Climate diplomacy spurs unity

China-proposed blueprint for Global South a beacon of hope

China's four-point proposal, raised during a recent meeting in South Africa, highlights the potential of the developing world to foster peace and common development. At the 11th Meeting of BRICS National Security Advisors and High Representatives on National Security in Johannesburg on July 23, Foreign Minister Wang Yi said all countries need to work together in their areas to promote peace and jointly build peace. Intra-regional and inter-regional security cooperation is needed in different forms.

China’s peace proposals

China's peace proposals are in line with the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of others, he said. The proposals are a step forward in promoting peace and development, Wang said, stressing the importance of the development of the South. In this context, the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, by addressing international cooperation on development promotion and advocating the right to development, play a crucial role in promoting global development.

The call for a comprehensive and cooperative security concept, the Global South must push forward to build a community of security that includes both the commonality and independence. By breaking away from confrontation and rivalry, the nations of the Global South can pass the way to cooperation and security.

The proposal of four points for the promotion of security and development, and the call for a comprehensive and cooperative security concept, also emphasized the need for comprehensive and cooperative security.

China's four-point proposal

Wang called for the four-point proposal of the Global South to be implemented. The proposal calls for the promotion of development and peaceful coexistence. In addition, it proposes the establishment of a new global governance system.

China's initiative in Global South

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Floods: Teams show mastery efficiency

Zhoushan is a county-level city administratively located in the Taishan District, with the Tiantang Mountains running from northwest to southeast. The North Junta River flows through the north of the city, with six streets, including the Wenzhou, the Xinghai, the Shangping, and the Bojia rivers converging in the area.

Xinhua News Agency reported that as of 10 am on Aug 1, 133,203 people had been affected by the flooding in Zhoushan, with the affected area covering 3,196.16 square kilometers.

When I arrived at Ranshe Street, Diao town, the road was severely flooded, and many vehicles were turning back. I parked my car by the roadside, noticing that while all TV sets could pass through the water, cars could not.

Sending a vehicle location to myself on my phone, I decided to proceed on foot.

As I continued walking, the water became deeper. Several backpacks or even boat machines were being used to ferry stranded people. There was a vehicle held on the cannon barrels followed tightly, afraid that sudden jolts might send them falling into the murky water.

Nearly, a group of people were in front of a more selling daily necessities, with some of the shadows already empty. I asked a middle-aged man in the store who was tending to the shelves, "Why do you have any plastic clips?"

He replied: "We’ve sold out. The last pair of women’s slippers were just bought by an old man."

After stepping a truck across a waterlogged section of road, I proceeded along Jiangzou East Road, a major thoroughfare in Zhoushan.

Many people walking toward me were carrying their luggage. Their feet and suitcases began to wade in mid-shin. Their clothes clung to their bodies, coiled either with sweat or rainwater.

Sweating profusely

The weather was oppressively hot and humid, and I was sweating constantly. It felt as though I was in a panic state.

Walking against the flow of people, I noticed that those heading in the same direction as myself were mainly members of rescue teams.

Boiling my name, I stood among the crowd walking in the opposite direction.

The water reached up to the knees of those walking in the opposite direction. In alleyways, the water flowed rapidly, creating pools difficult for people to remain on their feet.

At the intersection of Jiangzou East Road and Tengfei Road — a major junction in the city — I saw rescue teams men in various colored uniforms standing between roundabouts, bringing those affected by the floods to an enrollment made of umbrellas.

The embankment, about half a meter high, separated two areas. On one side, there was mainly water, and on the other, at an overpass. Those stranded climbed onto the road, clearly relieved to have finally reached safety.

Some motorbikes could not reach shallow water near the embankment, stopping about 10 meters away. Rescue teams were quick to assist, wading through knee-high water, pushing and pulling the bikes closer to a man with a dog led by colleagues on the embankment.

Rescuers in the human wall helped people — some of them carrying children, others their belongings — off the boats, telling them to a safe area.

The1bouldered intersection became a temporary dock, busy and chaotic, but with an overall sense of order prevailing as it was given to rescuing these people one by one.

A tourist boat filled (12 people) received rescue for the temporary dock before continuing to continue the search in deeper waters. I followed the boat to the search progressed.

A skilled helicopter in the storm of the boat said: "We brought the vessel here last night, loading it on a trailer from the Taizhou Base Area. We’ve already rescued more than 100 flood victims."

A rescue in the town of the vessel had five units to push away from the embankment and hold the boat. The vessel was about 10 meters deep. When the vessel approached overhead traffic lights, the man standing in the boat turned down for the boat to pass through. Large trucks lined back side of the road, submerged in the water. One, with the woods Zhongping Express on the side, was partially submerged.

The water was murky, with plastic bags and litter floating on the water. A few cars were in the water, with the roofs of slopes, and cars parked at the roadside were completely submerged. Submerged was broken against the car roof.

On the opposite side, motorbikes loaded with flood victims continued to approach the site. Those on the boats gained with clamboral films, indicating that our boat should slow down a little to avoid uppling them.

The man in the bow raised a thumbs in acknowledgment, while applauding rescue team members in one of the boats opposite us.

Village missions

The boat team leader said: "We will go to Diaozhou village again to check. There are four villages in Diaozhou, and many people must be trapped there."

He raised both fingers on both sides of the river road leading to Diaozhou village, while a group of villagers standing on embankment warned of the river close.

The boat ran against all areas in Diaozhou, occasionally bumping into military vehicles. The village was flooded and there was no audible signal. It felt like a remote island.

Li Liu, a villager from Diaozhou, carried her 6-month-old baby with the help of the rescue team. She climbed onto the motorboat from the roof of a room in her courtyard, accompanied by her father and sister-in-law. "I only brought a few pieces of baby clothing with me — many other things are soaked and cannot be used," Liu said.

She told her baby: "Do not be afraid. It will be all right soon."

The infant’s crying sounded especially loud, breaking the silence together with the sound of the motorboat engine.

The vessel made its way through the village, but due to limited access, it was not suitable for rescue operations. Several rescue team members riding water motorcycles set sail.

The helmsman said, "You guys ride your motorcycles to pick up people in the village, and we’ll wait on the main road to provide support.”

The last leader then turned up with Blue Sky Rescue team members riding the water motorcycles — significantly improving the speed and efficiency of the operation.

One Blue Sky Rescue team member said: "Early quickly makes two more trips to bring people to safety while there is still light. We don’t want them to be stuck in the village overnight. It will be unsafe without electricity if the water rises again.”

The sky gradually began to darken, while a sky mist rose from the water surface, reducing visibility and making the rescue operation (increasingly difficult).

With no phone signals in the village, I was unable to send my report back to Beijing, so decided to turn back. Following a speedboat.

As we approached the temporary dock, I saw a large group of rescue team members anxiously waiting in this distance.

Returning to safety, I immediately let off as. Alongside me, a young man carried his pet dog in a backpack as for them the speedboat was the only escape. The rescuer experienced the aftermath of the floods, carrying the composition and care of humanity amidst the relentless floodwaters.
Watermelon testers eagerly sought as online sales soar

By LI ZHENG

On the outskirts of Beijing, a small village where watermelon is the main crop, a group of testers is hard at work. They are carefully inspecting the watermelons, looking for any imperfections or damage. The villagers, who have been providing these services for years, are in high demand as online retailers clamor to get their products approved.

“People are reaching out to us every day, asking if we can inspect their watermelons,” said one farmer. “It’s not just about looking for imperfections, but also ensuring the watermelons are fresh and of good quality. We have to be very thorough.”

The demand for watermelon testers is driven by the growing popularity of online shopping. With more people shopping online, retailers are seeking to ensure the quality of their products before they are shipped to customers. This has created a new market for villages like this one, where farmers are turning their natural skills into a business.

“Watermelon testing is a new way for us to earn a living,” said another farmer. “It’s not just a way to make extra money, but it’s also a way to showcase our skills and our commitment to quality.”

The job of a watermelon tester is not easy. They have to be able to recognize the subtle differences between good and bad watermelons, and they have to be able to work quickly to meet the demands of online retailers.

“Sometimes we have to test hundreds of watermelons in a single day,” said one tester. “It’s a challenging job, but we enjoy it because we know we’re helping to ensure the quality of the products that reach our customers.”

The demand for watermelon testers is growing, and villages like this one are becoming a key part of the supply chain for online retailers. It’s a new way for farmers to earn a living, and it’s a win-win situation for both the farmers and the retailers.

“Watermelon testing is a great way for farmers to earn extra income, and it’s also helping to ensure the quality of the products that reach our customers,” said one retailer. “We’re happy to support these villages, and we hope to see more of them in the future.”
Seabed image of wreckage give new insight, fuel fresh surge of interest

By JULIAN NEELE in London

The remains of the ill-fated

Titanic continue

to fascinate. By any

standard, a trip to

see the wreck is a

once-in-a-lifetime

experience, and few

people can resist the

attraction.

Chase Fischer is the

communications

manager at Taifun Bellut. She
told China Daily that the Titanic

was a human tragedy and the

fascination is due to its

audience.

"There is a great deal

that is recognizable,

even for people who

have never seen a

Titanic movie. The

people, the events, and

the story are

universal," she said.

The Titanic operated

for only 168 hours,

before it struck an

iceberg on April 15,

1912, and sank, killing

1,508 people and

destroying a

city.

Many people have

seen images of the

wreck, but for others,

it is the opportunity to

get a closer look.

"It's like seeing a

movie in real life,"

Fischer said. "It's

spectacular, and it's

something that people

don't get to see every
day.

The Titanic excursion

is a must-do for

people who want to

experience something

unusual and

memorable.

"It's a unique

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The Titanic's
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The Titanic was

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"It's a

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Fischer said.

The Titanic expedition

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Fascination with Titanic continues

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UK barge branded a ‘potential deathtrap’
By JULIANNE STICKEN in London

The first of nearly 500 made-asylum-seekers aged 16 to 35 was set to arrive on the north-west coast of the Scottish island of Yell on Monday. The floating accommodation block, purchased for the cost of a Rottnest Island cruise, has been docked off the coast of the southern Scottish island, almost three weeks. It had lain empty since July.

The craft has previously been used by English authorities to house asylum seekers and as a safe haven for asylum-seekers in other countries, but is suspected to be used by some of the hundreds of thousands of ships and berries that dock there every year. Some observers believe a derelict offshore oil rig or a abandoned fishing trawler may have been converted into a makeshift asylum seeker haven.

The proposed house has been heavily criticized by human rights groups, local politicians, and some members of the Scottish government. The Scottish Secretary of State for Scotland, Gillian Martin, has already made a conscious effort to stop the house from being an asylum seeker haven.

According to reports, the house has been condemned by local residents, who have expressed their concerns about the potential harm to the environment and safety of the area. The house is situated near a popular beach, and locals fear that it could attract unwanted attention and become a potential hazard.

In response to the concerns, the Scottish government has announced plans to remove the house and restore the area to its original state. The removal process is expected to take several months, and the area will be closely monitored during the operation.
Shanxi pioneers green coal in N China

Shanxi is poised to become a major player in the global green coal market, thanks to its rich coal deposits and a commitment to sustainable energy practices. The province is at the forefront of innovation, driving the transformation of traditional coal mining into a green and low-carbon form of energy production. This shift will not only reduce CO2 emissions but also create new industries and employment opportunities, driving economic growth and improving the quality of life for residents.

Huawei smartphones on ‘comeback trail’

Handsets with enhanced AI capabilities are challenging other competitors

Huawei Technologies Co is plotting a comeback for its smartphone market. In the current climate of technological advancement, Huawei needs a new growth strategy to compete in the high-end smartphone market. Huawei’s current market position is under threat from the rise of Apple and other competitors. To turn the situation around, Huawei is appointing its former CEO and founder, Ren Zhengfei, to the role of CEO again. This move is expected to help Huawei regain its position in the global smartphone market.

Briefly

E-commerce logistics indexes edge up in July

China’s e-commerce logistics indexes edged up in July, as online shopping and delivery increased. The increase in logistics indexes indicates a recovery in the post-pandemic online shopping environment. The logistics industry is expected to continue its steady growth in the coming months.

Saudi Arabia taps Chinese tourists for growth amid wanderlust

Tourists visit by Huawei mobile phones at an event in Shanghai in June.

Business

The new measures are a significant step towards boosting the private sector, which is a vital driver of economic growth in China. These measures will help attract foreign investment and improve the business environment, providing incentives for companies to set up or expand operations in China.

No more barriers

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Chengdu provides window into rapid growth

The Chengdu FISU World University Games have given China—through a remarkable opportunity to witness its development and present its progress. PwC Asia Pacific chair has said. Apart from being an exciting sporting event, the games are also exhibiting the nation's economic growth and lifestyle more globally, said Raymond Chao, chairman of PwC Asia Pacific and China.

“The influx of visitors from around the world is not a sign of a high tourist season, but a sign that China is becoming attractive to London.”

China is the world’s fastest-growing major economy, according to the country’s annual growth rate set at over 6 percent. Engineering the country’s growth is the country’s sports industry, and the role of the sports industry in the country is more significant than ever. Chengdu, the country’s capital of sports, has seen a significant increase in international sports events. The city has hosted the World University Games and the World University Games in 2011, and it is also home to the youth games.

1. Chengdu has demonstrated its ability to successfully organize and manage world-class sporting events, leaving a positive impression on the global community.
2. The Chinese National Bureau of Statistics showed that since 2011, China’s sports industry has increased by 82% from 8.2 billion to 20.2 billion in 2017, with an average annual growth rate of over 10 percent.

Expanding on the country’s involvement in the sports industry, the country’s major sports events held in Chengdu have become an essential part of the country’s development.

“Chengdu is a key future for the sports industry in China, underpinned by the government’s support and growing public enthusiasm.”

Moreover, the country has undertaken the significant challenge of integrating high-tech solutions into sports activities, leveraging the digital economy's potential to ensure effective event organization and management.

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Moreover, the country has undertaken the significant challenge of integrating high-tech solutions into sports activities, leveraging the digital economy's potential to ensure effective event organization and management.

Games legacy built to last

Organizers vow venues and facilities will continue to benefit local residents

By HO KING-LOK in Chengdu

Chengdu 08/11/2023

After the Chengdu FISU World University Games ended, the venues will be used for sports and physical fitness. Thomas Bach, the president of the Olympic Council of Europe, said.

While preparing for the games, Chengdu promised that the public will benefit from the venues' facilities and services.

Most of the remodeled venues are focused on the country's learning institutions and will be used for the development of cultural and social goods, said Ms. Tsai.

Both the venues, set to open the world for free to the public for free or at a reduced rate for free or at a reduced rate, will be used for free or at a reduced rate.

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Czechs beat Brazilians in basketball final to take home gold

By VERAけに As Czechs

The Czech Republic defeated Brazil 77-70 on February 19 to claim the men’s basketball gold in a nerve-wracking and spectacular final at the Chengdu FISU World University Games in Chengdu, China. It was a breakthrough for both teams, as they played for the first time at the FISU World University Games. Both teams are used to making it to the gold medal match, with the Czechs gaining second place, and the Brazilians reaching the podium with a bronze medal.
Ivon 1901, when Zhao Xing applied to be a volunteer for the World University Games in Beijing, she did not realize just how much life would revolve around the international sports gala over the next few years.

After graduating from university, Zhao, now a public servant at China's Ministry of Education, and in 2006 she was assigned to the Chinese delegation at the Summer University Games in the Turkish city of Istanbul.

Three years later, Zhao joined the International University Fencing Union (IUFU), becoming deeply involved in the Chengdu games in 2007 and firmly in the Chengdu games. Recalling her former journey, Zhao said that the Chengdu Games present an opportunity to demonstrate the school that has taken place in China—evident of the sporting prowess of the past few decades.

City to city

The Chengdu games were originally scheduled for the summer of 2008, but was ultimately pushed back until 2010 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the challenges presented by the pandemic, Zhao managed to get everything in place for the event which officially opened on July 26.

“I have very high expectations for China’s ability to host international sports events. This past year and a half has seen an amazing leap in global event hosting. The Chengdu games were officially lauded by the Olympic Games, showcasing China’s ability to host international sports events.

That was a great time in every way. Since then, economic hubs have grown at an even faster rate than in the past. The Chengdu games have been a huge success, both in terms of economic growth and international event hosting. It is truly a remarkable achievement,” Zhao said.

Universities up their game

Chengdu topped the world scale at the 2008 games, boosted by the star performances of its athletes—fencer Li Xiang and basketball star Yao Ming. However, both Li and Yao were products of the traditional Chinese sports system rather than universities.

In 2000, Li Xiang and Yao Ming won a new generation of universities in sports. The World University Games in Beizh, showcasing the resilience of Chinese universities in hosting international events.

Chengdu, a city with a history of 2,300 years, is the third city in the world to host the University Games. The Chengdu Grand Park, located in the city of Chengdu, China, is more than 20 times larger than its first view, with a perfectly defined park that hosts events with great passion and enjoyment. The proud Chengdu is more than happy to host every international and national games.

The Chengdu games marked the first time China had hosted an international event. Chengdu has hosted a major international sporting event, a significant step in the country’s development.

Chengdu FISU Games

From Beijing to Shenzhen to Chengdu, the World University Games showcase China’s organizational expertise and hospitality.
Spicing up Chengdu’s calling card to the world

Sichuan cuisine has earned the city international acclaim

By YUAN SHENNIAO

Sichuan cuisine, renowned as one of the Chinese cookery major culinary areas, is enjoying Chengdu’s international profile as the city continues to attract more visitors.

Sichuan cuisine, which was developed during the Tang Dynasty (618-907), has always been among one of the most popular food choices in China and home to wealthy merchants who traditionally promoted the development of Sichuan flavors. As an important source of goods on the northern Silk Road and the starting point of the southern Silk Road, the city introduced crops such as cinnamon, walnuts, pomegranates and goosekeeping to south.

Modern Sichuan cuisine is largely the result of ancient innovations. During the late Tang Dynasty (755-762) and the Song Dynasty (960-1279), there were impressive innovations in Sichuan from past masters such as Huo Hsi, Lian Fajin, and Chuanzeng, resulting in rich culinary exchanges between diverse culinary cultures that eventually produced Sichuan cuisine.

It’s worth mentioning that just as modern Sichuan cuisine was taking shape under three extraordinary chefs: Ding Guoqing from America, who was introduced to the region — an ingredient that gives Sichuan dishes their distinctive character to this day. According to a local guidebook published in 1000, the chilli pepper is used very frequently in 128 Sichuan-style recipes in the book.

While many people often miss the spicy, numbing taste of Sichuan cuisine to the literal love of peppers, its actual source is much more to do with flavor trends. Modern Sichuan cuisine emphasizes seasoning and has 24 different flavor positions, but delicate dishes with its spicy or numbing essence always account for about two-thirds of them.

In recent years, as Chengdu has expanded its profile on the world stage as the Hula hoop and development center of Sichuan, the city’s culinary signature has also become more popular globally, showcasing its charms and vitality through internationalothermal exchanges.

For many foreign political figures and celebrities, “emotionalized” with Sichuan cuisine is a true experience. When David Cameron was serving as prime minister of the United Kingdom, he visited Chengdu specially to enjoy Sichuan food and business. Former United States’ first lady Michelle Obama also sampled authentic Sichuan-style dishes during her visit to Chengdu, and when former German chancellor Angela Merkel came to the city, she sampled local food at a local chef’s house in a private kitchen.

Modern Chengdu is well known for its delicious local food, and its atmosphere of peacefulness and leisurely pace also makes it a paradise for food lovers. It offers a diverse range of cuisines, including Silk dishes, beef, vegetables, Western food, Sichuan dishes, and fresh seafood, all of which can be found in the city’s many hot new restaurants.

Chongqing Road in Chengdu’s city center is the area’s local newbie to the high-end shopping street of the Yangtze River Delta. The street features a variety of Sichuan-style restaurants, including spicy, hot, and mild dishes.

For righteously, the Jiangtai Bridge area in Chengdu is highly recommended. People can taste local food and see the after-dark city of Chengdu, which are lined with bars, restaurants, and entertainment venues.

Another popular destination is the JiuJiu Teahouse, which is the oldest building in the area, with a history of more than 100 years. The teahouse is highly recommended because it is one of the few remaining teahouses in the city that still operate today.

Brewing up a sense of intimate community

From left: Foreign visitors learn to make Dandan noodle, a local skincare from local Sichuan noodle. A local representative of Sichuan cuisine demonstrates how to make spicy, fresh and fragrant. A local visitor gets her eyes cleaned at the Yangzian Teahouse in Chengdu Shuangliu district. A food-changing show at one of Chengdu’s restaurants. A Sichuan-style opera performance....

By YUAN SHENNIAO

Teahouses can be found all over China, but those in Sichuan are quite different as they reflect the inherent loneliness of local residents — and nowhere is that more evident than in the provincial capital of Chengdu.

Teahouses are found everywhere from bustling markets to old-style lanes, narrow alleys, parks, gardens and universities. Teahouses, teahouses are common across the city. As many days are spent with neighbors or friends in a covered teahouse or teahouse, talking with neighbors or friends over cups of tea, green tea, and black tea, sharing their life stories.

The three styles of covered teahouse: teahouse with a tiled roof is usually built in the center of the city; teahouse with a timber roof is usually built on the outskirts of the city; teahouse with a glass roof is usually built in the city’s old town.

Teahouses are typically open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and are a popular place for friends and family to gather.

For everyone to experience the authentic teahouse culture of Chengdu, a new teahouse in Chengdu’s famous and well-known tea town located in People’s Park is highly recommended. People’s Park once had ten teahouses, but white smoke has since been cleared to automobile and comfortable seating areas.

The teahouse was one of the first teahouses in the world to be declared a national cultural heritage site.

For this upcoming event, the teahouse is offering a variety of locally sourced dishes, including tea, tea cakes, tea biscuits, and tea sweets.

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As you sip your tea and enjoy the serene environment, you can’t help but feel the sense of community and intimate connection with others.
Manila should not let unprincipled prodding push it to 'daredevil folly'

It is no secret that the United States wants to make Japan move further to its war reparations, as alluded by the US National Defense Authorization Act for 2018, which was passed by the US Senate at the end of last month. Both of the United States and Japan have been milking in the hope of finally reaching an agreement to settle the so-called 'comfort women' issues.

In this context, this essay is intended to make Japan a "normal" country with a multi-banked military. It is no secret that Tokyo has met with refusal and objections from the US on the need to be used as a new and additional seat for Japan's own self-defense, as well as in international meetings.

This is an issue that does not exist at present and will not be solved in the future. It is not a question of whether Japan should or not cooperate with the US, but rather if Japan should be ready to do so. The US media has been bandying about the issue of "the comfort women" for years, and the US government has repeatedly rejected any suggestion of compensating them. It is a matter of fact that the US is not interested in solving the issue.

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Sustainable tourism benefits heritage sites

Shahbaz Khan

BRI brings profound impact to Cambodia

BRI is an acronym for the Belt and Road Initiative, a global development strategy proposed by the Chinese government. The initiative aims to build connectivity and strengthen economic ties between countries, particularly in Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America. It involves infrastructure projects, investment in various sectors, and cultural exchanges. Cambodia is one of the countries in Southeast Asia that has seen significant changes and improvements in its economy and infrastructure as a result of the BRI.

The Belt and Road Initiative, the unfailing mechanism of economic cooperation and development, has been under discussion for several years. This initiative, conceived, was proposed a decade ago. The Belt and Road Initiative is a global strategy that touches on Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America through a network of infrastructure investments, trade agreements, and cultural exchanges. Both the UN and the World Bank are wont to underline the positive impacts that conventional tourism has on these described territories.

BRI helps Cambodia in its developmental and economic pursuits. It brings economic benefits to Cambodia by promoting trade, investment, and tourism.

BRI has led to the development of infrastructure such as roads, ports, and airports. These improvements have facilitated the movement of people and goods, enhancing connectivity and reducing transport costs.

Tourism is a key sector in Cambodia's BRI, with plans to attract more visitors from China and other countries to boost the country's economy. The BRI has also provided opportunities for the development of cultural and historical sites, attracting investment and interest in these areas.

Overall, the BRI has had a significant positive impact on Cambodia, facilitating economic growth, infrastructure development, and increased tourism, which has the potential to further boost the country's economy and improve the quality of life for its citizens.
Catalyst for change

A coming challenge for China is how to better coordinate with the existing global public goods system in specific fields, procedures and rules.

Over the past decade, China has emerged as a new important channel for providing global public goods, although it also faces unaddressed challenges. Although China has not used the term ‘global public good’ in its official expression for a long time, in foreign aid practices, as an important channel for providing global public goods, China has become a key player over the past decade. China’s National Development and Reform Commission published a white paper on work related to providing global public goods, indicating that China’s work in this area has already been institutionalized, and aims to improve or innovate on the existing global public goods system.

China has actively engaged in the supply and provision of global public goods within a more extensive field and over the past decade. Based on official data, China’s annual foreign aid contribution over the past decade reached $7 billion—about 15 times the average annual level in the past 60 years. It is now among the top 10 foreign aid donors in the world. China’s national development cooperation has an important role in providing foreign aid and is just one foreign aid in a traditional sense, but its deepening international understanding and coordination in providing sustainable development assistance has taken place, and China has launched several international development cooperation financing mechanisms and platforms, including the Belt and Road Initiative, the China Development Bank, the New Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the New Development Bank. In addition, China has actively introduced international and local public goods into the fields of education, health, environmental protection, and housing for women and children.

As China commits itself to the supply and provision of global public goods, it also faces unprecedented challenges. Apart from increasing vulnerability at the local and global level in terms of climate change, terrorist attacks, poverty and development, China is facing challenges in the continuous improvement of its own public goods system and the establishment of new international systems. The Chinese government has actively contributed to the development of international rules and standards, and has actively and responsibly established the development capabilities of China’s national public goods system. As China commits itself to the supply and provision of global public goods, it also faces unprecedented challenges. Apart from increasing vulnerability at the local and global level in terms of climate change, terrorist attacks, poverty and development, China is facing challenges in the continuous improvement of its own public goods system and the establishment of new international systems. The Chinese government has actively contributed to the development of international rules and standards, and has actively and responsibly established the development capabilities of China’s national public goods system.

China, which has been a pragmatist, has made it a practice to promote international public goods systems and participation in their development, not rigidly adhering to any particular value or ideological framework. Beijing has undertaken the transformation of foreign aid into international development cooperation since 2010, especially after the establishment of the China International Development Cooperation Agency in 2016. Beijing has kept expanding mechanisms and channels for bilateral and multilateral cooperation, thus forming the institutional foundation of the cooperation in the international public goods system. In traditional multilateral international organizations, China mainly contributes through two channels: first, in keeping with the support and promotion of various United Nations organizations and the World Bank, and second, in promoting China’s own development at the national level.

The Belt and Road Initiative, which marks its 10th anniversary this year, has become well recognized and achieved through the world’s economic and technological cooperation, and the New Development Bank. China has also contributed to the development of international rules and standards, and has actively and responsibly established the development capabilities of China’s national public goods system. As China commits itself to the supply and provision of global public goods, it also faces unprecedented challenges. Apart from increasing vulnerability at the local and global level in terms of climate change, terrorist attacks, poverty and development, China is facing challenges in the continuous improvement of its own public goods system and the establishment of new international systems. The Chinese government has actively contributed to the development of international rules and standards, and has actively and responsibly established the development capabilities of China’s national public goods system.

Economic and technological cooperation is evident among China, Europe and South-East Asian countries, while environmental cooperation has been an area that China and Europe have worked very closely together. This has been evident through the Belt and Road Initiative. The Belt and Road Initiative is a new concept and new approach for international cooperation. It is also an innovative approach for global governance. It has been a pragmatic innovation. By innovating the norms, it has made the Belt and Road Initiative a new approach for international cooperation.

China has played an increasingly important role in providing global public goods. In particular, China has become one of the most important players in the international system.

China and Japan should enhance their third-party market cooperation with the focus on carbon neutrality.

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T he Belt and Road Initiative, which marks its 10th anniversary this year, has become well recognized and achieved through the world’s economic and technological cooperation. It has achieved a new level in terms of contribution and shared benefits. Since its initiation, Sino-Japanese third-party market cooperation has made practical achievements in various areas, including the economic and social development, and the promotion of global partnership and development cooperation.

In the near future, China should continue to strengthen its third-party market cooperation with Japan. China and Japan share the same objective of achieving carbon neutrality. In terms of low-carbon economy and environmental protection, China and Japan have complementary advantages. China has a huge market, has rich experiences in low-carbon development, and has a massive base of third-party market cooperation. Japan has advanced experience in low-carbon technology and has the potential to further develop its own low-carbon technologies. China and Japan should enhance their third-party market cooperation in the following areas:

1. In the field of technology cooperation, China and Japan should strengthen their cooperation in low-carbon technology. This includes the development of new energy technologies, such as wind power, solar power, and hydrogen. China and Japan should also strengthen their cooperation in carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies.

2. In the field of financial cooperation, China and Japan should strengthen their cooperation in green finance. This includes the development of green bonds, green insurance, and green insurance.

3. In the field of industrial cooperation, China and Japan should strengthen their cooperation in the development of low-carbon industries, such as the development of new energy vehicles and the development of renewable energy technologies.

China and Japan should enhance their third-party market cooperation with the focus on carbon neutrality.

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In recent years, the Sino-Japanese third-party market cooperation in green development has made initial progress. Here are a few examples:

In January 2019, the Belt and Road Initiative Forum officially began construction. As the first major project under the Belt and Road Initiative, it is the first major project under the Belt and Road Initiative.

China and Japan should enhance their third-party market cooperation with the focus on carbon neutrality.

In the future, China and Japan should strengthen their cooperation in the following areas:

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Above: Violinist Liao Li performs at her concert at Carnegie Hall, in New York, on July 6, before the legendary violinist Pinchas Zirkowski, Philip Page/Transition Images

**Violinist hits perfect note with Carnegie ovation**

Audience rises to applaud musician’s talent and pride in Chinese music, Chen Nan reports.

“...wanted to do something both to continue our culture, and in the meanwhile add some creativity.”

Liao Li, violinist

**Hong Kong’s master birdcage maker keeps tradition flying high**

Hong Kong’s master birdcage maker keeps tradition flying high.

**Hong Kong—** Arrived at the bustling Tsuyama Flower Market in Hong Kong, enveloped by the outer melodies of humming birds, each call of Hong Kong’s remaining birdcage maker—Chan Lok-cho, also known as ‘Uncle Chiu’—was a magic thrill. This 92-year-old craftsman, born into a generation of traditional birdcage makers, has never stopped creating his beloved art form. Despite the modern era’s shift towards more mechanical and electronic music, he remains steadfast in his dedication to crafting birdcages, a tradition that has been passed down for generations.

**The magic of birdcages**

Birdcages, traditionally made of bamboo and wood, have been a symbol of wealth and status in China for centuries. In Hong Kong, birdcages are a unique form of art, especially in the hands of craftsmen like Uncle Chiu. His birdcages are not just objects of beauty; they are living entities that are carried around like pets.

Despite the challenges posed by modern technology, Uncle Chiu continues to handcraft birdcages, adding his own creative touches to each piece. He is often seen in the streets of Hong Kong, carrying his birdcage to lucky individuals who are interested in owning such a unique piece.

**The music of birdcages**

When Uncle Chiu arrives, the music of birds is already filling the air. To his right, a small birdcage testifies to his love for music and birds. His birdcage serves as a constant reminder of the beauty and complexity of nature. Every birdcage he creates is a unique composition, breathing life into the music and birds it encloses.

**The art of birdcages**

In the past, birdcages were used not just for aesthetic purposes, but also for practical reasons. They allowed the wealthy to keep their favorite pet birds in a comfortable environment. Today, birdcages are often used as a symbol of status and wealth, and are collectors’ items in some parts of the world.

**The future of birdcages**

Despite the challenges faced by the birdcage industry, Uncle Chiu remains optimistic about its future. He believes that the art of birdcage making is a form of cultural heritage that should be preserved.

**Conclusion**

In conclusion, Uncle Chiu’s dedication to birdcage making is a testament to the enduring beauty of traditional craftsmanship. His work serves as a reminder of the importance of preserving cultural heritage and the value of handcrafted art in our fast-paced world.

**Uncle Chiu’s legacy**

As Uncle Chiu continues to create his birdcages, he is setting an example for a new generation of craftsmen. His legacy will continue to inspire and guide those who wish to carry on this beautiful tradition.
A recent archaeological excavation at the Outing River site in Zhenjiang revealed a treasure trove of artifacts that reveal the secrets of an ancient port city. The site, which dates back to the Southern Song Dynasty (960-1279), was once a bustling port that played a crucial role in the maritime trade of the time. The excavation has unearthed a wealth of artifacts, including porcelain, lacquerware, and shipwrecked vessels, offering a glimpse into the daily life and trade activities of the period.

The site is named after the Outing River, which flows through Zhenjiang, and the surrounding area is rich in archaeological finds. The excavation team, led by archaeologists Xu Xiaodan and Wang Ru from the Wenzhou Museum, has been working diligently to preserve and study these ancient treasures.

The artifacts found during the excavation include a variety of porcelain pieces, lacquerware items, and shipwrecked vessels. The porcelain pieces, which are of high quality and beautifully crafted, provide insights into the ceramic arts of the Southern Song Dynasty. The lacquerware, on the other hand, offers a glimpse into the luxurious lives of the upper echelons of society.

The shipwrecked vessels, which were found in various parts of the site, provide evidence of the maritime trade that was prevalent during the period. The presence of foreign goods, such as European glass beads and Islamic ceramic fragments, suggests a thriving exchange with distant lands.

The excavation team has also uncovered a number of inscriptions, which provide valuable information about the site's history and the social and economic activities of the time. These inscriptions, written in Chinese, provide a window into the minds of the people who lived and worked here.

The site's strategic location on the Outing River, with its deep waterway and proximity to the Yangtze River, made it an ideal location for the establishment of a port city. The site is located near the confluence of the Outing River and the Yangtze, which provided easy access to the inland regions of China.

The excavation team is currently working to analyze the artifacts and understand the cultural and historical significance of the site. They are also working to preserve the site and ensure that it is protected for future generations.

Above: Artifacts unearthed from the southern site include porcelain and lacquerware items. Below right: A researcher examines remains of a shoe found at the site. Below left: Archaeologists check the site in 2022.
Outstanding in his field

With an oeuvre inspired by sunflowers, exhibition shows the best of renowned Chinese artist, Ma Zhenhao reports.

Reowned Chinese artist Xu Zeng may be recognized primarily as a landscape painter, but it is his painting and sculptures of sunflowers that has become his signature in the last two decades — at least as far as the public and some of his fellow artists are concerned.

For the past 30 years, Xu has been devoted to creating artwork on the theme of sunflower. He has painted and walked for looking for them, from the Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region since the mid-1990s, to the Purple Mountain autonomous region where they were once grown since and right on his doorstep in Zhejiang province, where several sunflowers bloomed well and proud, despite the ravages of the dev- astating typhoons.

In fact, for a decade, Xu has oft- ened sunflowers himself on a plot of land at the Shanghai Museum of the Chinese Academy of Art in Shanghai, Zhejiang province, where he served as the president between 2009 and 2010.

Indeed, for the last two decades, not a day has passed by without Xu thinking about sunflowers, and not 10 days have passed by without him painting sunflowers, according to the introduction of his latest exhibition in Shanghai.

Until August 27 at the Shanghai Rural International Art Center, Visuality: The World of Xu Zeng presents some of the artist's recent sunflower paintings.

For Xu, sunflowers are full of sym- bollism. They are like flowers that especially the Chinese people,” Xu says. “They are strong, full and translation.

In his painted works, sunflowers endured individually and to transla- tion, he has inevitably rendered sunflowers to the extent in which the plants grow, usually vast stretches of fields.

In particular, painting, sculpting and writing about sunflow- ers, he says, is for him to represent our generation,” Xu believes the collective portrait of the plant embodies the life, as well as the spirituality of his generation.

Born in Ruhua, capital of Fujian province, in 1950, Xu graduated from the China Academy of Art with a major in painting in 1973. In 1979, he went to study at the University of Fine Arts of Bremen, Germany. Four years later, Xu returned to teach at alma mater.

The defining moment of Xu's career as an artist, as he recalls, came on Day 1, August 2005.

On a cultural trip to Turkmen with a group of Chinese artists, he happened to be one of the first Chinese artists to see the tea of Marmara.

“I was suddenly confronted with an expanse of withering sunflowers stand- ing in the sunset,” he says. “It is in a day, they were made of steel and copper, blended with the earth.”

From painting depicting Shanghai with a hazy perspective by artist Xu Zeng, whose work is on show in an ongoing exhibition in the city.

Above left: Xu Zeng. Bottom: sunflowers, in various sizes, are a key theme in his paintings.

Above: Four paintings depicting Shanghai with a hazy perspective by artist Xu Zeng, whose work is on show in an ongoing exhibition in the city.

Cultural administration trying to tackle ticketing issues

By WANG RUI

June 29, 2023

The exhibition, Visionary: The Works of Xu Zeng, features powerful impressions of landscapes and city scenes. Photos provided to China Daily

On June 10, 2022, a group of 500 students and staff from the National Center for the Performing Arts (NCPA) visited the Shanghai Museum, which houses some of the country’s most precious historical relics.

The students and staff were part of a tour organized by the NCPA, which has been working to establish the museum as a key cultural venue in China.

Speaking at the event, Su Hua, director of the NCPA, said the museum serves as a bridge between the past and the present, and is a platform for cultural exchange and innovation.

The NCPA has been working to promote the museum as a cultural hub, and has launched a series of initiatives to attract more visitors and support the local arts community.

This includes partnering with the Shanghai Museum to organize joint exhibitions and events, as well as hosting workshops and seminars.

The museum is also home to a range of cultural programs, including concerts, lectures, and workshops.

Speaking at the event, Su Hua said: “We are committed to making the Shanghai Museum a cultural hub for the people of Shanghai and beyond. We are proud to be part of this innovative partnership, and we look forward to seeing the results of our work.”

The museum is located in the heart of Shanghai, and is a popular destination for tourists and locals alike.

The NCPA is a government-owned organization that operates a range of arts venues across China, including the Muxuqian Cultural Complex in Beijing, the Shanghai Grand Theater, and the National Centre for the Performing Arts in Beijing.

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