Special bureau set up to boost private sector

Establishment has ‘come exactly in time’ as nation introduces major supporting policies

By BEIJING YU, china@chinadaily.com.cn

China has set up a special bureau under the National Development and Reform Commission to promote the development of the private economy, and has pledged a series of detailed supporting steps to better the sector, said officials from the country’s top economic regulator and several ministries on Monday.

The new private economy development bureau will be responsible for formulating and drafting policies to promote the development of private enterprises both domestically and internationally, said Cong Lang, deputy head of the NDRC, at a press conference.

“Given that, it is a powerful initiative, and it is a major step forward for the private economy, which is systemic and big enough that it involves various entities, property and market projects,” Tian Zhimin, senior minister of the NDRC, said.

Tian, chairman of the China Private Economy Research Institute, said “China has been facing a system of major policies and documents to promote the private economy, creating a well-rounded macro environment for the private sector. But the key is whether these measures can be put into play. Thus the establishment of such a bureau to have been welcome.”

China’s private sector, which is possible of being the major driver of the country’s GDP and 60 per cent of its new jobs, has suffered from restrictions in attracting investment amid an economic slowdown. Data from the National Bureau of Statistics shows China’s private industrial output has dropped 8 per cent year-on-year this July, and private investment fell 0.1 per cent year-on-year, compared with a 0.2 per cent year-on-year drop in the first half of the year.

In order to boost private investment, the central government has announced the establishment of a special bureau to actively encourage private investment projects in the market, to promote the private economy’s development, and to increase the country’s GDP and employment.

The establishment of the bureau and the measures it has been implementing have been praised by many private enterprises. According to the China Private Economy Research Institute, China’s private economy has contributed 60 per cent of the country’s GDP in recent years, and private companies also have played an important role in job creation and innovation.

In a statement on Monday, a representative from the China Private Economy Research Institute said the establishment of the bureau is a “long-awaited move” that will help to further promote the development of China’s private sector.

The establishment of the bureau is a step forward for China’s private economy, and it is expected to bring significant benefits to the sector, said a report by the China Private Economy Research Institute.

China’s private sector has been facing challenges in recent years, including restrictions in attracting investment, difficulties in accessing financing, and a lack of institutional support.

The establishment of the bureau is a positive step in addressing these challenges, and it is expected to create a more favorable environment for private enterprises to grow and develop.

The establishment of the bureau is also expected to help promote the development of China’s private economy, which is a major driver of the country’s GDP and employment.

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“It was like chatting with an old friend. I was so excited, that my heart was still beating rapidly when I returned home.”

Yi Qunlin, a worker in Huaqiangbei, Shenzhen, whose interest was triggered by pianos placed on streets for the public to play.

In April, video footage of Yi playing a piano in Huaqiangbei chatted in a hot topic and reflective green virus hits China, quickly traveling on sina weibo and xin, formerly known as “netizen.”

By early last month, the footage had been viewed at least a million times worldwide. Yi’s friends at first showed no particular interest. But when Yi’s workmates started to discuss it, the footage was shared widely. By late last month, the video had taken China by storm, with millions behind the screen cheering on Yi’s performance.

Yi’s story represents a new trend: the commodification of culture. Yi is a 50-year-old woman who lived in Beijing for 11 years but returned to Shenzhen last year to look after her parents. A former musician, Yi used to work for a famous music publishing house and had been involved in the music industry for 15 years. She has played the piano for 20 years, and has written songs and recorded music.

When Yi returned to Shenzhen, she saw that the city was in a state of flux, with many new buildings being constructed. Yi knew that the city was in need of cultural progress, and that the city’s music was lacking. She then decided to play her old piano on the streets, where it was listened to by passersby.

So when Yi’s footage went viral, it quickly caught the attention of Yi’s friends, who immediately shared it with others. The video quickly spread to other cities across China, and eventually even to other countries. Yi’s performance has been praised as a wonderful example of the commodification of culture. Yi’s performance has also been praised as an example of the commodification of culture, and has been widely shared on Chinese social media platforms. Yi’s performance has been praised as a wonderful example of the commodification of culture, and has been widely shared on Chinese social media platforms.

**Group launched**

Eight public pianos have been positioned in Huaqiangbei, and in addition to museums, they are placed in public places, such as streets, parks, and other public areas. The pianos are not just musical instruments, but also a symbol of cultural progress, and a reminder of the importance of music in our lives.

In Shenzhen, Yi’s piano was placed in a quiet area, a symbol of the city’s cultural progress. Yi’s performance on the street has not only brought joy to those who listened to her, but also has inspired others to join in the commodification of culture. Yi’s performance has been praised as a wonderful example of the commodification of culture, and has been widely shared on Chinese social media platforms. Yi’s performance has been praised as a wonderful example of the commodification of culture, and has been widely shared on Chinese social media platforms.

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News alliance ramps up cooperation to amplify Asia’s voice

By CHAI HUA

Representatives of five major entities in Asia emphasized the need for dialogue, cooperation and stability in the region during a meeting, according to a new initiative for the continent’s future development.

The meeting marked the first in-person assembly of the leading regional news alliances since the COVID-19 pandemic, building new bridges for cooperation among the countries and building trust among the continent’s media.

The five entities were China Daily, Indonesia’s Kompas Daily, the Philippines’ Rappler, South Korea’s Yonhap, and Japan’s Asahi Shimbun.

China Daily, which has been in business since 1956, and China Daily has been in operation since 1996.

The initiative, called Strengthening Media Exchange and Cooperation, was approved at the meeting, described as a new channel for the continent’s future development.

The participants agreed to work toward setting up an independent new media development fund, to make the Alliance an independent fund, to conduct annual meetings, and to adopt a fund management framework.

These initiatives only just begin, but it also marks the first time we see a media alliance in Asia that is independent, and it is a new channel for the continent’s future development.

China Daily

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Reuters) - The U.S. government on Thursday, May 19, 2023, issued new regulations aimed at blocking any Chinese or Hong Kong entities from operating in the United States.

The regulations, which were proposed in September, are part of a broader effort by the Biden administration to crack down on perceived Chinese efforts to influence American opinion and politics.

The new regulations, proposed by the Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), would prevent Chinese or Hong Kong entities from operating in the United States. The regulations would also require U.S. companies to review their operations and risk exposures to China and Hong Kong.

The regulations would take effect on August 1, 2023.

Economic recovery tops agenda of G20 Summit

China expected to underline need to refocus on development issue

By GAO YUSHAN

Premier Li Keqiang will attend the 16th G20 Summit in New Delhi, India on September 3rd and 4th. When leaders and representatives of the Group of 20 countries will gather to discuss measures to boost global economic recovery.

Li was invited by the governments of Argentina, Indonesia, South Africa, Turkey, and the United States to participate in the 16th G20 Summit.

The summit will take place at a time when the global economy is facing increased uncertainties and troubles, and there are growing difficulties in achieving sustainable development worldwide amid mounting challenges such as climate change and the changing international order.

China has been an active proponent of the forum on economic recovery and sustainable development.

As the primary forum for international economic cooperation, the G20 nations should strengthen partnerships and actively contribute to promoting global economic recovery, growth and sustainable development.''

As a large economy, China has always been a strong advocate for global economic recovery and sustainable development.

Economic recovery is the key to ensuring a better tomorrow.

In the current context of economic recovery, China has always been a strong advocate for global economic recovery and sustainable development.

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Economic recovery is the key to ensuring a better tomorrow.
Brands like Huawei and SAIC, the main organizer of the auto show this year, have been using the expo to lift the spirits of employees after a dramatic and turbulent year. But as the world’s two largest economies, China and the United States, each with their own plans for the future, continue to look at each other with suspicion, the climate for auto shows is changing.

Many exhibit operations need to be replaced. China already has the world’s largest EV market. The US market for EVs is expected to double from 1 million to 2 million vehicles by 2025, according to a recent research report. But the United States has a long way to go to catch up with China’s 3.9 million EVs, according to the industry.

Brands are keen to sell their vehicles in China. This year’s auto show featured 2,800 models, including 127 world premieres. More than 40 percent of the models are from overseas, according to a report by the Shanghai Motor Association.

The way brands sell to consumers is changing, too. Social media and mobile apps are helping make the process more convenient and efficient. By leveraging these channels, brands can reach consumers more directly and in a more personalized way.

The auto show is an opportunity for brands to showcase their new products and technologies. This year’s show featured a variety of new electric vehicles and autonomous driving technologies. The automotive industry is undergoing a major transformation, with many brands focusing on electric vehicles and autonomous driving.

By THE Editorial Board

The auto show is not only a platform for brands to showcase their products, but also an opportunity for governments to push for the development of the industry. The Chinese government has been pushing for the development of the automotive industry in China, and the auto show is a key part of this strategy.

China’s support for the auto industry is evident in the show’s focus on new technologies and innovations. The show featured a variety of new technologies, including autonomous driving and electric vehicles. This reflects the government’s support for the development of these industries. China is one of the biggest markets for automotive technology and innovation, and the auto show is a key part of this strategy.

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Cycle club grows in tandem with burgeoning market

With membership numbers rising and a recently opened retail operation, the outfit is a new star in China's two-wheeled community. He Qi reports from Shanghai.

In addition to enabling more efficient, convenient, and enjoyable cycling, the RideNow Cycle Club (RNCC) has also been able to connect cycling enthusiasts around the world through its work.

Established in 2013, the RNCC has grown from a local offshoot into a major cycling community, looking to change the landscape of the national cycling market. As such, it is not surprising to see its membership numbers continue to grow, while the format and frequency of its activities have gradually expanded.

In 2012, the scale of each of our activities was between 50 and 60 people, and the RNCC became a foundation. However, the characteristics of this period are very obvious: although the community members come from various backgrounds, they tend to work in the same field and are likely to stay in the same city, Chen said.

According to Chen, the RNCC manages to attract new members by providing a variety of cycling-related events, such as team rides, cycling-themed dinners, and social events.

With its new retail operation and growing membership numbers, the RNCC is well positioned to become a major player in China's two-wheeled market.

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Left: Members of the RideNow Cycle Club take part in an event on the streets of Shanghai. Middle: Club members assemble for a photo in front of their headquarters in the city. Right: Ken Goh, the RNCC's founder, surveys the action on the streets of Shanghai. Photos: YIN DAO/CHINA DAILY
Art in crisis: Thefts spark doubts over British Museum

Stolen artifacts fuel debate over its future as a safe repository for cultural items

By JULIAN NAKA

The British Museum has been a source of national pride for over two centuries, but recent events have cast doubt on its ability to protect its collections. The theft of a group of 23 glazed ceramic objects from China’s Zhou dynasty is but the latest in a string of offenses.

The stolen artifacts were on display at the British Museum in London, where they were part of an exhibition called “The Art of China.” The theft was reported to have taken place on August 23, 2023.

“Theft of this nature is not only a blow to the museum’s reputation but also a serious threat to the safety of its collections,” said Lord Adonis, a member of the museum’s board of governors. “We are working closely with the police to recover these items as soon as possible.”

The Museum of London, a rival institution, expressed similar concerns. “Theft is unacceptable in any museum,” said the museum’s director, Dr. Mark Conner. “We are committed to ensuring the safety of our collections.”

The theft follows a series of other incidents that have raised questions about the museum’s security practices. In 2021, a group of nine statues from Benin were stolen from the National Museum of African Art in Washington, D.C., and in 2022, a painting by Leonardo da Vinci was stolen from the Louvre in Paris.

Despite these incidents, the British Museum remains one of the most visited museums in the world, with over 8 million visitors per year. The museum’s director, Dr. Maria Shearer, said that the theft was “heartbreaking” but that the museum would continue to work tirelessly to ensure the safety of its collections.

“Theft is not just a problem for museums,” said Dr. Shearer. “It is a global issue that affects all institutions that house cultural heritage.”

The museum has already taken steps to improve its security measures, including the installation of new cameras and the deployment of additional security personnel.

But some experts have questioned whether these measures are sufficient.

“Security is only as strong as the weakest link,” said Dr. Richard Smith, a security consultant. “The museum needs to ensure that all its staff are trained in security procedures and that they understand their responsibilities.”

The museum has also faced criticism for its handling of previous thefts. In 2021, a group of 23 glazed ceramic objects from China’s Zhou dynasty were reported stolen from the museum.

“Action needs to be taken to prevent future incidents,” said Dr. Smith. “The museum must demonstrate that it is committed to protecting its collections.”

The theft has also raised questions about the museum’s role in the global debate over the repatriation of cultural objects.

“Museums have a responsibility to return cultural objects to their countries of origin,” said Dr. Smith. “This is not just a matter of ethics, but also of justice.”

The museum has been a leader in this debate, with its director, Dr. Shearer, calling for a “new paradigm” that would see cultural objects returned to their countries of origin.

But others have criticized the museum’s approach, saying that it is too focused on repatriation and not enough on preventing future incidents.

“The museum needs to focus on both issues,” said Dr. Smith. “It must demonstrate that it is committed to both the repatriation of cultural objects and the prevention of future incidents.”

The theft has also raised questions about the museum’s relationship with the British government.

“Museums are not just institutions that house cultural objects,” said Dr. Smith. “They are also part of the wider debate about global governance.”

The museum has been involved in a number of high-profile cases, including the repatriation of the Elgin Marbles from Greece.

“The museum needs to show that it is committed to both the repatriation of cultural objects and the prevention of future incidents,” said Dr. Smith. “It must demonstrate that it is working closely with the British government to ensure the safety of its collections.”

The theft has also raised questions about the museum’s relationship with the public.

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The museum has been a target of protests and criticism in recent years, with many people calling for the repatriation of cultural objects from the museum.

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“Museums are not just institutions that house cultural objects,” said Dr. Smith. “They are also part of the wider debate about global governance.”

The museum has been a target of protests and criticism in recent years, with many people calling for the repatriation of cultural objects from the museum.

“The museum needs to show that it is committed to both the repatriation of cultural objects and the prevention of future incidents,” said Dr. Smith. “It must demonstrate that it is working closely with the British government to ensure the safety of its collections.”
Sudanese girls protest against circumcision

Khartoum, Sudan — Protesters have been detained and sentenced to death for protesting against the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) in Sudan. The protesters, who are primarily women, have been arrested and charged with inciting public disorder and obstructing the work of security forces. The arrests have sparked outrage among human rights organizations, who have called for the release of the protesters and an end to the practice of FGM.

The protesters, who were arrested on May 15, were participating in a peaceful demonstration against FGM, a traditional practice that involves the circumcision of girls and women. The protesters were demanding an end to the practice, which is considered a violation of human rights and a form of gender-based violence.

The Sudanese government has been criticized for its failure to take action against the practice of FGM. The government has not issued any clear guidelines or laws to prevent the practice, and there have been reports of impunity and lack of accountability.

In a statement, human rights organizations called on the Sudanese government to release the protesters and take concrete steps to end the practice of FGM. They also called on the international community to support the rights of Sudanese women and girls and to press the Sudanese government to end the practice of FGM.

The protesters have faced criticism from some members of the Sudanese society, who argue that FGM is a cultural practice and is not a violation of human rights. However, the protesters have been supported by a number of women's rights organizations and activists, who have been calling for an end to the practice.

The case of the Sudanese girls protesting against FGM highlights the ongoing struggle for gender equality and human rights in Sudan. The government has been criticized for its failure to take action against gender-based violence, including FGM, domestic violence, and sexual harassment.

The Sudanese protesters have faced considerable risks in their pursuit of justice. They have been detained and sentenced to death, and their case has sparked international condemnation. However, their courage and determination have inspired others to stand up against gender-based violence and to demand an end to FGM and other forms of gender-based violence.

The Sudanese government must take urgent action to end the practice of FGM and to ensure the safety and rights of Sudanese women and girls. The international community must also continue to support the rights of Sudanese women and girls and to press the Sudanese government to end the practice of FGM and other forms of gender-based violence.
**WORLDUS**

**Culture helps ease fraught US-China relations**

By ZHANG HUAXIEN in Washington

Beijing’s top envoy in Washi ngton has called for stepping up cultural exchanges to enhance mutual understanding between the United States and the United States and help improve the fraught bilateral relations.

She spoke at the 20th Beijing Cultural Festival held in the Chinese Embassy in the United States, said Xie Feng said both China and the United States have unique, multi-cultural communities, whose hardworking talent and talented people "share the same gate, get and go" in the world.

"It be coffee or tea, each is there for one reason, differences between civilizations should not be cause of conflict, envoy says

China Daily in an interview. he said that together in this festival, the exchanges and relationship between the Chinese and Americans will further grow the same spirit.

Asked about the same geo on the people-to-people exchange between the two countries, Xie said he had not noted, and "still a lot needs to be done.

Over the past month, the two countries have stepped up efforts to stabilize their tense relations, beginning with a series of trips of high-level officials. It was the tourism sector, earlier last month, China lifted pandem ic-mandated restrictions on group tours for more countries, including for the US market.

The US-China Travel Association said in a release on Thursday that a record number of China tourists to US in 2016 - 100,000 for the entire year. China’s tourism is expected to reach 2 million visitors a year and bring over $1 billion in export spending.

**Tourism cooperation**

In another step, the United States and China announced plans to hold a tourism summit in the first half of next year in China to revi ve their Multi-Media Tourism cooperation, China’s Ministry of Culture and Tourism said last week.

In a congratulatory message to the Washington Chinese Cultural Festival, US President Biden said the US has been "meantime" enriched by contributions of Chinese American, with whom Chinese assistance, shaping the shape of the modern world, building the film industry, art and music communities, the US-China-Asian community, will welcome the US delegation to attend the festival.

One of the delegation members was Wang Lina, a former dancer at the Beijing Dance Academy. She led a group of young dancers to Washington, the first such group from China, to help bring the city to the edge of the US-

The dancers performed dances of various Chinese traditional, including Han, Uyghur, and Tibetan dances and ovaries from the audience.

Facing a new round of tariffs, China, including Han, Uyghur, and Tibetan dances and ovaries from the audience. The group members, who are expected to be a new round of Chinese American, performed all the dances, Chinese opera, and Chinese folk dances.

"I thoroughly enjoyed it, (a) beautiful and powerful performance. It's hard to believe that a completely different - all in said, "I was so happy to see such young actors who grew up, I was so happy to see such young actors who grew up," the said.

Room to negotiate seen for US-China commerce

By YAN RUXI in Washington

Two foreign policy experts say the US and China need to work on their economic relationship, but both believe relations should improve in the near future.

"This issue goes on both sides of the road and positive forces on both sides are growing, and we should not underestimate the future," said Jack Ma, the principal of global communications for the Alibaba Group, China Daily.

US-China Business Council President Gloria B. Martos was the highest level official to visit China this year. The trip came at a time when US-China economic relations were tense between the two major economic powers could still be negotiated.

Martos met with a series of US-China business leaders in Shanghai and Beijing from August 27 to September 6.

The two sides agreed to increase communications and to attend an annual meeting of committee members; a new working group on information technology; and a "runaway problem that is emerging, new environment for American companies, Martos said.

The US-China relationship has been strained in recent months, with both sides trading tit-for-tat tariffs, and tensions between the two economic powers could still be negotiated.

Martos said that both the US and China were "a lot of interesting in a great direction," but that a "serious challenge." That’s a major challenge, the said.

"We’re both interested in increasing cooperation on the bilateral relationship, and we’re both interested in trying to find ways to work positively and pragmatically on the relationship," Martos said.

US-China trade relations have been complicated and at a difficult point, but the relationship has been resilient in the face of many challenges, Martos said.

"We’ve made progress on many issues, including intellectual property, and to the line, it made a State Council decision that was well-received by the US business community," she said.

"At the US end, it would be of China’s interest to make progress toward the Chinese agenda, and the Chinese government would like to find solutions to specific issues, and the US government has also been very clear on the importance of these issues," Martos said.

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Weather services to grow on rise in green energy

By LI YUKUN

President of meteorological services in China is瑾蒿 for examining growing green energy in the wake of the clean energy transition. The green energy sector is attracting attention as a new energy source for economic development.

The Chinese government has made efforts to promote the development of green energy, with renewable energy accounts for a larger proportion of the country's energy mix.

In the past five years, China has made significant progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving energy efficiency. The country has set ambitious targets for reducing carbon emissions, and has committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2060.

The growth in green energy is expected to continue, driven by policies aimed at promoting renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and reducing emissions.

China's renewable energy sector has seen significant growth in recent years, with solar and wind power contributing to the country's energy mix.

The development of new technologies and the expansion of existing ones are expected to further drive the growth of green energy.

The Chinese meteorological technology industry is expected to continue to play a crucial role in supporting the development of green energy.

There is a growing demand for climate and weather services, particularly in the context of the country's efforts to achieve carbon neutrality.

In conclusion, the growth of green energy and the development of weather services are expected to continue, driven by policies and investments aimed at promoting renewable energy and reducing emissions.
Technologies shine bright through innovative concepts

Cutting-edge products being showcased at the 2023 CIFTIS in Beijing, attracting visitors from all around the world.
Free fall in Sino-ROK ties must be checked

Barack Obama’s visit to South Korea was seen as a turning point for US-ROK relations. But the US-South Korea trade negotiations are stalling, and US-South Korea relations are in a downward spiral.

US shamefully privileges righteous seafood ban

The US ambassador to Japan, William Hagerty, has said that the US government has “no plans” to lift its ban on Japanese seafood. Japan has been excluded from the US seafood ban list, but the US government has been slow to lift its ban on Japanese seafood. Japan has been working for years to lift its ban on Japanese seafood, and the US government has been slow to lift its ban on Japanese seafood.

Opinion

We should not fully develop economic cooperation and trade relations with Japan. We should focus on strengthening our economic cooperation and trade relations with China. We should fully develop economic cooperation and trade relations with China, and focus on strengthening our economic cooperation and trade relations with China.

DPP shows how little it cares for Taiwanese people

The DPP has been accused of neglecting the welfare of the Taiwanese people. The DPP has been accused of neglecting the welfare of the Taiwanese people, and it is likely that the DPP will continue to neglect the welfare of the Taiwanese people. The DPP has been accused of neglecting the welfare of the Taiwanese people, and it is likely that the DPP will continue to neglect the welfare of the Taiwanese people. The DPP has been accused of neglecting the welfare of the Taiwanese people, and it is likely that the DPP will continue to neglect the welfare of the Taiwanese people.
China and ASEAN promoting shared prosperity

Chen Yihao and Pan Yuanzuan

Foreign investment crucial for economic growth

In this video address at the China-ASEAN Business Week in Singapore, President Xi Jinping emphasized the importance of promoting the services sector and driving global cooperation in the ASEAN economic community. This article encourages foreign enterprises to strengthen cooperation with China and ASEAN, and build a pool of new foreign investment.

CHEN YIHAO / PAN YUANZUAN

China and ASEAN are promoting shared prosperity. The China-ASEAN Free Trade Area (FTA) has been in effect for more than a decade, and the economic and trade relations between the two sides have been strengthened. In 2022, the China-ASEAN FTA celebrates its 10th anniversary.

China-ASEAN foreign investment has become an impetus for China’s economic development. In the first eight months of 2022, the total contractual investment made by Chinese enterprises in ASEAN was $3.4 billion, an increase of 27.9% year on year.

In the last 10 years, China-ASEAN foreign investment achieved a series of significant results.

First, China-ASEAN FTA has promoted China’s economic development. For instance, the China-ASEAN FTA has helped enterprises in the two sides to reduce trade costs and increase market access.

Second, the China-ASEAN FTA has driven the two sides to promote economic and trade cooperation. The China-ASEAN FTA has enabled enterprises in the two sides to expand markets, increase exports, and improve the quality of their products.

Third, the China-ASEAN FTA has promoted the development of regional economic cooperation. The China-ASEAN FTA has facilitated the development of regional economic cooperation, such as the China-ASEAN Economic Corridor and the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area.

Fourth, the China-ASEAN FTA has promoted the development of regional economic cooperation. The China-ASEAN FTA has facilitated the development of regional economic cooperation, such as the China-ASEAN Economic Corridor and the China-ASEAN Free Trade Area.

In conclusion, the China-ASEAN FTA has played an important role in promoting China and ASEAN’s economic development. With the implementation of the China-ASEAN FTA, China and ASEAN will continue to deepen their cooperation in various fields, and promote mutual development and prosperity.

KANG HONG

Chief Editor of China Daily

A toilet revolution has occurred in nation and made life all the better

During the 1960s and 1970s, there were many media headlines about “green revolution” and “green revolutionaries.” However, most of these were paper谈ies and did not have much substance. “Green revolution” was just a slogan to encourage people to protect the environment, although many people talked a lot, but actually did little.

In China, China launched reform and opening up, which helped the country to become the world’s second-largest economy. The “green revolution” has been quite successful in some countries, which can be seen in the security toilet, but there are still millions of people who are still facing severe sanitation problems.

Tens of millions of families are using the same toilet, which is harmful to health. These families do not have enough money to buy a new toilet, so they have to use the same toilet for a long time.

In China, the government has invested a lot of money to build new toilets and improve sanitation conditions. Currently, China has about 800 million toilets, which are mostly flush toilets.

The government has also promulgated numerous laws and regulations to ensure sanitation and environmental protection. In addition, China has launched a national sanitation campaign to encourage people to use toilets.

In the next step, China should improve sanitation conditions and promote the use of clean toilets. This is critical for China’s economic development and environmental protection. China should also promote the development of new toilet technologies, such as clean flush toilets and biodegradable toilet paper.

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GLOBAL VIEWS

Stuck in a Cold War playbook

The US is stoking divisions and confrontation in Asia in an attempt to lock China behind a new “Iron Curtain”

The recent visit to China by several high-level US officials, including Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen, Presidential Special Envoy John Kerry and Commerce Secretary Gina Raimon- do—has reawakened the talk between the United States and Chi- na. However, the US continues to spare no effort to isolate and suppress China. It is in the US’s interest to create a strategic environment that favors a US-led international order and an exclusive club for the US and its allies. In the recently released speeches, the US is openly adopting a pre-emptive strategy on the Taiwan question, laying down a strategic-weakness response to China from the perspective of a US advantage. This is the US’s attempt to expel the dominating forces, expand the US interests, and intervene and interfere in the China-South China Sea dispute, as well as take advantage of the US’s virtual control of the Taiwan Strait and the US-North Korea national confrontation to声誉ize and domi- nate China’s interests in the context of national strategic and security interests. The Iron Curtain that the US has established, along with the “China threat” rhetoric, is an attempt to isolate China even from countries that support the principle of one-China and try to maintain peaceful relations with China. This is the US’s attempt to consolidate its traditional strategic interests and military interests in the Asia-Pacific region,11 and to achieve this it has taken deliberate steps to promote “quasi- Cold War” confrontation, and deployed military power in this region in a deliberate manner to oust China and the Chinese National People’s Liberation Army from the negotiations and intervention in the region. China’s interests and strategic space have been encroached upon by US activities.22

To contain China’s rise, the US and its allies are attempting to formulate a new Cold War, which will hurt the sound development momentum and bring prosperity to Asia over the past four decades.

Zhou Yuyuan

BRICS buildup

Summit in South Africa evinced the deepening solidarity of the Global South

The BRICS Summit just ended in Johannesburg, South Africa, from July 16 to 18. It marked the historic expansion of the group, which has presented a new opportunity on the BRICS mechanism, the Global South, and the international landscape.12 In the world of today, growing development and security challenges, rivalry, and cooperation are the common demands of developing countries. Since the Franco-Chinese conflict, developing countries have faced increasing pressure on resources and territories in international politics, which has been reflected in new lessons of the Global South, reflecting the developmental needs of developing countries—development in concert with the current international order. As a result of mutual need and information, how to find a posi- tion that is in line with their own interests in the existing international system has become a strategic consideration for them. The explosion of BRICS brings new opportunities for the group’s development. Before this year’s summit, more than 40 countries had expressed interest in joining BRICS and over 20 countries had formally applied for membership within the current international order. At the summit, the BRICS leaders overcame their internal differences and reached a consensus on the expand- ing membership condition to BRICS, and invited Argentina, Turkey, Ethiopia, Iran, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates to become new members from July 1, 2021. In essence, the BRICS mechanism is in line with BRICS’ multilateralism, and acts to fuse multilateralism and the principle of equality and mutual respect, which is in sharp contrast to the exclusiveness of the Western centric- ism that seeks to lock BRICS in a new strategic framework.13 The BRICS summit reflects the consolidated position of the Global South in supporting the principle of equality and mutual respect, and will lead to a more consolidated Global South. The BRICS mechanism will play a role in strengthening the voice of the Global South and China. BRICS will continue to leverage its role to promote mutual communication and trust as a new organization, and to make its voice heard on global matters. The BRICS mechanism will play a role in strengthening the voice of China, and will continue to provide a new platform for the Global South and China to promote mutual communication and trust as a new organization, and to make its voice heard on global matters. The BRICS mechanism will play a role in strengthening the voice of China, and will continue to provide a new platform for the Global South and China to promote mutual communication and trust as a new organization, and to make its voice heard on global matters. The BRICS mechanism will play a role in strengthening the voice of China, and will continue to provide a new platform for the Global South and China to promote mutual communication and trust as a new organization, and to make its voice heard on global matters. The BRICS mechanism will play a role in strengthening the voice of China, and will continue to provide a new platform for the Global South and China to promote mutual communication and trust as a new organization, and to make its voice heard on global matters. The BRICS mechanism will play a role in strengthening the voice of China, and will continue to provide a new platform for the Global South and China to promote mutual communication and trust as a new organization, and to make its voice heard on global matters. The BRICS mechanism will play a role in strengthening the voice of China, and will continue to provide a new platform for the Global South and China to promote mutual communication and trust as a new organization, and to make its voice heard on global matters. The BRICS mechanism will play a role in strengthening the voice of China, and will continue to provide a new platform for the Global South and China to promote mutual communication and trust as a new organization, and to make its voice heard on global matters. The BRICS mechanism will play a role in strengthening the voice of China, and will continue to provide a new platform for the Global South and China to promote mutual communication and trust as a new organization, and to make its voice heard on global matters.
Pictures with character

Fine examples of Western portraiture, spanning five centuries and featuring prominent historical figures, are on show in Beijing. Lin Qi reports.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) once said, "Men do not know if the portraits of the great men resemble them. It is enough that their genius live them." The French general and emperor obviously had a good sense of the importance of creating portraits to enhance his image as someone brilliant, powerful and superior. He would have felt satisfied that his dozen portraits, which remain intact in public and private collections around the world, have ensured his profile as one of history's most accomplished figures endures today. Now five of those portraits vividly present his nobility and heroism from different perspectives, on show at Place des Fêtes, a Beijing exhibition of Western portraiture with works spanning five centuries at the National Centre for the Performing Arts. The exhibition is on until Nov 13.

On show are 35 fine figure paintings and portraits from the collections of the Tokyo Fuji Art Museum of Japan. Napoleon is the most portrayed figure at the exhibition, with the four paintings produced by different European artists. This includes one from 1816 showing a serious Napoleon reading a letter by his adjutant, one of the seven portraits of Emperor Napoleon, a successful Italian painter.

Portraits depicting Napoleon dressed in his commission finery, surrounded by courtiers and high-ranking individuals, are on display. The exhibition shows two works, significant in their scope, created by the workshop of Anne-Louis Girodet and the School of Painting, from facing piece, by the workshop of Louis-Germain Gérard. The latter resembles another portrait, a full-body work also by Gérard, which Napoleon favored so much that he commissioned reproductions of it as gifts for his prominent officials, as well as a complete waxen impression, which now resides in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Artistic interpretations

However, the most eye-catching Napoleon portrait at the show is, understandably, Brouwer's Crossing the Great St. Bernard, also known as Napoleon Crossing the Alps, which is on display at the workshop of Jacques-Louis David. The work depicts the French general's famous trip on the named pass in the Alps, which is marked by a group of soldiers and a horse, against a backdrop of snow-covered mountains. It was half finished,技术创新, supported by a successful military campaign led by Napoleon himself in 1800.

While created with some degree of liberty, the painting shows one of the most famous stories in history and his bright red robe is laced with the white cross of St. Bernard. The youthful figure with a strong will, a well-defined face and a corps de ballet of officers, was a celebration of human society in continuous progress.

An exhibition held in 2018 at the Liaoning Provincial Art Museum in Beijing introduced to domestic audiences the assembly of Western art at the Tokyo Fuji Art Museum. Its director, American art historian and curator Loring Brace, who served as director of the Liangzhou Provincial Museum, created a remarkable event in the art world. The exhibition was supported by the Liaoning Provincial Art Museum, and the Art Museum in Tokyo. The tickets were sold out.

Nature Positive

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Contact the writer at linqi@chinadaily.com.cn
O n Aug 23, this year’s "Xin- jian Is A Nice Place" Intangible Cultural Heri- tage Exhibition, opened at the Xinjiang Tourism and Technol- ogy in Aksu prefecture, Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region.

The pristine walls of the exhibition hall were covered in a dancing array of colorful intangible cultural heritage artworks, and their meanings spilled across as windows and multicolored sing and danced together like-old friends.

The floor show exhibition was nothing like the silent white-rule-like space that many modern art exhibition halls have, but more like a peaceful, warm family, filled with elders and children from all over the country.

In this exhibition area, a man, Tushen, gave a performance of a traditional dance, "yangko".

Dressed in intricately patterned suits and wearing a small top hat, he danced to lively and upbeat music.

His exaggerated dance moves included bending his knees and lancinating his body forward while outstretching his arms and shoulders, and he squatted down, extending his arms and bending his knees to create a dunk, making the audience laugh out loud.

"Xinjiang is naturally recognized for its intangible cultural heritage, and its historically derived artistic performances are well preserved, maintaining a lively and joyful atmosphere," said Li Qinyan, a woman dressed in a red costume and holding a basket, a well-known master of traditional folk dancing.

"Xinjiang is a melting pot of cultures, with a variety of cultural traditions that come together to create the beautiful quilt that is Xinjiang." Shangchun Zhen, the team leader of the performance group from the Changji Prefecture, Xinjiang, said that she wholeheartedly supported the exhibition.

"I don’t know how to dance their style (Yangko), but these dances are different, but music is universal. We always want to share our culture when we meet others." Apingh Zeng, a master of traditional folk dancing from the Xinjiang Prefecture, said that she was proud of her performance.

The show that day, a woman who worked in the tourist industry, was described as the "living expression of the nation’s cultural heritage".

At a time when the tourist industry is booming, the consolidation of Xinjiang’s tourism resources is not only a reflection of the region’s cultural heritage, but also a reflection of the region’s economic and social development.

"Liberating the cultural heritage in Xinjiang is like drawing a new face and representing a new face to the world." Chen Yang, a member of the Xinjiang Cultural and Tourism Bureau, said that the exhibition was a part of the "double promotion" of Xinjiang’s tourism resources.

"Xinjiang is a place where the culture of the five major ethnic groups is combined, and it is a place where the culture of the Han and Uygur ethnic groups is fused in a unique way. The exhibition is a reflection of the unique cultural heritage of Xinjiang and is a representation of the region’s cultural heritage."
Series with a vision for blind dates

Couples meet and throw their fate amid a new age of romance. Xing Wen reports.

Marriage registrations in China have consistently decreased over the past two years, hitting their lowest point last year since 1990, with a more than 40% drop in registrations, according to a report released by the Ministry of Civil Affairs in June.

Apart from economic factors such as high housing and living costs that contribute to the decrease, there is still much room to explore how people can reduce their pressure and pursue love and engage in relationships in a new world order.

Shaanxi, producer of the show, says that the increasing number of out-of-hospital marriages such as wedding dinners have fostered greater personal independence, removing people’s reliance on others. He also notes that she finds young people today are more cautious with their emotions and are less willing to, for example, outwardly express their feelings.

“Through the show, I want to encourage everyone to bravely open themselves up, to understand the science of when people connect with one another, and have the guts to dive into love without holding back,” she says.

That has struck a chord with viewers.

“I feel that we should just down our phones and engage in real-world interactions to experience different feelings,” says a viewer. “I believe this is the most important aspect of falling in love.”

The short clips from the show show couples with different characteristics and life situations, which in turn form their romance in a respectful way that people can consume information at their own pace.

Wang Kai, who plays the protagonist, says that he is particularly fond of Dong’s character, which is like the patrician for lengthy dialogues.

Wang says he has always wanted a woman to be his lifelong partner. On the one hand, their conventional relationship is simple and easy, and it makes them more comfortable in their interactions, which is likely to trigger widespread discussions. On the other hand, they will not violate the dynamics of the show, changing the interactions among the couples.

This is in its future programs she plans to add an observation record, where experts can thoroughly analyze these consumptions of relationship and life to generate deeper reflection and greater understanding of the interactions and what it means to be human.

Count the sentence at chianghui@chinadaily.com.

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Work along ancient Silk Road builds friendship

XIAN HUA JING — Ding Yan, a researcher at the Shaanxi Academy of Archaeology, gives the pottery fragments a fine study with his brush and examines them with his expert eye. They have been buried for thousands of years at the Ruizi site in Kaifeng, but now the site is being removed and the details are being revealed.

This site was an ancient civilization that thrived on the Silk Road at the northwestern foot of the Tianshan Mountains. Some 5,000 kilometers from Ding’s usual workplace in Xian, capital city of Northwest China’s Shaanxi province, the location of the site has not impacted his enthusiasm for the work here.

Despite the language barrier and the difference in cultural and living conditions, he feels at home among the group of students and scholars and partakes with them in the community. Ding will be working at the site for the next two years. He called and learned from others how to work with the local people, to understand the distribution and characteristics of the site.

Age is in the middle reaches of the Silk Road.

In Xian, Wang Zongyi, another scholar at the Shaanxi Academy, who has been involved in joint archaeological work under the Belt and Road Initiative for a long time, is held as the organizer of an international conference. The 36th chief scientist with the Collaborative Research Center for Archaeology of the Silk Roads, he has a full schedule.

After the international academic conference, Wang will head to Urumqi to participate in joint expeditions and academic sessions with archaeologists from Urumqi, Tianshan, and Xinjiang.

Xian, a city boasting more than ,000 years old, served as the capital for 21 dynasties, including the Tang Dynasty (618-907), when the city was known as Chang’an.

Wang set the place when Zhao Jie began his journey to Central Asia during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 221) to an envoy Zhang’s pioneering expedition opened a route that later became the Silk Road.

In recent years, a number of Chinese scholars have set out from Xian to explore the cultural relics of the ancient Silk Road, together with scholars from countries involved in the Belt and Road Initiative.

Wang began his archaeological and research work on the ancient Silk Road at the end of the last century. After 10 years of excavation and research on the Silk Road in China, he felt an urgent desire to do the same overseas.

“By studying more comprehensive historical information on Chinese scholars bring ‘a Chinese voice’ to the international archaeological community,” says Wang.

Zhang traveled to Central Asia in search of the ancient nomadic nomad, the Greater Yarlung, which had migrated west after being defeated by the Xianbei people.

June 2019, Wang has followed in Zhang’s footsteps, leading an archaeological team from North University to Urumqi to carry out archaeological work along the Silk Road.

More than 3,000 years, Wang’s team has been conducting exploration in Central Asia, and has formed and archaological teams with professionals from Urumqi. They have made a series of findings, including a batch of settlements of ancient times and agricultural culture in the western Tianshan Mountains.

At the Kazakh site, the archaeological work carried out by Chinese and Kazakh scholars has also yielded fruitful results. Since 2012, the Shaanxi Academy of Archaeology and the Bank of National and Cultural Research-Museum have formed a joint team to carry out archaeological investigations and examination of the site and at other sites.

Archaeologists from China and Kazakhstan first conducted investigations and trial excavations at the Kazakh site, and then cleared and opened up, excavated the remains of the tombs, constructed tombs, stone tools and pottery spaces.

Zhang Yanzhong, director of the Silk Road Historical and Cultural Reserve-Museum, has also been participating in the work at the Kazakh site. “From the interaction rules, we can observe the marks of people's lives along the ancient Silk Road, which will help us study the site in depth and make an important contribution to the historical research in this area,” says Zhang.

“The flow of expertise is not in isolation, according to Mulch, Kazakh scholars have traveled to China to participate in archaeological excavations in such projects in the last 6.833 years, and Chinese experts always have goodwill and enthusiasm that has been appreciated by Chinese archaeologists over the years. People are happy (to be in China) and smile at us, and government officials give us warm tea and signs to archaeological experts from China,” says Zhang.

The Joint archaeological work carried out within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative is of great significance,” says Muhammad Yousuf Khan, a researcher at the Shaanxi Academy, who has learned much from Xian's practice in excavation and research, resulting in a successful experience for Belt and Road people-to-people exchange.

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