Foreign companies given more incentives

Chen’s economy will become an even more attractive destination for high-quality, medium-term foreign investment as a result of China’s efforts to show up economic growth and continuing progress in deepening reforms and opening to the outside world as well as to market watchers and business executives say.

The positive factors contributing to this trend continue to unfold, with central government departments announcing new arrangements and measures to further expand the global market.

For example, the National Development and Reform Commission has said it will formulate comprehensive policies to further attract foreign investment and set up a high-level foreign investment up system to attract global companies.

The Ministry of Commerce has said it will revise administrative measures for foreign investors’ strategic investment in listed companies to encourage overseas companies to invest in China.

President Xi Jinping, speaking at the opening ceremony in July that new systems for ensuring high-standard foreign investment economy are a strategic move to pursue balanced and healthy development through opening up.

He highlighted the importance of deepening up and deepening institutional reforms in trade, finance and innovation, as well as key areas of foreign exchanges and cooperation, to actively raise China’s opening-up to a new level. Xi also urged the country to leverage the strengths of its enormous market and attract global resources and production factors with China’s strong domestic economy, as his article published in Qushi Journal in February says.

“We must not only retain existing high-quality foreign investment, but also attract more high-quality investment. These efforts will help improve the level and quality of trade and investment coopera-

tion,” Senior vice president of the China Chamber of Commerce for Investment and Trade, said.

“China’s economic growth has started from high growth to high-quality development. We will take advantage of emerging trends and have more openness for foreign investment,” he said.

“China’s investment environment is improving, with more openness in related areas,” said David Ireland, chief China economist for Heineken.

In 2013 the Kachoo family was trying to escape Nazi Germany, but found themselves in a desperate situation. They had just had a cancel-

ation of a recent trip to the UK.

According to the family, the Kachoo family boarded a German ocean liner and set out on an eight-week voyage to Shanghai.

“A different country, a dif-

ferent world, different culture, language, different foods, completely different,” said Hongsong, the daughter of Ellen Kachoo, born in Shanghai whose family fled the war and who grew up in New York. “Totally different.”

On the other hand, Elizabeth Greengrasshak’s grandfather managed to get out because he had the shipping agent. His grandfather had been rescued by a ship that was sent to Shanghai to evacuate people from Hong Kong and then made the trip to New York.

However, he went back with the same paperwork and said, “Take another look.” Hidden between the pages was money.

He eventually escaped pas-

sage on a shipping line from Shanghai to Hong Kong. From there, he took the train to Shanghai to escape the Holocaust, at the city was among the few places that Jewish refugees were guaran-
tee acceptance, said Huang Ping, China’s consul general in New York. He spoke at

the opening ceremony of the exhibition of feathers from refugees in downtown Manhattan this week.

Some of the survivors and their descendants and their family stories at the exhibition, held at Shanghai, had Shanghai Jewish Refugees and Shanghai.

The exhibition, which ran until Sat 14, was organized by the Shanghai People’s Asso-

ciation for Friendship with Foreign Countries and man-

aged by the Shanghai Jewish Refugees. More than 200 photographs and about 30 pieces of replica memorabilia were displayed in the exhibition, which also featured vid-

eos and audio stories from Jewish refugees in China and their descendants.

In the spring of 1938 de-

ecrets from 32 countries met in France, and most countries, including the US, agreed to find a solution.

On Sat 17, 100 refugees from the United Kingdom, the US and many other countries came together in Shanghai, drawing on the experience of the Shanghai Jewish Refugees and Shanghai.

It was then that Rabbi Arthur Schneier, now 54, and a Holo-

camp survivor, first encoun-

tered a Chinese diplomat who withdrew to save him.

“Many of you, and many of them, literally risked their lives because of this hero,” he said. “My name is Arthur Schneier and I, together with my mother and father, would like to thank all those who helped us and to thank you who are here today.”

The exhibit is open daily from 9am to 5pm until Sat 31.
Province takes huge strides toward future that is green

N

am, who grew up in a Mongolian yurt, says the province’s rich biodiversity has provided him with a rich-abundance and diversity of grasslands, wildlife, and pastures in Golin, Qinghai province.

There are herds of horses, also known as “hunting horse,” Antelope, Tibetan antelope and pronghorns, ibex and wolves.

In his 80-year-old cabin, a man who owns the pasture, home to 1,000 horses and 80 yaks, takes pride in his other 350 horses that he uses to protect wildlife and economic development of grasslands near the Kani Maricun village.

Once a month Namji joins a group of people on an expedition that takes them through the grasslands looking for poachers and their methods of hunting.

The ranger also collects animal tracks and data.

They record traces of wildlife from hoof prints in water sources and wetlands, and tracing their path.

Namji, 12 years old (2023), says wildlife, but what really motivates him is the wildlife attachment with wildlife, he says. He is one of more than 140,000 rangers employed in Qinghai to protect the province’s environment.

Medical records recovered in recent years indicate that the number of Tibetan antelope has increased from 30,000 to more than 70,000, which has led to the development of local tourism.

People’s grief is not felt, found in the wild only in China, has risen from about 300 to more than 2,300.

During a national conference on environmental protection last month, a group of experts highlighted the need for a broad vision for building a Beautiful China, saying the nation would firmly adhere to and continue to pursue the ecological civilization path.

The national parks of China have been established to function as a network of natural reserves.

Qinghai has more than 800 wildlife reserves, covering a total area of more than 150,000 square miles.

"With the national parks established, ecosystems on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and meadows can be effectively restored and corridors for wildlife and migratory birds are created. Habitats for endangered species such as snow leopards can be made more adaptable and consistent," said environment researchers from regions with fragiles natural environment.

The research involves wild condors in China, which are associated with subspecies of Chinese condors.

He cited the example of Condors, an official of the Qinghai Province’s Forestry and Grassland Administration, said the province has led the way for China to establish a network of natural reserves.

"Qinghai has more than 800 wildlife reserves, with areas covering a total area of more than 150,000 square miles. It’s been proven that the national parks in China are performing very well."

- Li Xiang

In the first half of 2023, the national park service has rescued the source of the Yangtze River, which lies at an altitude of about 15,420 feet. The neonates have been transplanted to the source of the Yangtze River, which is a much higher altitude.

The restocking of neonates has improved the hygiene, healthcare, and living standards of the neonates, and the average life expectancy of the neonates has risen from 38 years to 71 years.

- Li Xiang

Special monkeys brought back from brink

The Tang family has lived in Tongbai, the Zhaohe River National Forest Reserve of Jiaozuo County, Shunlian province, for many generations.

The village has a large resident group of golden snub-nosed monkeys for centuries, enjoying a harmonious relationship with the animals and passing down many legends.

It is said that in ancient times, when a hunter armed his arrows, even reflexively grabbed her infant and turned to her back in the hunter as she, "Don’t shoot," said "Tang Xianren." "Li Xiang said.

This legend has been passed down by the villagers, so everyone has never hunted golden snub-nosed monkeys and other animals in these areas.

Tang observed the golden snub-nosed monkeys with his father and great uncle, who worked in the reserve when he was a child. He knows the monkeys experience various emotions to the extent that he is deeply attuned, he said, and their call is filled with at least seven emotions.

Popu “signals laughter; "jia" indicates alarm; "aisa" is a warning signal; "tuan" shows fear; "wae" is "frightening; "saco" is happiness; and "wasi" is the monkey version of shoulders.

When the Bahe River National Nature Reserve was established in the 2000s, Tang’s great uncle was one of the first staff members to move there. He spent more than 10 years in the reserve, patrolling the mountains every day, keeping an eye on the monkeys’ health, preventing fires and protecting the environment.

Influenced by his family, Tang’s father also became a golden monkey expert and worked at the reserve for more than 20 years. Tang is the third generation to work as a scientist in the reserve.

Tang said experts from China and the United States started to study the golden monkeys in 1996 and recorded the monkeys’ behavior and knowledge in the process.

"I have observed and recorded the monkeys’ behaviors and knowledge in the process. I have recorded about 19,950 acres, he said, and the monkeys” shadow reflects each similar to a human village’s Colombian and several of its families.

The golden snub-nosed monkey gets its name from its upright red nose, and there are five fox-like species: the Tianan, the Yuanan, the Gushai, the

Najung and the Vietnamese.

The first three species on the red list of the World Wildlife Federation, the International Union for Conservation and the Chinese Academy of Sciences have been surveyed and the red list of the World Wildlife Federation, the International Union for Conservation and the Chinese Academy of Sciences have been included in the Red List of China’s Biodiversity and the Red List of China’s Biodiversity.

"The changes of the Chinese golden monkey status from "vulnerable" to "near threatened"." The list shows that through the collective efforts of various organizations, the number of Chinese golden monkeys has risen from 4,000 in 2002 to about 25,000, and distribution has expanded significantly, which underlines the success of conservation efforts.

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Online reading

Wolves took a bath in the Xinjiang desert, and the local people are happy.

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Robots hold future in their hands

Four intelligence of Shanghai is at the forefront of producing rehabilitation robots with AI exoskeletons. "We are using robots to treat patients in China and elsewhere," said Guo Jie, founder and chief executive officer of four Intelligence. "We use robots to help therapists do the tedious and strenuous tasks," she said. "It's a revolution in rehabilitation.

Four Intelligence's rehabilitation robots can learn what tasks they've performed and do them better every time. They will also adapt to the user's needs and improve over time.

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When it comes to gritting teeth and putting up with boring jobs, perhaps no city on earth has more reason to do so than Nanjing, China. The city was the capital of the Ming and Qing dynasties, and its historical and cultural heritage is unparalleled. The recent discovery of a large number of ancient tombs in Nanjing has further enhanced the city's status as a global cultural capital.

It is a city rich in history and culture, a city where time seems to stand still. The walls of the city, the ancient towers, the temples, and the gardens, all tell a story of a past that is now part of the present.

Nanjing is a city where people come from all over the country to experience a glimpse of life in a traditional Chinese city. The city's ancient culture and modernity coexist in perfect harmony, creating a unique charm that attracts people from all over the world.

In Nanjing, you can feel the pulse of traditional Chinese culture, and at the same time, experience the excitement of modern urban life. It is a city that combines the best of both worlds, offering a truly unique travel experience.