Old tea forests in Pu’er win World Heritage Site title
UNESCO: Region bears ‘exceptional testimony to the underestory tea cultivation pattern. ’

By WANG KAIHAO
www.chinadaily.com.cn

The Cultural Landscape of Old Tea Forests of the Jingmai Mountains in Yunnan gained the World Heritage Site status at the ongoing 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee of UNESCO in Budapest, Hungary, on Monday, becoming China’s 61st entry to the list and the first World Heritage Site related to tea.

The newly named heritage site, located in the Lincang Lahu autonomous county in Yunnan province, comprises five large-scale, well-preserved tea forests from the Tang to the Qing Dynasties. The area features two tea trees above the sea level, three precious tree species, and a variety of tea trees in the old tea forests, which are mainly cultivated by local Lahu and Dai communities.

The heritage site was initially proposed by the universities of the UK and Belgium, and listed in the Jinhong Mountain in the 10th century and is known as a possible site for the origin of tea. The combination of the scenery and the local tea cultivation pattern strongly ‘testifies to the long and continuous cultivation of tea and the continuous development of tea culture, ‘a local official said.

It represents the ecological wisdom and values that can inspire sustainable development in the world. It is also highly significant for the world to better understand its cultural origin and continuity to the underestory tea cultivation pattern. The site also encourages the development of a complementary spatial distribution of different tea species, providing ecological basis for the protection of the cultivation of old tea forests and promoting the urban and rural environment and biodiversity conservation.

The committee and the local authorities emphasized that the cultural landscape of the site is the product of a sustainable land-use system that reflects the long-term integration of horizontal and vertical land-use patterns. “This land-use system permits the temporary use of natural resources in the mountainous environments of the Jingmai Mountains and represents an exceptional example of a human interaction by Huang and Dai people in a challenging environment,” said Li Qiao, director of the National Cultural Heritage Administration, pledged in Riyadh that China will strengthen efforts to better supervise the heritage site, address climate change challenges, guide local communities to join promotion programs and register activities to ensure that the outstanding and unique values of the old tea forests are protected and promoted by Huang and Dai communities.

“The project will also promote international research cooperation and take more responsibilities in promoting and safeguarding World Heritage Sites,” Li said.

The site was established by the Director of China University World Health Research Centre and used the understanding techniques on the Jinhong Mountain as an example to suggest that large-scale tea plantations plan to develop a small-scale village.

The site is a world cultural heritage approximately 1,200 km south of Beijing, with a forest area of 3,600 hectares in the Jinhong Mountain area. The ancient tea tree is 1,500 years old, and its trunk circumference is about 6.8 meters. The young tea trees are about 200 years old, and there are six large tea trees above sea level.

The tea tree has a diameter of 0.8 meters, and the top of the tree is 6.9 meters high. The age of the tree was estimated at 1,500 years. The young tea trees are more than 200 years old, and there are six large tea trees above sea level.

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Busking: Acts attract residents, tourists

A body-painting artist acts as a violinist on a street in Dalian. PROVIDED TO CHINA DAILY

From page 1

At the start of July, the city’s cultural and tourism bureau launched a project that encourages street performers to perform in public squares, on beaches, in parks and at shopping centers.

Zhang Baojin, director of the city’s culture arts department, said although the city boasts numerous buskers, it was the first time the authorities had launched such a project to allow them to perform at certain locations.

We want to stitch our city’s cultural activities by limiting buskers to join in. We hope they can bring vigor and vitality to Dalian,” said Zhang.

To encourage official permits, buskers must submit video recordings of their work and take part in talent shows.

Zhang said the test is easy to aim at assessing whether the buskers are in good health, and also the quality of their performances.

“Busking for at least one hour requires stamina. We also hope their performances are good enough to attract audiences,” Zhang added.

The project quickly received a warm response from buskers in Dalian.

Jiang, who busks on the streets twice a week, applied for the permit, which was quickly approved. In July and last month, the singer and guitar player at designated locations every weekend, including outside a busy shopping center, on beaches frequented by large numbers of tourists, and in squares that dot the city.

She started busking when she was in high school, drawing inspiration from a band performance on a street. Jiang said she trembled when she gazed at her first street performance, as she was so nervous.

Now an experienced busker, she places two barcodes in front of her for audiences to scan when she sings on streets. One is for donations, while the other enables people to watch her perform during a firmware session.

Online audiences

Every time Zhang busks in public places, she broadcast her performances, which usually attract audiences of several hundred.

In addition to singing outdoors twice a week, she performs online almost every day. Jiang said the online busking, in the feel it is like performing in a small concert.

“People like to stop and watch me perform after they miss work. These are wonderful moments by playing the songs with the onlookers and then having a conversation,” Jiang said. “Many people come to see how they react to my music. Those moments encourage me to continue busking,” Jiang said.

She has about 70,000 fans online and earns from 30,000 to 60,000 yuan ($4,310 to $8,050) every month, mostly from online donations.

Jiang writes many of her songs, which convey her experiences and feelings.

She wrote the popular number Dalian’s Summer for her granddaughter, who died in her twenties. In the song, she includes many features of the city, where she lived with him.

“Before I sing this song, I introduce the city to those watching me online, as well as tourists visiting the city,” Jiang said.

Dalian is a popular destination for its beaches and pleasant weather. Data issued by the city’s culture and tourism bureau show that more than 3.7 million visitors flocked to the city during the five-day May Day holiday this summer, while during the summer, it accommodates tens of millions of tourists.

Thanks to the authorities’ support for buskers and the city’s strong appeal to tourists, musicians and artists are performing on its streets in increasing numbers.

Jiang said one of her friends, a violinist busker, hosted for one hour every evening in the city’s busiest square, and after a day’s work, earning about 1,000 yuan.

Li Xiaoxue, one of the booking project’s organizers, said art forms such as street graffiti, body painting, folk bands playing traditional Chinese instruments while wearing Dalian’s traditional costumes (in ancient times), and rock bands will feature on the streets, squares and other locations, some of whom were introduced to busking via the initiative.

Li attributes part of Dalian’s busy cultural scene to its city’s public squares, where buskers often choose to perform. Dalian’s squares are like the sea or face of tourists.

Choice to relax

Punshi, a local rock band whose seven members are part-time musicians, has booked in the Dalian’s squares since last autumn.

Wang Xiaolin, the group’s drummer, told the local newspaper at a meatball factory. Two of the band’s other members are also entertainers.

“Music offers a chance to get away from our daily work,” Wang said.

We enjoy playing it, especially when we sing on the streets,” Wang said.

The band members practice in the evenings after work. Last year, when Wang saw a busker perform, he thought that Punshi should also play on the streets. The idea received warm support from his band mates.

“Performing in squares is very different from playing at live house venues or music festivals. It may be the first time that passersby have seen us. Attracting them and winning their applause is much more challenging on the streets,” Wang said.

The band’s street performance repertoire is almost at getting people to relax after a day’s work. Wang said they feel happy when the strangers—the mostly parents or grandparents who are unfamiliar with rock and roll—enjoy the band’s music when they have a tea with their children or grandchildren in Dalian.”

He said a vendor selling fried quinoa in a square waited for an hour to see the band perform one evening. It was the first time the vendor had seen Punshi, and he stayed to the end of the performance, which he thoroughly enjoyed.

Wang said: “Life in cities is stressful; our busking allows people to stop for a break, a free performance takes time and energy, we really enjoy it.”

As Dalian has many public squares, Wang added that the band’s goal in the next few years is to perform in all of them.

Several kilometers away from the square where Punshi performs, Zhan Zhongnan played percussion music on a large crowd that mainly comprised of tourists.

Millerhouse has a large number of fans in cities across China, and this is one of many of these groups that are looking for a new and unique experience.

Although the band members have received numerous invitations to perform commercially, they have continued to book since June. Most of their performances are staged in summer, when Dalian welcomes large numbers of tourists. The band plays three times a week, with early performances lasting an hour.

He said buskers in Dalian have set up online platform groups to recommend performance sites for others. Another of those sites is in areas that attract crowds of tourists.

“The city is really friendly to buskers. As long as we’re not bothering people, not creating a nuisance, or playing in a residential community, no one asks us to leave,” Zhan said.

In addition to outdoor performances, the city authorities have limited buskers to perform indoors, especially in public areas or museums.

The aim is to avoid crowds of people who busk during Dalian Art College’s popular music with a string quartet. Even on a very similar afternoon, he added, the buskers attracted an audience.

Li Jun, assistant to the Dalian Art College president, said for years the city has cultivated children’s appreciation for all kinds of music. It always aims to ‘bounds’ the distance with residents through cultures, especially music.

“Apart from attracting locals, Dalian is keen to draw young people. Regular performances have drawn a lot of people’s attention, and that’s why the city launched the ‘busking project.’” Li Jun said, adding that cities in many parts of China have the problem of young people moving to those in the south of the country, and Dalian is no exception.

“Street art and busking are good ways of attracting young people to the city, getting them to live Dalian, and persuading them to stay,” Li Jun said.

Dalian is not the only place in China that promotes street art or encourages buskers to perform in areas designated by local authorities.

Cities such as Shanghai and Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang province, have granted permits to buskers offering quality performances for audiences at certain locations.

Li Xiaoxue, the project organizer and said the idea has been inspired by a folk music in China that has a long history. Quadro Nuevo’s music is inspired by urban rhythms, and they hope the project in this region, and Dalian has taken the first step in this regard.

“We organize and the performances are30Dalian’s busking culture,” she added.

Contact the writers at shidaoluxia@163.com
Migrant arrivals overwhelm Italy

Forum stresses need to strengthen cooperation

Progress: Efforts contribute to betterment of humanity

Asian Games Village opens its doors, to host 20,000 people

Migrant arrivals overwhelm Italy

In subsequent drug review and marketing maps, these organizations provide vital information concerning drug efficacy, safety and financial implications. Ideally, their surveys on patient quality-of-life and satisfaction, such as the work conducted by Lymphoma Alliance, contribute robust data for assessing patient affordability. This holistic approach to the conditions of pharmacological factors in terms of research and development, but also informs government regulatory authorities' decisions-making processes.

The treatment of non-diseases in China extends beyond Western medicine, encompassing various methodologies such as traditional Chinese medicine and ethnomedical practices. Successful treatment plans are associated with patient outcomes, promising innovative approaches. For example, new patients believe in the efficacy of Traditional Chinese Medicine for treating heart disorders; the Heart Disease Prevention and Research Institution of Beijing has successfully treated several thousand heart diseases using traditional Chinese herbal medicine. These organizations also do not simply research and advocate for new diseases, but are also enriching global medical knowledge.
Rural vitalization programs provide growth, better lives

By JIANG WEI

A village near Dafu is a good example of cooperation between industries and residents.

Farmers used to work on their own, but they could only grow a small amount of output, and it was difficult to sell the produce. Now, more than 300 farmers are leasing their land to the Yulong River Planting Cooperative, meaning that they no longer need to work on their own land and can sell their crops to the market.

The land has been combined into a 1,000-square-meter planting base for Zhongdu Li. A company that has an agricultural professional and digital ledger online and offline.

The land covers an area of more than 30,000 square meters, and the cooperative has made a profit of 3.5 million yuan ($495,000) per year. In the future, the government will continue to support and promote the rapid development of the Zhongdu cooperative, and the cooperative will also continue to develop and improve the existing digitalization of agriculture.

Tourists enjoy the scenery in Xianghekang in Dafu Village in Zhongdu Township, Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region. Photos: Xinhua

New talent program set to raise standards

By JIANG WEI

Talent is key to China's rural revitalization program research. So, to cultivate elite individuals who can work with industrial vitalization programs in rural areas, the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region last year launched a scheme called “Xingzheng” (shining star) that is identical to those that have been launched in other areas.

The scheme is aimed at cultivating talented people who carry out long-term planting and breeding businesses. In the first year, the program is seeking 10 people, and the following years, the targets could be increased to 20 people. The program will provide financial support and other resources to the participants and their businesses.

The program is also focused on helping the local government to build a better living environment for the rural residents. The government will provide financial support and other resources to the participants and their businesses.

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CHINA DAILY | GLOBAL EDITION

Creative renewal revives rundown urban island

CHONGQING – Just behind (urban) buildings in the city of Chongqing, China, one can find a unique living place founded on the pre-Chinese cultural area in Chongqing’s historical center, in the old-residential neighborhood of Taping. This place has become a strong example of successful urban regeneration.

It emerged as an unsheltered residential place in the last century, then became a dilapidated area when it was gradually abandoned. The building was listed as a unique and creative artifact spot. Based on the urban regeneration methods such as renovating old buildings, occupying old space, and reconstructing old elements, Chongqing’s bureau of urban and rural development has introduced small indoor projects that have established a mix of nostalgic and creative businesses that appeal to young people. For example, the manager of the housing department, said the project is successful.

“Since this area is near Guan- Viviloans, we don’t want it to be a bad living environment for people.” He explained, “There are many ways to tap the business potential. Apart from the renovation, our project improved the business by improving the environment and opening up new business opportunities for the urbanization and renovation of the building.”

In 2017, 86 buildings that host around 4,000 households were renovated in a massive project that improved the living environment for the area. The project included the renovation of the old urban environment, making it back into a beautiful urban city, and providing more business opportunities for local people. Now, every building is a different place to live, and everyone can choose a new way of living.

XINHUA

Building a healthier future for rural kids

BEIJING – Wang Shengsheng, a 25-year-old teacher, opened his shop close to the police station in Yucheng village, Yuncheng district, Yulin county, Shaanxi province, during the pandemic. Photos provided to Xinhua

CHINA DAILY | GLOBAL EDITION

Paddy fields tourism yields profits for ethnic groups

Paddy fields tourism yields profits for ethnic groups

EARNED – Rolling paddy fields are not just a scenic spot – they are also the lifeblood of the local community. In Southeast China’s Zhejiang province, the paddy fields once occupied 30 percent of the farmland. However, with the increasing pressure on food production, the majority of these fields have been transformed into other agricultural uses.

Today, in the rural areas of China, paddy fields tourism has become a new way to support local economies. Through paddy fields tourism, the local community can benefit from the tourist attraction and enjoy the natural beauty of the fields.

China Daily

Minghao town eyes tomorrow by saving its past

CHANGHAI – Li Ruiping, chairman of Shanghai Minghao Co., Ltd., a mining area with a constantly improving community, has said the town needs a state-of-art healthcare center in the village.

The “fresh-start” Li spoke about refers to the poor in the environmental and enhancement of the former mining community, which lies in the center of the city and the town needs to improve the environment, infrastructure, infrastructure, and tourism development.

On the development of the mining area, he said: “We have invested millions of dollars in the area and have created a new environment. We have also invested in improving the environment and providing better services for the community. The area is a perfect place for people to live and work.”

He also added: “We have invested in improving the environment and providing better services for the community. The area is a perfect place for people to live and work.”

The mining area was previously known as a mining area that is rich in coal. Now, it is a place for people to live and work.

Records a large number of tourists in a small mining area, which has been transformed into a new way of living.

Changhaizhi Daily, courtesy of the Shanghai Minghao Co., Ltd.

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Media bias in Australia frustrates many

By KARL WILSON in Sydney

For many Chinese who have migrated to Australia, their adjustments are not always smooth. Some say that they find it difficult to adjust to their new surroundings and may struggle to fit in. However, many also find the people and culture of Australia to be welcoming and supportive. The Chinese community in Australia is growing rapidly, and it is an increasingly important part of the country's demographic landscape.

WORLD

Media bias in Australia frustrates many

Survey finds most Chinese migrants raise concerns over reporters' hyperbole

The report focused on first-generation Chinese migrants to Australia, who make up a significant portion of the Chinese community in Australia. It was found that these migrants face a range of challenges, including language barriers, cultural differences, and discrimination. The study also highlighted the importance of creating a welcoming and inclusive environment for these migrants, as it can greatly impact their overall well-being and ability to integrate into their new communities.

Briefly

RUSSIA

Kim heads home after army trip in Far East

Chinese President Xi Jinping arrived in Russia's far eastern city of Vladivostok on Monday morning, wrapping up a four-day official visit. The visit is a significant event in the bilateral relationship and is expected to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

BRAND

After Amazon plane crash, no survivors

A spokesperson for the Federal Aviation Administration said in a statement that the four people onboard the plane were killed when it crashed near the town of Souderton, Pennsylvania. The plane had been flying near the town when it suddenly nosedived, crashing into a house at a high speed, killing all four passengers.

UNITED STATES

Can't we all get along?

The campaign for unity and reconciliation continues to gather momentum in the United States, with many calling for a return to normalcy and an end to the divisive rhetoric that has characterized recent years.

CHINA DAILY

USA

WARFARE

China's nuclear-build up' another example of irresponsible nuclear behaviour

China continues to build up its nuclear arsenal, posing a threat to regional and global security. The Chinese government has repeatedly emphasized the importance of nuclear disarmament and the need for all countries to work together to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons.

COP26

Pledging to cut emissions

The Chinese government has pledged to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by 2030 and to achieve net zero emissions by 2060. These commitments are significant steps towards meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement and combating climate change.

AGENCIES VIA CHINESE

China Daily

US faced with dwindling ranks in police forces

More resignations and fewer retirements have resulted in a significant drop in the number of police officers in many US cities. The situation has been exacerbated by budget cuts and other funding shortfalls, leading to increased police violence and an erosion of public trust.

Bullied by parents, teachers in ROK seek protection

SKOOL — Thousands of schoolchildren in South Korea are struggling to make ends meet as they are forced to work long hours to support their families. The problem is particularly acute in rural areas, where many children have to work as they are pulled out of school.

The students are forced to work to help support their families, who are unable to provide enough income for their children's education. They also face discrimination and bullying from their peers, who view them as being inferior because of their circumstances.

The government has launched a campaign to raise awareness about the issue and to encourage schoolchildren to continue their education. However, the problem remains a major challenge, and more needs to be done to ensure that all children have access to quality education.

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NEXT-GEN RISING

The most exciting young Chinese athletes chasing glory in Hangzhou

Zhang Shangxi (Gymnastics)

As one of the heat young talents in the world, Zhang will make her debut at the 2021 World Artistic Gymnastics Championships in Hangzhou, where she will compete in the team event.

Zhou Jinyi (Badminton)

Zhou Jinyi is the youngest member of the Chinese women's doubles team for the 2021 World Championships in Hangzhou, where she will compete with her teammate Li Yiting.

Wu Yanyi (Artistic Swimming)

Wu Yanyi is a promising young talent in Chinese artistic swimming and is expected to make a strong showing in the 2021 World Championships in Hangzhou.
Sustainable energy landscapes take shape

Renewables rise, helping nation to transition toward green, low-carbon development

By ZHANG XUN
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A timely combination of technological innovation, mega-scale benchmarking, and strategic investments has made China’s renewable energy industry a world leader in that regard, but a disparity between low-carbon development and higher efficiency production is facing a remarkable challenge, said President and CEO of Solar Power International Engineering Institute.

China’s energy technology innovation capability has continued to improve over the past few years. Technologies related to high-capacity offshore wind turbines, solar energy generation and related silicon photovoltaic technology are undergoing accelerated upgrades, according to a 2019 report, vice-president of the China Electric Power Planning Engineering Institute.

Many innovative projects are already in operation. These projects include wind power projects and solar power projects, which are helping China achieve its Paris Agreement target of 2050.

China’s total installed capacity of hydropower, wind power, solar power, and biomass power generation has reached 260 million kilowatts, with 26% of the power generation coming from renewable energy, a significant increase from 5% in 2016.

Li Xian, President of the Beijing Energy Research Institute, said it is necessary to step up the development of energy technologies that can support sustainable energy use.

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Business

Nations’ PV firms report stellar H1 performance

As global solar installations are set to jump 56 percent this year... China’s solar companies, with their technological advances and expertise, will play a key role in the process.

Lin Bangjue, head of the China Institute for Energy Policy at Xiamen University.

The jump in shipments of solar silicon wafers and modules from a year earlier after new plants came online also contributed, said the Xiamen University-based company.

An analyst said the industry boom has played a key role in accelerating the world’s goal of carbon neutrality.

As global solar installations are set to jump 56 percent this year to meet the target of more than 5,400 gigawatts of capacity by 2030, Chinese solar companies, with their technological advances and expertise, will play a key role in the process, said Lin Bangjue, head of the China Institute for Energy Policy at Xiamen University.

The performance is in line with China’s rapidly growing PV market in recent years, Lin said. The Energy Administration said the nation installed 34 gigawatts of PV capacity in the first five months, bringing it to nearly 75 GW, the beam installation by the end of June.

The China Power Research Institute said photovoltaics production jumped 56 percent year-on-year in the first half to more than 600,000 tonnes while solar panel production rose 43 percent to 200 GW. Silicon solar cell production jumped 51 percent to over 230 GW in the first six months and PV module production surged by 99 percent year-on-year to about 200 GW.

In the first half, China also exported more than 62 billion in PV products, a year-on-year increase of about 13 percent. Europe was the largest module market for Chinese exporters and Asia was China’s largest market for silicon wafers and solar cells, it said.

BloombergNEF said China accounted for roughly half of all large and small-scale solar inverter worldwide during the first six months, mainly driven by lower module prices, a robust rooftop PV market and the commissioning of the country’s energy interchanges, which aim to achieve large-scale wind and solar installations mainly in desert areas.

China was also among the largest markets for wind energy in the first six months, with 57 percent of the new capacity installed. However, despite the price jump, manufacturers are facing a potential margin squeeze due to oversupply.

China’s solar industry is expected to have a 30 percent annual growth rate for the next 5 years, according to the China Solar Energy Industry Association.

BloombergNEF said its world solar capacity forecast will peak in 2021 before falling in 2022 and 2023, with annual growth rates of 21 percent, 16 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

While solar PV was forecast to peak in 2021, wind capacity will keep growing over the next 5 years, reaching 460 gigawatts in 2050, up 34 percent from the current level.

However, the company predicted that China’s solar growth in 2021 would be lower than expected due to oversupply.

The company also forecast that the global solar PV market was growing at a breakneck pace, with solar manufacturers across the world expected to have record profits due to falling prices.

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China still has tools to revitalize economy

BY LI XUNLEI

China's real estate sector and equity markets have shown signs of negative growth in exports from January to August. This is largely due to a combination of economic indices falling short of expectations. In addition, monetary policies have expected stronger policy steps to support economic recovery and repatriate the housing market.

A raft of measures has already been introduced in the beginning of this year, which has helped stabilize the economic indicators effectively. The longer-term effects are yet to be verified. And there are other options available in the policy toolkit to revitalize the economy. Will more powerful policies be introduced in the final four months of the year?

China has frequently adopted constructive policies over the course of the past 30 years of slower economic growth. As a result, not only did it meet its goal of doubling household incomes in the development period, but it also successfully transformed its economy, pushing new energy, electric vehicles and other emerging industries in a position of global leadership. But how many more tools are there in the policy toolkit left given the socioeconomic situations that are lacking a decreasing appetite for home purchases?

Prior to anything else, it’s critical to comprehend the distinctions between China’s economic system and that of Western countries. The scope of the assets that the Chinese government may control is far greater than that of Western counterparts because the former is a socialist market economy with public leadership as its foundation, whereas the Western economic system mainly involves private businesses with private assets as the core.

In addition, banking systems in the world’s two economic systems are quite different. Western countries have a mature financial market, a large number of funds, water resources and others, which are known as such policies. That is to say, in addition to policy leverages, the government also has many other policies that are unique to Western countries.

Also, China is at a different stage of development compared with the West as it is still in a developing stage. All countries are still developing nations, the country’s — as is said to happen — account for 30 percent of global consumer expenditures.

Labourer prime index, which means the money in each worker’s pocket increases, grows at a time when the West is generally suffering from inflationary pressures. It enables China to maintain monetary policy independence despite the US tight monetary policies and to lower interest rates to bring down interest rates.

Therefore, despite the turbulence in financial markets and the share prices of China’s stock market, the interest rate drops in China will not lead to depreciation of the renminbi. So, when we invest in China, we don’t have to worry about losing money. It just requires investors to be patient or the issuer of two years, because all policies have two buckets and downside. In addition, it should be noted that the RMB has appreciated nearly every developing nations in the last two-year August period.

The average depreciation rate of economies in developing nations – relative to the United States dollar over the past three decades – has averaged 10 percent, whereas the RMB has appreciated. Therefore, investors should be aware of the impact of RMB. The RMB is also helpful to exports and 10 countries that are weakly exporters in particular.

Zero Deficits, a renowned macroeconomic research group, has analyzed a research report saying that China’s economy has been growing rapidly despite the US interest rate increases. The authorities have been using strong fiscal and monetary policy to support economic recovery.

Eagle Eye

Chinese macro leverage ratio, despite being close to most developed countries, are still lower than in many LDCs. Therefore, for China to maintain a strong property and land market, the government can consider increasing property taxes and curb those who have bought several properties.

In fact, China’s economic slowdown also occurred at the same time when the global food price shock increased the pressures in the food imports and energy consumption. The domesticity of China’s population dependency on food unknown of 30 percent and about 30 percent, respectively. This makes them is still plenty of room for the Chinese government to increase its food leveraging and go on a positive track.

The traditional demand and supply approach to address the issues have become increasingly more influential in the time, the amount of debt held by households, government, and enterprises has surged. At the same time, many countries have also raised the rate of economic downturns, while China has been experiencing rapid economic growth and effective economic policies.

BRI has led to common growth, not debt trap

MAIN STREAM

By Liang Haoling and Feng Danxun

Even after its first 10 years since the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) was initialized by the global community, it has become the world’s largest infrastructure project integration, with international cooperation. Yet, there are still concerns that uncertainty and some studies about BRI project debt leads to trap for its member countries as well as the West. This article serves to respond to these concerns.

For instance, Indian scholar Rahul Mehra of Chatham University, published a research report in 2017 that China was pursuing a policy of “debt trap diplomacy” through the BRI, in which China, as a leading investor, was an audacious lender that ensures developing countries to pay back the debt and also the transfer of their productive capacities to these countries who are unable to repay the debt. Such attempts at politicalization have been strongly refuted by various parties. Apart from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Chinese scholars, leaders and officials from a slew of BRI participating countries have publicly refuted the false claims regarding China’s “debt trap diplomacy”. Some scholars and think tanks also published reports based on research data to refute these groundless accusations.

Deborah Davis, a professor at international relations at Johns Hopkins University in the United States, has used the examples of Montenegro, Kenya and Zambia, among others, to prove that we see fewer than 100 media outlets had vigorously propagated the debt trap narrative without supporting evidence.

RAND Corp, a renowned think tank, has also published a research report saying that debt connectivity as a result of the BRI has led to a 1.5 percent increase in exports for countries involved in the initiative.

Beyond, various studies have established that there is no correlation between the projects undertaken by China and infrastructure investments since they keep on growing. They have also turned into a global economic success story to the whole world, which is a global success story, which some economists are saying that the Chinese government's infrastructure investment in recipient countries is a result of the BRI.

More opportunities

Through extensive research on the so-called “debt trap diplomacy”, we have found that the BRI led to opportunities and common growth, rather than trap, for the participatory economies, and some unique phenomena have resulted from the initiative.

First, some of the political figures who sensationalized the “debt trap” myth in countries involved in the BRI have eventually equalized stronger cooperation with China. This led to the fundamental role of cooperation and development investment in the BRI countries.

Second, the Belt and Road Initiative also led to some country-specific economic policies. The construction of BRI-related projects also significantly invested in GDP growth of some countries. For instance, the Belt and Road Initiative is also linked to the country’s infrastructure investment in GDP growth. Additionally, it also led to the country’s infrastructure investment in the construction of BRI-related projects. Also, the entire economy has experienced a general downturn due to the margin rate of GDP and increased fiscal revenues and increased debt burdens.

Publicly available data indicate that China is not the sole provider or primary creditor and countries involved in the BRI are not exposed to a safety of creditors, including the United States, China, the United States, Japan, the World Bank and the international financial institutions.

According to the World Bank’s 2019 report, the country’s financial institutions have not participated in the BRI projects to the extent that may have accompanied the BRI. Therefore, it is quite evident that China has not provided any debt in the BRI projects.

Therefore, rather than accusing China of pursuing a policy of “debt trap diplomacy”, the Western world continues to ignore the debt bubble that is growing in their countries and how it is being used by China to spread its influence in the world. For instance, the Belt and Road Initiative is making great efforts to solve the debt problem by increasing the amount of debt they have to pay, while the BRI is used as a tool to build infrastructure projects in other countries. Therefore, rather than accusing China of pursuing a policy of “debt trap diplomacy”, the Western world continues to ignore the debt bubble that is growing in their countries and how it is being used by China to spread its influence in the world.

Living in Melody is done by the Harvard Business School and Rajveer Rohatgi, and Feng Danxun is honorary dean of the institute. This article is excerpted from those of Chatham University.

Global Edition / China Daily
**Editorials**

**Sunak government politicizing AI if it hosts summit without Beijing’s full participation**

UK Foreign Secretary James Cleverly’s visit to Beijing on Aug 30, during which he signed a joint declaration that the two sides would work together to combat cybercrime and to ensure that cyberspace is a space for good governance, was widely seen as the start of the UK government’s push to repair ties with Beijing, and make preparation for a possible visit to the country by Prime Minister Rishi Sunak. Now, the battlefront has moved to the sidelines of the G-20 Summit in New Delhi.

However, that positive momentum has proved to be short-lived, as there are anti-China forces within the political circle in London that are always ready to sip on any flood of improvement in relations with Beijing. It is probably no coincidence that almost immediately after the meeting between UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak and Chinese President Xi Jinping in New Delhi, a UK parliamentarian researcher was arrested on suspicion of spying against China.

The Chinese side has denied the accusation, telling the UK press that “it is completely fabricated” and “nothing but malicious slander” by some “anti-China” forces. It has noted that the Chinese side has never invited Sunak to visit China, which makes it impossible for the UK premier to participate as a full participant. If not, the summit will simply be a tool to help Washington entice its “vital-based alliance” in the Indo-Pacific to make the right move as ordered by AI.

The Sunak government’s lack of autonomy in handling issues related to China is perfectly evident. It is always ready to subject its policy to other domestic pressure or influence from Washingon, even if it knows that not in the UK’s interest. Its flip-flopping over whether China will be invited to attend this Artificial Intelligence Safety Summit that the United Kingdom will host late in November, which is set to be among its annual or biannual event for the drafting of rules and regulations for AI, shows how much it has been bought by the US.

Initially, the Sunak government suggested that only “like-minded” governments would be invited to attend the summit. But now it has run out of excuses, after the opposition of Washington, saying that China’s presence will be “in some capacity,” potential on the sidelines of the conference.

That a Chinese-delegation will attend the event will assist the US-delegation in making effective use of Beijing’s inclusion in the summit to imbue China’s meaningful involvement, the summit seems aimed at engaging China and nothing else.

What the US-China non-aggression pact would mean in the coming years is that the Chinese side is extremely sensitive in leading its role in the world, and the UK and the US won’t have much room to maneuver. But if China and the US don’t want to come to a consensus, the meeting will be a failure.

**Viewpoints**

**Chinese market still offers huge business opportunities**

Bloomberg reported that about 20 Chinese technology executives plan meetings on Monday to discuss potential joint ventures, collaborations and investments with US companies, including Visa, Capital One, Adobe, Apple, and others. They see the US as having the potential for significant advances made by China and what they view as its increasing domestic consumption.

The letter, issued by a coalition of US, Chinese, and European companies, emphasizes the importance of the US maintaining investment and innovation. It is said to be a step in the Chinese-US relationship, saying that “the US must work with China to ensure that the transatlantic partnership is continuous and inclusive, and not dependent on a single entity.”

The United States and China have already reached an agreement on a joint statement on the peaceful use of outer space, which includes the prevention of space-based weapons, the conduct oforbital station research and the establishment of a space station.

**What They Say**

Call for nondiscriminatory development environment

By Zhao Min

In the two years since China summarized its success in fighting the pandemic, the country’s economic growth has been strong and stable. In the first half of this year, China’s GDP grew by 5%, and the country has made significant progress in developing and opening up.

Zhang Wei, a professor at Peking University, said that the Chinese government has been working hard to create a fair and competitive development environment. In this environment, Chinese enterprises have been able to grow and develop.

But there are also some challenges. The global economic environment is still uncertain, and the development of China’s economy is affected by various factors.

To address these challenges, Zhang Wei proposed that China should continue to promote the opening-up policy, improve the business environment, and promote the development of innovative enterprises.

China Daily Data

**China’s support for digital development**

China has been actively promoting digital development to enhance its global influence. In recent years, China has made significant progress in developing and opening up.

In 2020, China’s internet economy was valued at $2.3 trillion, accounting for 24.5% of the country’s GDP. This is much higher than the global average of 7.7%.

China’s digital development has been driven by the country’s strong digital infrastructure, large domestic market, and strong government support. In addition, China has a large and talented workforce, which has been a key factor in driving the country’s digital development.

In the future, China will continue to promote digital development to make it a new driving force for economic growth. This will require a strong and stable government support, a well-developed digital infrastructure, and a large and talented workforce.

China Daily Data

**China’s role in global digital development**

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In the future, China will continue to promote digital development to make it a new driving force for economic growth. This will require a strong and stable government support, a well-developed digital infrastructure, and a large and talented workforce.
Chinese vision to help tackle global challenges

In the 10th-year since President Xi Jinping proposed the Belt and Road Initiative, the Chinese gross domestic product (GDP) has grown rapidly. However, the Chinese government has been facing several challenges. One is that the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) faces the problems of violence, and transnational and cross-border crime, which have been a serious concern for China.

The Belt and Road Initiative is a major part of the Chinese government's strategy to promote economic growth and development. The initiative aims to connect China to other countries, including the Middle East, Europe, and Africa, through the building of infrastructure and the development of trade relationships. However, the initiative has faced challenges such as political instability, corruption, and the lack of cooperation between countries.

In conclusion, the Belt and Road Initiative is a strategic initiative that has the potential to bring economic growth and development to the countries involved. However, it is important to address the challenges that the initiative faces in order to ensure its success. The Chinese government should continue to work with other countries to address these challenges and ensure the success of the Belt and Road Initiative.
Together, let’s forge ahead

The development of physical, digital and financial connectivity will unlock the transformative power of the Belt and Road, driving positive change for the Global South.

KARAT KIMLIEBOV

The pandemic, lockdowns and geopolitical crises have posed unprecedented challenges. In fact, during such testing times that we must rely on the strength of our networks and partnerships to overcome them. And so, we must continue to deepen the relationship between the Belt and Road Initiative, its partners and the UN.

Innovations in infrastructure development and financing create new opportunities for countries to meet the global development agenda. And as we face the challenges of climate change and the need to transition to a sustainable and resilient future, the Belt and Road Initiative and its partners are well positioned to help.

Kazakhstan, with its strategic location at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, has been a key partner in championing the goals of the initiative. The government of Kazakhstan, under the leadership of President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, is committed to fostering connectivity and promoting shared economic growth. Kazakhstan’s commitment to regional partnerships and the Belt and Road Initiative is evident in its strategic decision to diversify its economy, strengthen its networks and improve its infrastructure.

The Belt and Road Initiative’s complex and multifaceted character means that each country must adopt a unique approach to implementing these goals. However, the success of the Belt and Road Initiative relies on the involvement of major players and also the active participation of local and regional businesses. Each country involved in the initiative must collaborate to achieve a common goal.

This diverse initiative has the potential to transform the global economic landscape. Through the development of high-speed internet connectivity, green energy, electric trains and e-health infrastructure, the initiative has the potential to shape future economic development and sustainability in the Global South.

The Belt and Road Initiative aims to build a new type of connectivity, fostering development and encouraging cooperation. This initiative is a global example of how connectivity can be used to drive economic growth and promote regional stability.

PENG WENSHENG

Besides infrastructure

Belt and Road projects are driving local economic growth, boosting trade and helping China and other countries realize development

The year 2020 marked the 10th anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative. Since 2013, China has signed more than a thousand Belt and Road cooperation agreements. These agreements cover wide-ranging areas including investment, trade, science and technology, culture, transportation, environmental protection and economic cooperation. The Belt and Road initiative has brought China and the world closer together.

Over the past decade, the initiative has led to nearly 6,000 investment projects in more than 1,000 countries and regions. These projects cover many sectors such as infrastructure, healthcare, education and agriculture. The success of the Belt and Road Initiative has paved the way for further cooperation.

Infrastructure development under the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative is driving economic development through infrastructure construction and rehabilitation, which could open up new opportunities for the private sector. Moreover, the Belt and Road Initiative has brought China and the world closer together, driving the development of new economies and new industries.

In the wake of the Belt and Road Initiative, the Global South has benefited from increased connectivity and increased trade. Infrastructure projects have helped improve the quality of life for residents, creating jobs and boosting economic growth. The Belt and Road Initiative has helped China and other countries realize development.

JANIS W/CHINA DAILY

Public and private entities are working on the improved infrastructure and building of international gateways, for example, the Guangxi Cooperation Center. The region already has several projects in the pipeline for the next few years. By promoting connectivity and reducing trade barriers, the initiative could further strengthen trade between China and the world, helping China and other countries achieve economic development and sustainability.

The Belt and Road Initiative is the largest economic project in history. It has not only helped to connect China and other countries, but it has also helped to build a new type of connectivity, fostering development and encouraging cooperation.

As a Belt and Road partner, the country’s infrastructure development projects have received widespread support from both domestic and international investors. The construction of high-speed railway lines and roads has helped China and other countries realize development.

The Belt and Road Initiative is driving economic growth and development, which has been a major impetus to economic development. Public and private entities are working on the improved infrastructure and building of international gateways. The initiative is helping to create a new type of connectivity, fostering development and encouraging cooperation. This initiative is a global example of how connectivity can be used to drive economic growth and promote regional stability.

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LIFE

Creativity paints a vibrant rural art scene

Zhejiang villages are among many using culture to revive and embolden country life, Yang Fayeue reports.

Perfect panoramas

The term "panorama" ("horizon and water") was invented by mathematicians and artists not only to describe the landscapes of the 18th century, but also to refer to idealized mountains and waters of a more romantic and philosophical nature. The show is designed to raise public awareness of the environmental protection of the river, and high-quality artworks depicting the cultural landscape and development prospects. The show is designed to raise public awareness of the environmental protection of the river, and high-quality artworks depicting the cultural landscape and development prospects.

On the left, visitors discuss calligraphy in Nanshan village, Yuhang district of Hangzhou. Middle: A calligrapher displays the fine art of writing in Italiy. Photo by SHEN KUO/CHINA DAILY: Artistic elements were used to create a visual effect in the painting.

What's new

River of life

The confluence of the Qiantang and Qingshan rivers is a two-celled river of the Qiantang River, in the historical city of Hangzhou in southern Jiangsu province, is not only the broader view of the city but also the historical city of Hangzhou, and a famous local specialty. Workers, or the local term, "Longfeng," which runs until Dec 13 this year, was the first step for a touring exhibition about the Qiantang, which replaces the city's history, natural beauty, culture, and environmental protection. The story begins with the Qingshan River of the Qiantang, and is part of the collection of the National Museum of China. The exhibition opened in Beijing in December 2013 to as many as 1,000 people and is a celebration of the culture and tradition of the Yangtze River, as well as the city's artistic potential to offer a social and modern development.

The show is designed to raise public awareness of the environmental protection of the river, and high-quality artworks depicting the cultural landscape and development prospects. The show is designed to raise public awareness of the environmental protection of the river, and high-quality artworks depicting the cultural landscape and development prospects.

Feast of golden yellow

The Yangtze River estuary is a vital resource for the city, and is part of the Yangtze River estuary, as well as the city's artistic potential to offer a social and modern development.

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A vibrant rural art scene

Zhejiang villages are among many using culture to revive and embolden country life, Yang Fayeue reports.
Sporting past gives tenor a head start

Discipline and talent combine onstage for a pulsating performance, Chen Nan reports.

Huang Peng was born and raised in a small village in Shaanxi, the northwestern province of China, 2014, by Stelle Chen. He began with the Chinese Consulate General, he is now a successful opera singer and has been entertaining audiences around the world.

One of the greatest satisfactions as a tenor is that I have found the stage and know that I have given all my heart. When I look back, I still feel like a dream, for me, to be able to sing tenor.

The name "Ba in the famous" means I am the last of the famous tenors in China. My name is known in the world for my dedication to opera, both on and off the stage. My performance is characterized by the blend of Western and Chinese traditions, which is called "Chinatone." My voice is also considered to be one of the most versatile in the world, capable of singing from the lowest to the highest notes.

Born in 1940, Huang Peng has been a professional singer since the age of 15, when he was selected to attend the prestigious Shanghai Conservatory of Music. He performed his first opera role at the age of 16, and since then has sung in opera productions around the world. He has also recorded numerous albums and appeared in film and television productions.

In addition to his singing career, Huang Peng has been a vocal coach at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music and has taught at several universities in China. He has also been involved in various charitable causes, including the support of education and the arts.

At the age of 70, Huang Peng continues to perform and record, with plans to perform in Beijing later this year. His contribution to the world of opera is recognized and celebrated, and he remains a beloved figure in China and around the globe.
**CULTURE**

**Love affair with China endures after four decades**

Chance encounter with country, through love of languages has grown into much more.

Zheng Wanyi reports in London.

For 60 years, Frances Wood's working life has revolved around Chinese books. She has read them, looked after them, and written about them. Wood, who was born in China 1931 and moved to London as a child, has spent the majority of her professional career in China. She was the first woman to direct the British Library's China Collection, and she has been a key figure in promoting Chinese culture and heritage in the UK. Wood was appointed an MBE in 2006 for her services to Chinese Studies, and she has been awarded numerous prizes for her work on Chinese literature and history.

Wood's fascination with China began at a young age, when she first visited the country with her parents. She has described how the ancient architecture, the history, and the people of China have always captivated her. She has spent much of her life studying Chinese history and culture, and she has written extensively on the subject.

Wood's work has not been without its challenges, however. She has faced criticism from some who have argued that her focus on Chinese culture and heritage is片面偏颇, and that she should be more critical of the Chinese government's policies. Despite this, Wood has remained committed to her work, and she continues to be a leading voice in the field of Chinese Studies.

Wood's legacy is secure, and she continues to be a inspiration to others who are interested in Chinese culture and heritage. Her work has helped to bring Chinese culture to a wider audience, and her dedication to the subject has been an inspiration to many.

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Clockwise from left: Frances Wood holds her trophy after being named for the 15th Special Book Award of China in London. Most of the books written in Chinese have been made possible by the Dunhuang Caves, China. Dunhuang's ancient manuscripts have been an important source for understanding the history of China. The Dunhuang Caves, which are located in Gansu province, contain some of the oldest and most important manuscripts in the world. They were created during the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD) and contain a wealth of information about Chinese culture and history.

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"I just can’t get over the fascination of Chinese history and culture, and I always want to tell people about it."

Frances Wood, former head of Chinese collections at the British Library

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**For more information, see the following resources:**


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**From left:** Expert mock-dressed model poses on a stand from the Diamond Sutra at the British Library. The illustration work backed from 2003 to 2017. British Libraryifixees to ORTCHRAL. Tord Wood (right) and other experts pose with visiting Chinese conservators at the British Library in 1990. Wood and her consulate at Peking University in 1975. Photos moved to plangual.