

New opportunities

Companies from outside the region boost people's livelihoods in Xinjiang

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EU fails to agree on new leadership, climate change goals

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Set to boom

Homestay and vacation rental market expected to surge this year

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Xi's G20 trip to further bolster open economy

Sino-US leaders' meeting on the sidelines of gathering in Japan expected to ease tensions

By CAO DESHENG

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President Xi Jinping's upcoming trip to Japan for the G20 Summit will reinforce international consensus on upholding multilateralism and an open economy amid rising protectionism that looms large over the global economy, observers said.

They said Xi's upcoming meeting with United States President Donald Trump on the sidelines of the summit could also de-escalate bilateral trade tensions between the world's two largest economies.

Xi will be in Japan from Thursday to Saturday to attend the 14th G20 Summit in Osaka at the invitation of Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, Foreign Ministry spokesman Lu Kang said on Sunday.

China is expected to use the multilateral meeting to reiterate its commitment to international cooperation, oppose protectionism and preserve the stability of the existing international economic order, said Zhou Fanyin, a senior researcher of international relations at the Guangdong Institute for International Strategies.

Global leaders from economies that represent over 80 percent of the world's GDP will gather in Osaka later this week to discuss such issues as the global economy, trade and investment, innovation, the environment, energy and employment.

The summit comes amid growing concerns that trade friction between China and the US threatens global economic growth.

"China strives to expand economic

and trade partnerships via multilateral trading platforms or regional economic cooperation mechanisms, which, to some degree, help boost confidence in the international community," Zhou said.

The G20 Leaders' Summit, established in response to the 2008 global financial crisis, needs to send a clear message in opposing protectionism and upholding an open economy to allay growing uncertainties and risks in the global economy, he added.

Guillermo Santa Cruz, director of the Argentina-China Chamber of Commerce, wrote in an article published in the Preview Policy Report for the G20 Osaka Summit that "we are at a point where we need to strengthen the message of openness, integration and fair competition that will take us to a shared prosperity".

Building an open global economy with strong multilateral institutions is in everyone's best interests,

especially less-developed and developing countries, he said.

Xi and Trump agreed in a phone conversation last week to meet in Japan. Their upcoming meeting has raised hopes that the two countries will narrow their differences. The news has turned global stock market sentiment upward, though concrete efforts are still needed to reach a deal, experts said.

Chen Hongbin, associate researcher at the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies, said the Xi-Trump meeting will undoubtedly be in the spotlight during the G20 Summit.

Chen said that long-lasting trade friction has led to downside risk for the Chinese economy, and a negative impact also looms over the US economy.

The International Monetary Fund warned earlier this month that US-China tariffs that have been implemented or proposed could cut

global economic output by 0.5 percent, or \$455 billion, in 2020.

The Xi-Trump meeting will help ease tensions between Beijing and Washington in trade disputes, Zhou said. "You can't expect the meeting to resolve the issue, but it will inject impetus into trade talks," he added.

Stephen Roach, a faculty member at Yale University and a former chairman of Morgan Stanley Asia, said in the Preview Policy Report for the G20 Osaka Summit that resolution is possible, but it won't be easy in the current climate.

"America's bipartisan political support of China bashing is especially problematic in threatening to turn a trade war into a protracted and destructive economic cold war," Roach said. "Now, more than ever, a fragile world is in desperate need of political will and wisdom."

Inside

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Tanzania, China join hands to boost rice harvests

By LUCIE MORANGI

and TAN YINGZI in Tanzania

One early morning this month, a Tanzanian villager named Tatu sat outside her house cooking and selling *vitumbua* — buns made of rice flour. Behind her stood a huge stone house. She explained that the low building at the corner of the land was for poultry and rabbit farming, a new activity in which she was dabbling.

But the source of her income is from growing rice. She lives in the village of Dakawa, one of Tanzania's major rice production areas.

The land is blanketed with deep green paddy lands, and farmers are expecting a bumper harvest in a month. The new variety takes about 100 days to mature. With an extensive irrigation system, fed by the Wami-Ruvu river basin, and the help of Chinese experts, farmers here plant rice twice a year.

Rice yields in Morogoro have increased, thanks to access to high-yield seeds coupled with farming techniques introduced by Chinese experts, according to Andrew Ngeriza, the center director of the Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute-Dakawa.

The state-backed research institute of the Tanzanian Agriculture Ministry is partnering with the China Agricultural Technology Demonstration Center to provide demonstrations of improved cultivars — plant varieties cultivated by selective breeding — and techniques, and to train local farmers and technicians in local and Chinese agricultural technologies, particularly for rice.

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TARIFFS WILL RAISE PRICES AND RUIN COMPANIES, HEARINGS ARE TOLD

New US duties target consumer products

in-depth

By ZHAO HUANXIN

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US companies, from toy-makers to fireworks dealers, are pleading to exempt their items from the proposed new tariffs on Chinese products, while officials are trying to ensure that alternative sources of supply exist outside China, or that manufacturing can be relocated back to the US.

That's what's happening at the US International Trade Commission building in Washington, where at least 300 businesses and industrial groups have converged to testify in seven days of hearings since June 17 on the planned 25 percent duties to be levied on an additional \$300 billion worth of Chinese goods.

2,714

Number of written comments that the United States Trade Representative had received from companies, trade groups and individuals by June 20

Executives and industry leaders, one after another, told officials that China is an indispensable and almost unreplaceable partner in the global market.

However, analysts warned that most of the businesses' pleas would probably fall on deaf ears.

By June 20, the United States Trade Representative had received 2,714 written comments from companies, trade groups and individuals.

Most of them lament that the plan to impose additional tariffs on nearly all Chinese imports would force higher prices on consumers, disrupt supply chains and potentially ruin businesses.

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Watch your step



A frontier inspection police officer escorts a pilgrim from India down a mountain in Burang county in the Tibet autonomous region on Thursday. Fifty-eight Indian pilgrims entered Tibet through Burang county, and 36 others entered via the Nathu La Pass in Dromo county.

ZHONG YUEQI / CHINA NEWS SERVICE

Olympic Games show what a better future could be like

Humanity has never lived under a single, unified world order. Order, when maintained, has only been achieved within the shifting bounds of limited regions. Today, the several orders that govern our world impact each other with increasing frequency and magnified effects.

The Olympic Games exemplify the positive possibilities of the modern world's unprecedented interconnection. Under the auspices of the Games, in spite of the differences in culture and history that define their diverse systems, the nations of the world gladly take the opportunity to come together. In the peaceful competition of the Olympics, the achievement of one nation encourages the efforts of others, spurring all to new heights in human excellence.

When Baron Pierre de Coubertin revived the ancient Olympic tradition in 1894, his political world was dominated by suspicion. The map of Europe had been redrawn and psychological adjustments to the

WORLD WATCH

By Henry Kissinger



Henry Kissinger, former US secretary of state

change were still underway; imperial ambitions were causing dislocation and conflict around the world; and stability on the continent, though attained for the time being, felt — and was — impermanent. But de Coubertin managed to transcend this historical moment with a vision of amity and trust, inspired by a ritual originating from a place and time still more turbulent than his own.

That animating spirit of international confidence has proved capable of withstanding periods of social division, political exhaustion and total upheaval. This year, we

celebrate the 125th anniversary of the International Olympic Committee and the 25th anniversary of the first United Nations' Olympic Truce, an international resolution of armistice that reiterates our common commitment to the Games' original purpose: "peace through sport".

I have now lived through more than 40 Olympic Games. I have had the privilege of attending many Games in person, as well as the joy of sharing that experience with my children and grandchildren. Each of those iterations of the Games has had its own significance, informed by the challenges and the triumphs of the contemporary moment.

Throughout its history, the Olympics has demonstrated its ability to promote human understanding even where political agreement has proved elusive. There have been many instances in which the Games exercised this capacity, perhaps the most extraordinary of which was the eight years of competition performed by East and West Germans

as a single team, from 1956 to 1964, even as the Cold War reached its climax and the world was brought to the brink of nuclear war.

The Games have also served as a showcase of global progress toward

de Coubertin's initial aim of comity between peoples. The opening ceremony of the 1992 Games was one such occasion. On the stadium

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International Olympic Committee President Thomas Bach (left) and Mayor Gregoire Junod of Lausanne, Switzerland, pose during the inauguration of a playground in the gardens of the new IOC headquarters on Saturday in Lausanne. FABRICE COFFRINI / AFP



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Newstand prices: US \$1 Canada C\$1 UK 1 £ EU 1 € Kenya 50 Kenya Shilling



Asia Pacific: Thailand 120 thb; Philippines 120 php; Myanmar 2000 kyat; Japan 210 yen; Dubai 10 dirham; Pakistan 300 rupee

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