Pursuing Modernization with Chinese Characteristics

By Staff Reporters

President Xi Jinping has said that there is no set mod-
el of modernization in the world, nor is there a universal
model that suits every country. The modernization of China
is pursuing the CPC-led socialist model and the country must
push forward national rejuvenation by following a uniquely
Chinese path to modernization.

Based on long-term exploration and practice since the
founding of the People’s Republic of China in 1949, espe-
cially since the launch of reform and opening up in 1978,
China has successfully promoted and expanded a uniquely
Chinese modernization with new breakthroughs in theories
and practices since the 18th CPC National Congress. Xi stressed
at a study session on Oct 7 in Beijing.

The remarks received enthusiastic feedback.

Zhou Yongkang, director of the Office of Science and
Technology of the Ministry of Education and the University of
Science and Technology of China, said that President Xi’s remarks on Chinese
modernization have absorbed and strengthened connotation, and Chinese
modernization cannot be separated from the modernization of science and technol-
yogy.

Working toward people’s life and health, said Zhou, biomedicine practitioners should shoulder the responsibili-
ty of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and endeavor to contribute to the realization of high-level
self-reliance and self-strengthening in science and technol-
yogy.

“Building green, low-carbon and clean cities is an inte-
gral part of Chinese modernization, and also our responsi-
bility and mission,” said Chen Shoushan, deputy director of
Institute of Urban Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences,
adding that his institute will devote itself to scientific re-
search and propose new thoughts and measures to solve
problems, making new contributions to building China into
a modern socialist country in all respects.

In his speech, Xi also noted that the 20th CPC Nation-
al Congress will review the past five years, looking back and
building China into a great modern socialist country, with
a focus on outlining strategic plans and major tasks for the
next five years. The next five years are crucial as China
sets out to build itself into a modern socialist country in
all respects and doing a good job during this period is of
vital importance to achieving the Second Centenary Goal,
Xi said.

Li Basuo, deputy general manager of the department of
rural revitalization finance, Agricultural Bank of China
(ABC), said that President Xi’s speech offered guidance for
their work in the next step. Guaranteeing national food se-
curity and a supply of key agricultural products are of top
priority to ABC to promote rural revitalization, said Li, pro-
posing that they will continuously innovate products and
service models, dedicating their efforts to achieving the
Second Centenary Goal.

6.3 Trln RMB: Trade with BRI Countries Soars in H1

By Staff Reporters

In the first half of 2022, the trade in goods between China and countries
along the BRI and Road Initiative (BRI) reached 4.3 trillion RMB, increasing by
12.7 percent year-on-year and 88.6 percent from that of last year,
according to Yang Tao, deputy direc-
tor of the comprehensive affairs depart-
ment of the Ministry of Commerce speak-
ing at a press conference on July 7.

The non-financial outward foreign direct investment in BRI countries
reached 69.5 billion RMB, going up by 6.9 percent. And the real investment in
China from BRI countries hit 43.5 billion
RMB, rising by 10.6 percent.

“We have deeply explored the trade potential with BRI countries, encouraged
importing goods of good quality, and ac-
celerated the development of new busi-
ness formats of foreign trade such as cross-
border e-commerce and overseas ware-
houses,” said Yang, adding that out-
ward investment and cooperation have been optimized to attract investment from
BRI countries.

Different programs of economic and trade cooperation with BRI countries
have also witnessed progress. The “B2B E-commerce” mechanism was fur-
ther promoted to establish e-commerce cooperation with more countries.

Some activities were held to explore
new channels for trade for BRI countries, including an online shopping festival
for quality products from Africa, investment e-
commerce for featured commodities from
members of Shanghai Cooperation Orga-
nization, and promoting products from
BRI countries both online and offline.

In terms of the construction of New
International Land - Sun Trade Corridor,
China and Singapore jointly issued a co-
noperation plan. China also promoted the construction of joint demonstration
zones for economic innovative develop-
ment with ASEAN countries, and deep-
nal cooperation of “Two Countries, Twin Parks” program with Indonesia, the
Philippines and Malaysia.

2022 World 5G Convention

Part of the 2022 World 5G Convention, the 5G and Me-
dia forum was held both online and offline on August 9
in Harbin, northeast China’s Heilongjiang province.
Some participants and organizers pose together during the forum. (PHOTO: S&T DAILY)

Editor’s Pick

Sci-tech Improves Qinghai-Xizang Plateau Ecosystem

By WANG Xiaoxia

The Qinghai-Xizang Plateau (QXP) and its surrounding mountains, often
referred to as the Third Pole, is home to more than 5,000 lakes and contains the heads-
waters of numerous major rivers in Asia. As the natural habitat of rare wild animals and the
gene bank for plateau species, the plateau is an important ecological security
barrier for China and even Asia at large.

The first comprehensive expedition to the QXP under the Chinese Academy
of Sciences (CAS) was launched in 1973, pioneering future large-scale scientific
expeditions to the plateau. It was also the first systematic scientific expedition to the
plateau in human history.

Since then, scientific research on the plateau has developed from partial,
single-subject, domestic research to inte-
grained, comprehensive research involv-
ing international cooperation. Scientists’
highland research has played a supporting
role in the region’s environmental
improvement.

Scientific research uncovers mysteries
So, just how did the plateau ecosys-
tem and biodiversity evolve, and how
do climate change affect its ecological
security? These are some of the ques-
tions concerning the conservation of pla-
eto ecological safety barrier and biodi-
versity. Nowadays, we are getting closer
to the answers.

To monitor eco-environmental changes on the plateau, China has set up
a relatively complete monitoring net
work, offering long-term located moni-
toring of changes of the plateau ecosys-
tem and thus revealing laws for and
cause of changes in the ecosystem and
environmental factors.

During the second comprehensive scientific expedition to the QXP the Chinese scientists revisited the uplift chron-
hist of the Lopu Lava in central
QXP. Paleontologists have determined
that subspecial forests once existed on
the high-altitude plateau about 47 mil-
ly years ago.

An international research team from the Xishuangbanna Tropical Botani-
cal Garden and the Institute of Verte-
brate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology
of CAS discovered that a Shangri-La
forest once occupied a deep central Tibet-
ian valley.

Meanwhile, China’s “Jiuyi” No. 1 airship
reached an altitude of nearly 75,000 me-
ters on May 31, 2022 over Mount Qomol-
gama, breaking the world record for air-
ship atmospheric scientific observation.

This was also a world first to ob-
serve the changing characteristics of the most critical parameters, such as water
vapor and greenhouse gases in the
Mount Qomolangma region and over the
mountain, which will provide scientific
support for the global responses to cli-
mate change, said Yao Tandong, research
director of CAS. See page 2.

By QI Liming

President Xi Jinping has said in an impor-
tant speech at the Second National Congress of Chinese
Journalists on Oct 10 that the media should make
innovation an important task, and that we should make
the media a strong socialist culture and a major
force in promoting socialism with Chinese
characteristics.

President Xi Jinping has also instructed that the media should
take the initiative to build a new media system.

Many media organizations made headway in
innovation and advancing media modernization.

A research team from Wuhan University found that shrinking the recipient area in lung could decrease symp-
toms in humans and thus reduce the risk of sarcoma,
said Yang Yiren, professor at Wuhan University.

First, confidence and determination. Second, commitment
and bold actions. Third, seeking and adapting to changes.
Fourth, enhanced cooperation," said Zhao Jianguo, deputy ed-
tor-in-chief of Guangming Daily.

As a news media, we will focus on mobile
communication and enhance immediacy, enabling changes
between China and the rest of the world to spread faster and fur-
ther. Second, we need to make our media more interactive and
actively engage our audience.

China has successfully promoted and expanded a uniquely
Chinese modernization with new breakthroughs in theories
and practices since the 18th CPC National Congress, Xi stressed
at a study session on Oct 7 in Beijing.

China has continuously improved and innovated in
socialist modernization, and promoting products from
BRI countries both online and offline. See page 3.
By ZHONG Jianli
The amendment to the Antimonopoly Law of China came into force on August 1, which highlighted the importance of encouraging innovation, and promoting fair competition in the digital economy.

The amendment, adopted by the 33rd standing committee session of the 13th National People's Congress in June, states that China will create a unified, open, competitive and orderly market system, and foster a fair, transparent and predictable environment for market participants.

The amendment makes specific provisions on antitrust regulations in the digital economy.

As the most important form of the digital economy, platform enterprises are closely related to economic and social development. It is necessary to accelerate the establishment of a fair competition environment, and develop the high-quality development of the digital economy.

The revised law stipulates that platform enterprises must not use data and algorithms, technology, capital advantage, and platform rules to force non-compliant behavior.

One revision of the law is to include "encouraging innovation" into the legislative purpose.

China's high-quality development will create new scientific and technological innovation. However, being innovative sometimes could have an impact on the existing competition mechanism and order.

Therefore, it is important to deal properly with the relationship between competition and innovation. To create a healthy playing field for innovation and motivate enterprises to innovate, efforts are needed to strengthen anti-monopoly measures and further promote the implementation of fair competition policies.

Another highlight of the amendment is that the country will employ the legal framework to ensure fair competition in the digital economy.

By ZHONG Jianli
Two more Chinese standards have been internationally recognized in the field of high-speed railways.

Based on global experiences, the standards introduced China's overall design concepts, key parameters and advanced technologies in the design and construction of high-speed railways.

The two documents, covering the topic of infrastructure and energy in the design of a high-speed railway respectively, are the first international standards in corresponding fields.

The infrastructure standard contains the design of the overall design, railway alignment, earthworks, bridges, tunnels, track, stations, rolling stock, power supply and traction substations, maintenance facilities, maintenance facilities, tunnels, bridges, stations, rolling stock, and power supply and traction substations.

The energy standard includes the design of basic requirements, the traction power supply and traction substation, the overhead contact line system, the electric power system, and the superconducting and direct current acquisition system.

Two standards have been published by the International Union of Railways (UIC) recently.

By By ZHONG Jianli
UC, founded in 1972 in France and known by its French initials, is an international association with 280 member states, aiming to promote railway transportation and cooperation globally.

International standards are an important technical foundation for international cooperation and coordination. They are the vehicles to formulate international agreements.

In addition, the country will actively participate in global competition governance, contribute to the formulation of international competition rules, and safeguard the legal rights and interests of Chinese enterprises that operate globally.

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China's high-speed railway standards go international

Legal Framework to Ensure Fair Competition in Digital Economy

By ZHONG Jianli
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5G Empowers Int'l Communication Capacity in Multiplex Era

By By ZHONG Jianli
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China, Indonesia Building Closely Connected Future

Edited by TANG Zhexiao

As the first head of state received by China since the Beijing Olympic Winter Games in February, Indonesian President Joko Widodo’s visit on July 30 to 31 attracted global attention and played a positive role in the bilateral relationship.

Indonesia’s online news website Zerouno said it proved China’s importance for Indonesia, and the two sides’ common expectations to build a closely connected future community with a shared future.

During the visit, the two sides issued a Joint Press Statement on the bilateral meeting, announced a Memorandum of Understanding on jointly promoting cooperation on the Silk Road Economic Belt, the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road Initiative and the Global Maritime Facilitation, as well as other cooperation documents in areas such as vaccine, green development, cyber security and ocean development.

“Indonesia-China cooperation is not only beneficial to Indonesia and China, but also to all the peoples of East Asia and the world. As a fellow and co-founder of Indonesia’s leadership in the development stage, we have shared interests in building a命运共同体,” said Joko Widodo. “China and Indonesia are at a similar development stage, have shared interests, and a closely connected future. Building a China-Indonesia community with a shared future is the common objective and expectation of the two peoples.”

In recent years, the China-Indonesia relationship has experienced a rapid growth, demonstrating great resilience and vitality. Especially since the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic, China and Indonesia have supported each other in fighting the virus.

China took the lead in providing anti-pandemic assistance to Indonesia. More than 10 percent of COVID-19 vaccines in Indonesia came from China. Five Chinese vaccine companies have set up factories in Indonesia, which have been in full production.

Indonesia’s Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi expressed gratitude and appreciation for the vaccine support given by the Chinese government, State and the Red Cross Society of China.

In future, Indonesia is expected to continue to further support Indonesia in building and regulating national production hubs and set up public health cooperation with Indonesia.

In the broader context, the visit is of great significance.

According to the Financial Times, China’s tech investment in Indonesia is experiencing a sharp spike. Stephanie Chanton, the Southeast Asian country was “China’s most important partner” in 2020, when asked which country will be China’s most trusted in ASEAN, China and the U.S. are tied, with 49 percent of respondents said China, followed by Japan with 35 percent. It is the first time Japan has been overtaken by China in this survey since 2017.

Decoupling Sci-tech Cooperation: Harm All Parties

By TANG Zhexiao

The U.S. House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi, who recently completed her pre-election visit to China’s Tibet region, tweeted on July 30: “Today, our nation took a step forward by actively seeking to equip America to meet and meet the challenges of the 21st Century with the CHIPS & Science Act.”

The act, which was signed by US President Joe Biden on August 9, aims to boost domestic semiconductor manufacturing and research and development of semiconductor chips and help the U.S. compete with China and other leading economies.

Certain provisions in the act restrict normal sci-tech cooperation between China and the U.S. and China is more trusted than Japan in ASEAN, and China-U.S. sci-tech cooperation is likely to be impacted by the legislation.

China-U.S. sci-tech cooperation has been important to both sides. Yet, in recent years, the US government has repeatedly blocked such cooperation.

China-U.S. sci-tech cooperation benefits both sides and helps to promote the progress of humanity. Improving restrictions and work towards an effective technology cooperation between two countries is conducive to the well-being of mankind.

President Biden’s administration should correct the wrong vision and scientific perspective of China’s sci-tech development, and work together with China to explore a new approach for the development of sci-tech cooperation.

The U.S. government's various restrictions are also visible. At the same time, China-U.S. sci-tech cooperation has an important role in the world, and we should take appropriate measures to protect it. We should not be worried about an unsolvable problem, and only by stopping unjustifiable suppositions can we make the world a better place.
PHOTO NEWS

Traditional Eastern Wisdom

Hani Rice Terraces: A Model of Harmony Between People and Nature

By BI Wei

Hani Rice Terraces, the system of Hani rice-growing terraces, are mainly located in Hengduo prefecture, Yunnan province, China, with a total area of over 1,000,000 hectares. In 2013, the terraces were listed as World Heritage Sites. The "resilient land management system of the rice terraces demonstrates extraordinary harmony between people and their environment, both visually and scien- scientifically" as stated by the UNESCO agency. The Hani people are a mountainous agricultural people and have shown great wisdom and ability in cleverly utilising the mountain climate, soil and water resources. With forests on top of mountains collecting rainfall water, villages were usually built in the middle of mountains above 3000 meters below the forests, with terraces on the bottom, and the intricate water system of canals and ditches running through them. This structure of "four degrees of co-construction" of forest, villages, terraces and water supply creates a high degree of integration between humans and nature, and reflects the characteristics of compound agriculture with renewable structure, complete functions, various values and strong self-regulating ability.

Ecological interactions also play a crucial role in the Hani Rice Terraces. With a maximum vertical span of 1600 meters, a maximum slope of 75 degrees, and a maximum field area of 250 square meters. The main crop of the terraces, rice, red, is cultivated on the basis of the rice production technology and breeding system. In this system, ducks fertilise the young rice plant tops, while chickens and pigs provide fertilizer for more mature plants. Buffalo plough the terraces year-round, and smalls eggs up in pots in the water. Furthermore, the rice plants are grown in a hydroponic system, where Hani people use the rich natural resources to create a rich and splendid terrace culture of the Hani people.

PHOTO NEWS

PHOTO NEWS

PHOTO NEWS

From page 2
Wang Lidong, general manager of Hainan Chang’s International Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., said, “Prefential fis- cal and tax policies, convenient platform, sound business environment, and policies for expert share created better conditions for enterprises to de- velop in Hainan.”

Furthermore, to solve the difficulty in importing items for biomedical re- search and development, the Hainan government, together with other related departments, is formulating an innova- tive mechanism for joint supervision of imported items for biomedical R&D, which is expected to be announced and implemented soon.

Hainan Aims to Spearhead Biomedical Industry Development

From Page 2
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PHOTO NEWS

The National Archives of Publications and Culture for preserving bibliology re- sources was inaugurated on July 2. Besides the main archives in Beijing, there are also other branches in Xi’an, Hangzhou, and Guangzhou respectively. All of them will be responsible for inheriting and preserving national bibliology resources. The pictures shows an interior view of the National Archives of Publications and Culture in Beijing. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

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