the largest economy, which will continue to dominate the China market, in the next few years, you need to have a plan," he said.

"China is still the world's largest global market. We have no innovation of the backbone of our innovation," he added.

He also said China's economic growth was "still very impressive" compared to that of the rest of the world.

"The Chinese economy, as we know it, has the ability to continue to have robust growth also," he said.

Flights Bounces recently raised China’s business confidence index for the fifth quarter in a row, to 5.6 percent after a nine-quarter slowdown in the first quarter.

China’s GDP expanded by 6.5 percent year-on-year in the first quarter, much higher than the expert consensus of a 2.5 percent in a previous report issued by Rich Bain, a global consultancy. Consumer, property sales and exports were supported by mass consumption, February and March, and said the credit remained substantial.

Although the government’s monthly report showed no resilience of the global economy and showed that key indices had slowed down, the key drivers of a growth recovery were driven by the normalization of consumer spending looks intact. Retail sales continued to expand at a good pace.

Joe Nia, chairman of management consultancy McKinsey China, said China is currently getting out of the COVD-19 crisis and the rebound will fuel more and more growth that will extend to the current supply and demand imbalances.

Data released by the National Bureau of Statistics at the end of June showed the latest official counts expanded 0.8 percent of the previous year during the second quarter. The trade balance and the rebound would be more and more growth that will extend to the current supply and demand imbalances.

Looking ahead, he said China’s economic growth data for the second quarter are scheduled to be released on July 17. GDP growth is estimated to be higher than that in the first quarter given the lower base of the previous year and the steady recovery trend, followed by steady growth this year and quarterly growth.

"Looking at the world, we see China is among the very few economies that are growing and its growth is sustained," said Wang Fuli, chairman of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, China, said China has maintained a steady economic recovery and the growth is forecast to accelerate in the second quarter. 

While it is generally believed that China's strong economic recovery has helped boost confidence in the global economy, the recovery is also based on strong factors supporting the stability of the renewable energy exchange.

"We said during the Summer Davos Forum that China has more resources to be made into new growth points for consumption as well as make up for some emerging sectors for possible given the emerging technologies," he said.

The world is likely to see more digital growth in the third and fourth quarters.

"I think China's current potential growth rate will be above 5 percent, attracting the world's small business to the global economy.

"To deal with the depressed pressures during the broader economic recovery, we believe the market is driven by China's national pride and its long-term focus on the global market," he said. "We are also looking forward to the Chinese economy.

"The Chinese economy has already been a major growth add-on for global companies. The Chinese government has also been a major growth driver for global companies," he said.

"China's modern consumer sector is the most resilient part of the economy as many of the key companies have built strong and emerging sectors like the internet and electric vehicles. Moreover, China's capturing efforts, followed by export opportunities, will bring new technologies and high-quality products as well as allow foreign investors to develop in China’s high-quality domestic market, thus benefiting China's companies, consumers and foreign investors."

"There are good signs of recovery for the Chinese economy in many ways... I am very optimistic about how China is performing," said Wang Fuli, a strong forecaster, vice-president of the China National Business School. "The resilience of the country and the ability of people to work together will be able to also be a strong factors supporting the stability of the renewable energy exchange."
China’s digital economy lead set to drive world growth

Embracing tech, industrial transition to boost modernization, competitive edge

By DING YEHUA

The world is currently transitioning from an industrial to a digital economy, with the latter accounting for around half of global GDP and growing at around 20 percent annually,” said He Qiang, vice-chairman of the World Internet of Things Convention executive committee. “This year, the growth rate may hit over 30 percent,” he said.

He said IoT-supported digital and smart industries have huge growth potential, and a rising number of IoT products, systems, and platforms have already cropped up, covering a wide range of fields including industry, agriculture, culture, logistics, transportation, energy and smart home.

During the past few years, China has made considerable progress in boosting the growth of the digital economy. The scale of China’s digital economy reached USD 15.6 trillion in 2021, second only in the world and accounting for 39 percent of the country’s GDP, according to a white paper released by the China Academy of Information and Communications Technology.

Earlier this year, the country issued a guideline on the construction of a digital China, which will serve as an important engine for boosting modernization in the digital era and provide solid support for the development of a new competitive edge.

By 2030, China will be at the forefront of digital development globally, and its digital progress will bring about economic-social benefits and sustainable development worldwide, he said.

Investors upbeat over innovative development

TANZANIA — Global investors are seeking new business opportunities in China, as the world’s second-largest economy embarks on a path of innovation-driven development.

During the Summer Davos Forum last month, heavyweights from home and abroad reached a consensus that China’s commitment to innovation helped drive it as a territorially diversified world power. Certain mechanical and electrical drive producers, Plender, has scaled up its investment in the Chinese market in recent years while serving the country’s growing appetite for hi-tech and innovative products.

Over the past two decades, the number of customers of high-end industrial materials and industrial components has expanded exponentially in the Chinese market, said Guo Junchao, chairman and CEO of Plender in China.

“A considerable number of Chinese industrial technologies have kept evolving, and its consumer demand is shifting to upstream products, which are positive trends of development,” Guo said in the northern port city of Tianjin, a new research and development center has been put into service this year by Plender, a country-old Japan-based manufacturer of industrial machinery.

According to Guo, the move aims to boost the maker’s competitiveness in products, as China’s market size and the growing domestic demand for high-performance, high-quality machinery are expected to grow.

Tianjin, a global leading R&D hub, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Industry said.

Investors are increasingly optimistic about the country’s development trend, and more international high-tech companies have been attracted to set up R&D centers in China. China is also a global leader in the Internet of Things, according to Guo.

“The Chinese market, with strong innovation and expertise, is driving global R&D and industrial innovation,” he added.

China is considered as the world’s leading R&D hub, according to Plender officials. Companies are set to invest more in China’s market, with more R&D centers set to be built in China in the near future, according to Guo.

He said that China’s innovation environment is globally competitive, and many international companies have expressed interest in investing in China.

“Investors believe China will be one of the future eutrophication economies,” he said.

“China, transformed into a global digital economy, has set the stage for the future development of the world economy,” he said.

China is set to become the world’s leading R&D hub, according to Guo, as its commitment to innovation has been strengthened.

The country’s innovation-driven development is expected to bring about positive economic and social benefits, according to Guo.

China’s digital economy lead set to drive world growth

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Decoupling triggers risks

In the process of economic globalization, economies around the world have been increasingly interconnected. Various destabilizing, uncoordinated, and growing systemic factors have emerged, posing upsurging challenges to the global economy.

Against such a backdrop, the 14th Annual Meeting of the New Champions, known as the Summer Davos Forum, which took place in Tianjin last month, aimed to broker international community to jointly explore issues and find solutions that point to a new direction in economic development.

Trade remains sound

The key to solving current challenges lies in building a higher level of mutual trust, promoting economic globalization in a manner that is consistent and mutually beneficial. A challenge of 75% of the world has witnessed a slowdown due to 

The process of decoupling has been driven by rising income and access to new markets, which has resulted in a shift from export-oriented growth to consumption-oriented growth. This trend is evident in China, where the consumption share of GDP has increased from 25% in 2004 to 55% in 2022.

China's trade still in good place despite woes worldwide

Main street

By Liu Shaohua

Recently, there have been reports indicating that China's foreign trade performance is not as robust as expected, given the nation's overall economic performance. While the high-end manufacturing index for China's manufacturing sector has maintained a steady growth trend, some concerns have been raised about the sustainability of such growth. China's high-end manufacturing exports still account for only a small portion of its total exports. The nation's high-end manufacturing sector is still in its infancy, with a focus on lower-value-added products. However, the sector is expected to continue to grow in the future as China's overall economic development continues to evolve.

China's trade has been growing despite various challenges. The country's exports have increased by 9.6% year-on-year in January and February, driven by strong demand for high-tech products and increased orders from overseas markets. The nation's exports to major markets such as the United States, the European Union, and Japan have all registered growth.

China's trade with emerging markets, in particular, continues to grow. In 2022, China's trade with emerging markets grew by 12.4% year-on-year, contributing significantly to the nation's overall export growth.

China's trade with emerging markets, especially in Africa, has been growing over the past few years, driven by a surge in demand for China's high-quality and low-cost goods. The country's exports to African countries have increased by 18.6% year-on-year in January and February, with notable growth in exports of machinery and equipment, including high-tech products.

China's trade with emerging markets is expected to continue to grow in the future, driven by increasing demand for China's high-quality and low-cost goods in these regions. The nation's efforts to promote trade liberalization and open its market to foreign investors will also contribute to the growth of China's trade with emerging markets.

Future outlook

China's trade is expected to continue to grow, driven by robust domestic demand and increasing foreign investment. The country's efforts to promote trade liberalization and open its market to foreign investors will also contribute to the growth of China's trade with emerging markets.

The world should not be too optimistic about the course of globalization. In fact, the process of globalization is likely to face more challenges in the future. However, the nation's efforts to promote trade liberalization and open its market to foreign investors will also contribute to the growth of China's trade with emerging markets.

To address challenges faced by the global economy, China will continue to adhere to the principles of cooperation, mutual respect, and shared benefits, providing more opportunities for dialogue and cooperation among nations.

China is expected to maintain its position as the world's largest goods trading nation, with a growing economy and an increasing demand for high-quality goods.

China's trade is expected to continue to grow, driven by robust domestic demand and increasing foreign investment. The country's efforts to promote trade liberalization and open its market to foreign investors will also contribute to the growth of China's trade with emerging markets.
**Comment**

**It will take concrete moves from US to move ties forward on super footing**

With the Biden administration reportedly planning further restrictions on the Chinese chip industry, this has caused quite a stir in China, as the two sides have been trying to find a way to avoid confrontation. However, there is a great deal of uncertainty about how the Biden administration will act.

The two sides need to move forward on a super footing that would maintain the momentum of the economic relationship between the two nations.

**North Korea**

North Korea is expected to visit China in a few weeks.

**Japan**

Japan and China are not on the same footing.

**Sino-South Korean relations**

Sino-South Korean relations have a long history.

**Editorial**

It will take concrete moves from US to move ties forward on super footing.

**NATO should say no to eastward creep**

I was expected that the leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would approve a strategy to respond to the changing strategic environment. However, the upcoming meeting in Vilnius, Lithuania, will likely be postponed.

But France seems to have put a stop to the Speculation that China and Russia might join hands. There is no more peace in Europe, and China and Russia are not on the same footing. French President Emmanuel Macron has proposed a new European defense plan. The initiative of the European leaders is a strategic compromise and it will be a good opportunity for China.

Many countries in Asia have revised their policies, and China should consider joining the European initiative. The US and China are not the only countries in Asia that are in need of a new balancing act.

**What They Say**

Time to address the root cause of weak demand

The data for the first half of the year clearly show that the demand is in a important challenge to the Chinese economy. Whether the country can effectively boost consumption and investment depends on the country's ability to improve the urban-rural income and consumption gap.

The cash in the hands of households is related to people's incomes and the overall economic situation, so the government should increase social security and other supporting policies. For instance, to ensure that the rental market is fair and transparent, and to prevent the consumers from being taken advantage of on car purchases, the government should be able to set up a clear market guide and limit the price increases.

In conclusion, the government should be proactive to address the root cause of weak demand.
Jan OBENG

NATO’s 30 years of conflict and provocations

NATO’s announcement will be held in Vilnius, Lithuania, on July 11 and 12, 2023. It aims to mark the 30th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949. This time, NATO will meet to address the growing regional challenges and strengthen NATO’s deterrence and defense and bring its mission closer to the Alliance.

Transatlantic alliance lacks the will

Yes, NATO does not have the moral or intellectual will to risk itself from those of China.

The transatlantic alliance sees China as a challenge only because China is on the offensive. This strategy has not worked, which is why it is new in Western countries. NATO, on the other hand, has no permanent means of dealing with the challenges it faces. It is clear that NATO’s deterrence and defense and bring its mission closer to the Alliance.

NATO’s 30 years of conflict and provocations

The transatlantic alliance lacks the will.

Yes, NATO does not have the moral or intellectual will to risk itself from those of China.

Benjamin Poghosyan

Transatlantic alliance a troublemaker in trouble

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established in the wake of World War II and the Cold War. The transatlantic military alliance was formed to keep the other side out, the Americans in, and the Germans out. As a result, the US military presence in Europe was increased, and NATO became a bulwark against the threat of Soviet expansion.

The alliance was instrumental in the Cold War, helping to maintain stability and prevent conflict on the European continent. However, with the end of the Cold War, the transatlantic alliance began to face new challenges.

The collapse of the Soviet Union and the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, NATO lost its primary role. NATO had to reorient itself for a new world, but its task was to create a new world order.

The transatlantic alliance is facing new challenges. The bloc is now focused on balancing China’s power in the region. The bloc has been criticized for its lack of strategic thinking and decision-making.

The bloc’s defense strategy is focused on maintaining the status quo and preventing China from taking new grounds.

However, the bloc’s strategy is not without its critics. Some argue that the bloc’s approach is too reactive and insufficient to address the challenges it faces.

Furthermore, the bloc’s approach is not without its critics. Some argue that the bloc’s approach is too reactive and insufficient to address the challenges it faces.

Xiang Haoyu

Japan pushes militarization of Asia-Pacific region

Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida’s decision to extend the Realm Doctrine in 2023 is another step to militarize the Asia-Pacific region. This move is likely to undermine regional stability and cooperation.

In fact, Japan has been preparing for war with China for a long time. Japan is one of the few countries in the world that has never been invaded by a foreign country. Japan has a long history of militarization and expansion, and its leader, Fumio Kishida, has said that Japan is prepared for a war of attrition with China.

Three main reasons can be observed in Japan’s approaches to militarization, as the Department of East Asia and the Pacific of the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) have noted. The three main reasons are:

1. To strengthen Japan’s defense capabilities.
2. To enhance Japan’s influence in the region.
3. To respond to China’s rise.

Japan’s militarization is not only a matter of self-defense but also a tool for regional dominance.

Japan has been increasing its military spending, and its military budget has grown at an annual rate of 2% over the past five years. This increase in military spending is not only to strengthen its defense capabilities but also to enhance its influence in the region.

Japan has been actively engaging in regional military exercises and joint military operations with other countries. This approach is likely to undermine regional stability and cooperation, as it is likely to escalate tensions in the region.

Therefore, it is crucial to address Japan’s militarization and to work towards a peaceful and sustainable future in the Asia-Pacific region. This can be achieved through a dialogue and cooperation among the countries in the region, as well as through the promotion of regional institutions and organizations that can provide a platform for dialogue and cooperation.

The region should also focus on the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in promoting peace and stability in the region. This can be achieved through the promotion of multilateralism, cooperation, and dialogue among the countries in the region.

In conclusion, Japan’s militarization is not only a matter of self-defense but also a tool for regional dominance. It is crucial to address this issue and work towards a peaceful and sustainable future in the Asia-Pacific region. This can be achieved through a dialogue and cooperation among the countries in the region, as well as through the promotion of regional institutions and organizations that can provide a platform for dialogue and cooperation. The region should also focus on the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in promoting peace and stability in the region.
GLOBAL VIEWS

A dangerous trend

Japan’s deeper collision with NATO poses a major threat to region, even global, peace and stability

By REBECCA FAN

S

ince the outbreak of the Ukrainian conflict, Japan and NATO have conducted frequent interactions through direct discussions and speeches, which is reflected in the following three areas.

In terms of diplomacy, there is a diversity of major high-level exchanges between Japan and NATO. Japan’s Foreign Minister Yoshimi Noda attended the meeting of NATO Ministers of Foreign Affairs in April 2014 and Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida attended the NATO Summit in June this year. These were the first time that the country’s foreign minister and prime minister had been invited to attend the military alliance’s high-level meetings. In January, NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg visited Japan and held talks with Kishi-

di, and Kishida also plans to attend the NATO Summit in Lithuania in July.

In addition, the Japan-Self-Defense Forces have participated in a military exercise of NATO. Dusted “the largest deployment exercise of all forces in NATO history,” the Air Defense 20 exercise took place from June. Japan, a country that has been trapped in a peace treaty with Sweden, is applying for a NATO membership. Japan is also using the country to take part in the exercise.

Third, when meeting with the media, Japan’s Foreign Minister Motegi and NATO Secretary General Stoltenberg confirmed that the two and half days of holding talks on decision-making in Tokyo, the first of its kind in Asia, once again reflected the close cooperation between Japan and NATO, and that Japan is actively participating in multinational organizations, emerging technologies and regional discussions.

Japan’s interaction with NATO dates back to 2005 when the then Liberal Democratic government under the then Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi and smartphones, including military ones, as well as all global affairs.

“More than 20 years have passed since the start of intense military and political major power and military political power continue to be “leading the way in defending the international order.”

Japan also advances the so-called free and open Indo-Pacific, which is a concept that involves interactions with NATO members by strengthening the military capability of the Japan-US alliance, as well as the Japan-US alliance, as so to include

NATO confirmed the Japanese mechanism force was signed. When the “Defence of Japan” was signed, it also expressed the Self-Defense Forces’ global footprint under the pretext of “defending Japan’s overseas interests”—such as for the first time involving NATO members with strength and security cooperation. By taking part in the NATO exercises in June 2021, Japan contributed to this military muscle and increase the frequency and scale of Japan NATO Defense forces’ overseas operations, laying a foundation for achieving an ultimate goal of amending its Constitution.Second, Japan also seeks to use NATO to further consolidate its positioning in the US Pacific region.

Japan itself forms part of the NATO region. The Japan-NATO Strategic Relations document by the Japan, solidified the Japan-NATO strategic partnership.

In November 2021, Tokyo proposed a new National Security Strategy, which seeks to strengthen and reassert the defense of the country and the alliance, increase Japan’s defense capabilities and the country’s ability to defend the US, and Japan-NATO joint exercises and cooperation as well as a national security and defense strategy. The measures include the establishment of a National Security Council, which seeks to strengthen and reassert the defense of the country and the alliance. Japan is facing a “defense challenge” and a need to redefine the role of the country, as for the first “defense challenge” and a need to redefine the role of the country, as well as the Japan-US alliance, as so to include

NATO members such as the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Italy, to name a few. This is in line with the Joe Biden administration’s Indo-Pacific Strategy, which is to build “bridges between the Indo-Pacific and the Europe-Africa.”

Japan’s deeper collision with NATO is essentially due to counter the threat of China and make corresponding adaptations in the international community, which will dynamically change peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the international community.

The Asia-Pacific is the fastest growing and most vibrant region in the world. To promote cooperation and seek development is the common aspiration of all countries in the region. It’s in line with their interests and the common interests of the entire international community. Upholding the vision of building a community with a shared future for mankind, China has always been resolutely defending national peace and security, advancing a peaceful settlement of disputes through dialogue and striving for development within the spirit of regional cooperation and common development.

So, a product of the Cold War that should have been long ago is still constantly expanding outward and expanding the circle of countries to regions outside the North Atlantic. Wherever it goes, there will be national interests in Japan and between Japan and NATO. The Japan-NATO friendship and cooperation will undoubtedly benefit Japan and the world.

NATO advancing to the Asia-Pacific region is not a new issue, but it is the intensification of the already-existing policy. The major policy change is that NATO’s activities are expanding within the military sphere. Presidents Donald Trump and Joe Biden have set up a series of guidelines for strengthening partnership with the Asia-Pacific region and Japan.

By enhancing cooperation with NATO countries, Japan has three goals to achieve.

First, it attempts to break the constraints of the existing defense-oriented policy imposed by its pacific Constitution by “inventing a ship to sail” — allowing the Japan Self-Defense Forces to operate overseas under the pretense of “collective self-defense” for allies such as the US and European countries.

Since the International Space Regu-

larization was passed in 2010, Japan has not only started sending troops oversea-

Recovery, the outlook of the United States’ economy, China and Europe has changed toward trade protectionism. The trade war launched by the Donald Trump administration against China dealt a heavy blow to the world free trade system that had been established after World War II. Although the Joe Biden administration does not use the term “贸易 war,” it has imposed export controls and sanctions under the pretext of “advancing economic security,” which has seriously sapped confidence in the role of the market in the global economy and commercial activities.

Even US allies, such as Europe and Asia, are worried about the huge risks incurred by the US’s protectionism, resulting in national security in economic issues. They are afraid of losing the game they have been playing for decades. The US economy and global influence has declined as the world order is changing. The world is experiencing a situation where a strong dollar is no longer the main driving force of the global economy, or in other words, the dollar is no longer the currency of choice. The US is attempting to change the currency system, and is increasingly using the US dollar as a weapon to achieve its economic and political objectives.

China is an emerging nation that has a growing economy and military power, and is becoming more assertive in its foreign policy. The US is trying to contain China and keep it from gaining too much power and influence in the world. The US is not the only country that feels threatened by China’s rise. Japan, South Korea, and Australia are also concerned about China’s rise. The US and its allies are trying to contain China’s rise, and the so-called “Indo-Pacific” is a strategic concept to contain China.

First, the tremendous economic and commercial activities and free trade is a major factor in the world economy. The COVID-19 pandemic is leading to a recession and trade protectionism. The trade war launched by the Donald Trump administration against China dealt a heavy blow to the world free trade system that had been established after World War II. Although the Joe Biden administration does not use the term “trade war,” it has imposed export controls and sanctions under the pretext of “advancing economic security,” which has seriously sapped confidence in the role of the market in the global economy and commercial activities.

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The economic and commercial activities of the United States, Europe, and China have been slowed down by the COVID-19 pandemic. The world economy is facing a recession and trade protectionism. The US has imposed export controls and sanctions on China under the pretext of “advancing economic security,” which has seriously sapped confidence in the role of the market in the global economy and commercial activities. The US, China, and Europe are all trying to reassert their influence and gain more advantages in the global economy and commercial activities.

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A treasured future

Exhibition highlights those who work to keep our heritage alive through a series of documentaries that will shortly be showing at a library near you. Cheng Yuezhen reports.

What’s on

The displays feature selected exhibits from the sides of the exhibition hall and an iconographic representation of China’s national intangible cultural heritage. In addition to exhibits, video documentation is also available for a selection of the exhibits.

Art movement

The art movement section of the exhibition features a series of artworks from contemporary Chinese artists, showcasing their unique perspectives on traditional Chinese culture. The artworks range from traditional painting to modern installations, reflecting the diverse and evolving nature of contemporary art in China.

Design pioneer

Chen Zhi (1955-2007) was a renowned designer known for his minimalist and functional approach to design. His work influenced numerous designers and continues to inspire today. The exhibition features a selection of his work, including furniture, lighting, and interior design projects.

Buddhist legacy

The exhibition explores the rich heritage of Buddhist art and culture in China, featuring a variety of artifacts, manuscripts, and artworks. Visitors can learn about the history and significance of Buddhism in Chinese society through interactive exhibits and multimedia presentations.

Through the library

The library section of the exhibition highlights the role of libraries in preserving and disseminating cultural knowledge. It features a selection of books, manuscripts, and other printed materials, showcasing the library’s collection and the importance of libraries in maintaining cultural heritage.

Visit the website

For more information and updates about the exhibition, visit the website for more details and to book your visit to the library near you.
French composer completes 53-year quest to create a musical dance drama of classic Chinese novel, *Chen Nan* reports.

**Above:** French composer Petitgirard conducts the Hangzhou Symphony Orchestra in Budapest during the screening of the recording of the dance-drama, 2013; Below left: Chen Nanfilm based on the novel *Monkey King: *Below right: Petitgirard, dancer choreographer Wang Yabin and Dong Guang, interviewed Arnold translator and dean of the University of Peking University.

French composer Petitgirard, 64, recently completed his composition of the 1955 classic Chinese novel *Monkey King*. The novel, a Buddhist adaptation of the ancient Buddhist Scripture *Journey to the West*, was written by the Chinese scholar, translator, and Buddhist recycle work, Xuanzang, who also was a Buddhist monk. The novel was written over 1,157 years ago, and the character of the Monkey King, whose formal name is Sun Wukong, has become a cultural icon.

Petitgirard, a 1972 graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Dance, says: "I was attracted by the complexity of the character Wukong, who is a maharaja of choreographer and a first-class actor whose language is a dance piece titled *Journey to the West*. For the first time a release of the famous *Monkey King* character by a French composer. The piece was premiered in March by the Dutch National Ballet. "I wanted to create a music for Sun Wukong, the character with the most complex personality in classical Chinese literature, according to some experts," Petitgirard says. Petitgirard says that Sun Wukong, the main character of the novel, is a symbol of the 2013 world of culture and technology. "He is a symbol of the future, and we are all his friends," Petitgirard says.

2013 World Heritage Sites has been damaged. For many years, people have tried to protect the site, but the work was only partial, and there was a need to understand the scope of protection efforts by employing some specific strategies.

Aline Chai, director of the UN World Heritage Site, said, "We have received much support from the Chinese government and other organizations, as well as from the local community. The site has been protected and improved over the years."

2013 World Heritage Sites has been damaged. For many years, people have tried to protect the site, but the work was only partial, and there was a need to understand the scope of protection efforts by employing some specific strategies. On June 29th, we also learned that the site will be transferred to the United Nations' list of endangered World Heritage Sites.

By WANG RUI

Several years ago, using satellite technology, Chinese researchers, alongside scientists from Tsinghua, Peking, and Peking, discovered 32 archaeological sites, including walls, military fortifications, and agricultural irrigation systems from ancient Rome to Tibet, at the heart of the ancient Silk Road.

The ancient Silk Road, a trading route stretching from the Chinese heartland to the Mediterranean, is a good example of the application of technology in the protection and management of World Heritage Sites. UNESCO's Global Geomatics Survey (GGS) was initiated in 2010 to provide a comprehensive overview of all the sites included in the World Heritage List.

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Building a cultural ‘railroad’ between East and West

Musical highlights contribution of Chinese people to development of US, encourages understanding. **Oasis Hu** reports from Hong Kong.

Chinese-Canadian Zhang Rencun produced the staged reading of the musical Railroad, with the Li Delun Music Foundation providing funding. **PHOTO PROVIDED TO CHINA DAILY**

The musical confronts the tough truths about racism while telling the built-in hope and optimism that music always brings.

**Jamie Berencinski**, writer and filmmaker

**Top**: Bern Tan, the music’s main lead, is a renowned Broadway performer. **NWBD**: 1/20 DEDICATED TO THE ARTS

Above: The creative and production teams behind the musical work on the details.

Bringing a Chinese story to the stage of the United States’ mainstream theater is no easy task, but the team behind the musical *Railroad* has done just that, after persevering for nine years.

*Railroad*, which premiered at an off-Broadway studio in New York City on June 9, is set in the mid-19th century and focuses on the forgotten narrative of how Chinese immigrants contributed to the construction of railroads in the United States.

A cast of 16, including six Asian actors, drew applause from an audience of more than 40 industry insiders that included Broadway composers, music directors, and journalists.

The story of *Railroad* is a long overdue tribute to the Chinese workers who had played an integral role in building the United States. According to writer and director Zhang Rencun, the project was a labor of love.

The musical was first performed in 2014 by the University of Louisiana on the Mississippi. It has been performed in more than 40 cities across the United States in various venues, including universities, community centers, and theaters.

At a recent performance in New York City, the cast was comprised of Chinese and American actors, reflecting the diversity of the cast. The musical is a testament to the resilience and dedication of the Chinese workers who built the railroads.

The musical tells the story of a Chinese immigrant named Li Shao, who is hired as a laborer to build a railroad in the United States. Despite facing discrimination and hardship, Li Shao and his fellow workers prove that they are capable of building a successful railroad.

The musical features a cast of Chinese and American actors, including Bern Tan, who plays the lead role of Li Shao. The musical aims to raise awareness of the contributions made by Chinese workers to the construction of the railroads in the United States.

The musical received a standing ovation from the audience, who were moved by the story and the music. The musical is a powerful reminder of the resilience and determination of the Chinese workers who built the railroads.

The musical is a reminder that music can bring people together, regardless of their background or race. The musical is a testament to the power of music to inspire and unite people.