

Foreign Experts, Companies Eye Growing Opportunities in China

By Staff Reporters

China has made remarkable achievements in the past decade, and provided many opportunities for global professionals and multinational companies via new development concepts.

In recent years, China's open and inclusive scientific research environment has attracted many foreigners to study and work in China.

In 2018, Malaysian scientist Goh Hui-Hwang switched his career focus to China and was hired by the School of Electrical Engineering at Guangxi University. As a foreign expert living in China, Goh is profoundly impacted by implementing a more proactive strategy of opening up and the comprehensive promotion of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, as Xi Jinping proposed in his report to the 20th National Congress of Communist Party of China (CPC). "China is a significant contributor to the growth of the global economy. Eventually, the peaceful growth of the globe will be realized through establishing a community with a shared future for mankind," he said.

In addition, as a university researcher, he is delighted to see that the report emphasizes on youth, education, technology, talent and innovation. According to Goh, the century-old plan is founded on education, and the development of the youth is essential to the country's future. He is confident that the Chinese nation's great rejuvenation will be achieved through the unceasing efforts of generations of aspirant youth.

British professor Peter Taylor, working at the School of Pharmaceutical Science and Technology (SPST), Tianjin

University, came to China on the occasion of the 19th National Congress of the CPC in 2017.

For the past five years, he has witnessed the country reaches new heights in terms of economic development, scientific and technological capabilities, and comprehensive national power. He applauded the pivotal role of the CPC in leading the Chinese people to overcome numerous difficulties through hard work.

Taylor is optimistic about the future of China and his university. "I firmly believe that under the leadership of the CPC, Chinese people will surely achieve all the goals and targets for prosperity," he said, adding that SPST will make breakthroughs in talent cultivation, internationalization reform, social contributions and other aspects led by the spirit of the 20th National Congress.

Meanwhile, Kashan Khan a Pakistani Ph.D. candidate studying at Tianjin University, felt honored to watch the opening ceremony of this "history-making" 20th CPC National Congress that bears "world significance."

According to Khan, human society has reached a crossroad and faces unprecedented challenges. Nevertheless, China has made, "Outstanding achievements in the past five years and has experienced remarkable changes," in the past ten years he said. From his perspective, all these have created opportunities for the development of countries worldwide and blazed a new path to modernization for China and other countries in the world.

With ample opportunities in green development, carbon neutrality, and innovation driven development, foreign companies increasingly value China's

multiple roles as a vast market and pioneering R&D center. China's latest commitment to high standard opening up and high quality economic development has got global spotlight and been echoed by many multinational enterprises.

Arthur Xu, president of Danfoss China, said that the report highlights, "Green development and the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature, "demonstrating the unprecedented focus on green development by the Chinese government.

"China is a global leader in solar, wind and hydro-power generation. We are confident that we will witness striding development in the green sectors in China, which will play a more important role in global governance of climate change," said Xu, told *S&T Daily*. "We

will be happy to see that cooperations between China and EU will go deeper and deeper, especially in the area of technology and market, so as to play a more important role in green transition and tackling climate change," he said.

International SOS, a global health and security services company, is a witness and beneficiary of China's reform and opening up. "We are excited to see that China has again solemnly pledged to continue its opening up policy and help build a world economy of openness and cooperation, contributing to well-being of the people of all countries. This demonstrates China's strong commitment as a great nation to advocating win-win partnerships and promoting common development around the world," said John Williams, managing director of International SOS China.



Musicians from different countries working together in harmony. (PHOTO: Han Changchou from Tianjin Juilliard School)

CPC Steers China Toward Prosperity

Letter to the Editor

By Ershad Shikar

China is the second largest economy of the world. However, the country was not as advanced as it is now when the Communist Party of China (CPC) founded the People's Republic of China (PRC) on October 1, 1949. Since then, the CPC has been at the helm to steer the country toward its current prosperity.

The CPC set out on its historic journey, with only 50 members, from a boat in Zhejiang, an eastern coastal province of China, on July 23, 1921. Nearly three decades after its foundation, the CPC established the PRC.

The party has never forgotten its core goal of serving the people of China against all odds. Therefore, the CPC could build every inch of China according to its dream and up to the expectations of the Chinese people. If we look back at history, we can realize how fast and effectively the CPC has improved the fate of China and its people.

In the 1930s, China's GDP fell to 21.3 billion USD. The foreign investment totaled 3.5 billion USD, while capital investment dropped to only three billion USD. China witnessed a massive decline in agricultural prices at this time and the income of rural farmers fell to 57 percent in some areas.

In 1937, Japan invaded China and most of the prosperous east coast was occupied by the Japanese, who destroyed all that China had built up in the preceding decade. The country's textile industry was decimated and key exports were limited to glue, tea, silk, sugar cane, tobacco, cotton, corn, and peanuts.

Before the PRC was established in 1949, inflation was rampant, and the total currency in circulation was 120 billion times more than in 1936. The country had the 40th largest GDP in the world and struggled to provide its large population with enough food, clothes, and other basic needs.

The CPC also inherited 80 percent illiteracy rates among youth and adults aged from 12 to 40, and lacked educational facilities with minimal national curricular goals. However, the leaders and activists of the party had adequate courage, morale, and dreams

to build China into a prosperous country.

The CPC has been leading China closer to its core dream for the last century. China has now been the world's second largest economy since 2010 in nominal GDP, making prospects for becoming the largest in nominal GDP by 2028.

As of 2020, China had the largest number of billionaires and millionaires in the world. According to the 2019 Global Wealth Report by Credit Suisse Group, China surpassed the U.S. in the wealth of the top ten percent of the world's population. China is also home to the largest companies in the Fortune Global 500, with 129 being headquartered in the country.

The moon exploration program of China is the epitome of its diversified and startling development. With one success after another in lunar exploration, China has successfully carried out three-phase lunar probe missions, with Chang'e 5 returning to earth with lunar samples on December 17, 2020. The country is upbeat about completing its next phase in the lunar exploration program by putting a man on the moon by 2030.

With a total of 11 missions, China is expected to complete the building of its space station, the first of its kind by a single country, this year, while a Chinese robot is conducting thorough research on Mars.

Since the adoption of its reform and opening-up policy in 1978, the country has lifted more than 700 million people out of poverty, which is over 70 percent of total global poverty reduction during this time. It, therefore, shook off the abject poverty yoke one decade before the deadline set by the UN for 2030.

During the dark days of the COVID-19 pandemic, China has emerged as an unparalleled friend of humanity. It was the first to pledge to make its vaccines a global public good and it has been honoring this commitment. The country has so far provided vaccine assistance to over 80 developing countries and exported doses worldwide.

Overcoming a raft of challenges, the party has now embarked on a journey to transform China into a modern socialist nation by 2049, the centenary of the foundation of the PRC.

Ershad Shikar is a journalist from Bangladesh based in Beijing.

Tongjiyan Irrigation System Remains Active after 1000 Years

Traditional Eastern Wisdom

By BI Weizi

Tongjiyan Irrigation System (Tongjiyan), located at Lishui city, Zhejiang province and built in 505 AD, is one of the oldest large-scale water conservancy projects in China. The entire irrigation system, together with its inscriptions, is a precious source for studying ancient water conservancy projects.

Tongjiyan consists of an arch dam, canal systems, water gates, aqueduct, and ponds. The dam, which is 275 meters long, 25 meters wide and 2.5 meters high, dammed up the Songyinxi River 1.2 km upstream from its confluence into the Oujiang River, and allocated water by gates into the canal systems and fields in the Bihu plain. The upstream of the dam collects rainfall over an area of about 3150 square kilometers, diverting about 200,000 cubic meters of water into canals every day, irrigating more than 40,000 mu (one

mu approximates 666.7 square meters) of grain fields throughout the south-central Bihu Plain.

The canal system is composed of three parts: the main canal, branch canals and sublateral canals. The main canal is 22.5 kilometers long, with 48 branch canals, 321 sublateral canals, 72 sluice gates of different sizes, and many lakes and ponds dug to store water, thus forming a bamboo-like irrigation system that mainly serves the purpose of irrigation while storing and diverting water when necessary.

The Zhejiang Bihu Plain is high in the southwest and low in the northeast, with a drop of 20 meters. Tongjiyan was built according to this topography, therefore realizing self flow irrigation, which works by taking advantage of water's ability to find the path of least resistance.

Tongjiyan was approved by the State Council to be included in the list of national key cultural relics protection units, and selected as a World Heritage Irrigation Structure in 2001 and 2014 respectively.

Chasing the Sun: China's Solar Exploration Marks New Milestone

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Kuafu-1, operating on the basis of Xihe's contributions, is specially designed for solar observation, aiming to study the causality between the solar magnetic field and two major eruptive phenomena—solar flares and coronal mass ejections (CMEs) and their potential interactions, said Gan Weiqun, principal scientist of Kuafu-1 of CAS.

The satellite would assist in discovering the formulation and evolving process of solar activities and forecasting disruptive space weather for future hu-

man aviation and navigation work, according to Gan.

"Our understanding of the Sun is far from profound, and how solar flares and CMEs take place and affect our planet is still not quite clear," said Gan, adding that the Sun is the most familiar but strangest star to humankind.

During the next four years, the data captured by Kuafu-1 would be transmitted to and stored at CAS for further decoding to facilitate research.

Unique spirit

In the mid-1960s, facing numerous

difficulties such as the lack of technologies and facilities, including Western blockades, China began the research and development of its own man-made satellite and successfully launched Dongfanghong-1 on April 24, 1970.

From the early 1990s, when China initiated its manned space program to the success of Shenzhou-6 in 2005, China has demonstrated its ability to complete manned scientific experiments independently, signifying that the country's space technology matches the achievements of the most ad-

vanced countries.

The BeiDou Navigation Satellite System began providing full global coverage for timing and navigation in 2020, offering an alternative to Russia's GLONASS, the European Galileo positioning system, and the US's GPS.

These successes created a tradition of relentless hard work under extreme and arduous conditions, to solve critical problems and achieve successes for China's space exploration, which would be inherited by future space endeavors.

Convenient Work & Residence Permit Service for Expats in Beijing

Service Info

By Staff Reporters

On September 21, Stephon Marbury, head coach of a basketball club in Beijing, came to the Foreigner's Work Permit Window at the Beijing Municipal Government Service Center to inquire about policies for introducing foreign players.

A staff member at the center informed Marbury about how to apply for a foreigner's work permit, and how both the work permit and residence permit can be processed at the same window simultaneously. Marbury said that it was very convenient for foreigners and would help him to build a high-level foreign coaching team at the club.

Currently, 24 windows have been set up in 13 districts in Beijing to process foreigners' work permits in China, 13 of which can provide both work and resi-



Stephon Marbury comes to the Foreigner's Work Permit Window at the Beijing Municipal Government Service Center to inquire about policies for introducing foreign players. (PHOTO: BOTC)

dence permits at one window. In the next phase, the center will continue to improve services related to foreigners' work permits in China, in order to facilitate the ease of attracting foreign professionals to the country.

Source: Beijing Overseas Talents Center (BOTC)

Technology Provides Easier Access to Legal Services

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The smart system can also identify cases with similar characteristics and help judges to make judicial decisions in a more standardized and con-

sistent way.

Outlier decisions will be marked for further inspection, and every step leaves a footprint on the process, which can better monitor judges and safe-

guard justice.

Technology has also promoted the openness and transparency of the judicial system.

By September 2022, more than 20

million trials had been broadcast live on the website, with more than 50 billion visits, and more than 130 million judgments had been published on the website, with over 90 billion visits.