

YUNNAN DAILY PRESS GROUP

# CHINA·YUNNAN

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## Four countries, six partners building pipeline is win-win cooperation

As an international pioneer project implemented in Myanmar, the China-Myanmar crude oil pipeline which is part of the China-Myanmar oil and gas pipeline project was officially put into operation in April.

The China-Myanmar oil and gas pipeline project is an international cooperative effort with investment by six companies from China, Myanmar, South Korea and India. The project has been operating under international practices and business models for nearly ten years.

U Sein Win Aung, president of the Myanmar-China Friendship Association, said that the project has created toll road charges, transit fees, taxes and other direct economic benefits, as well as a large number of employment opportunities.

By the end of 2016, local employees accounted for



Workers work at Made Island oil port, Myanmar, April 10, 2017. (Photo by Xinhua)

72 percent of the pipeline project staff. A number of outstanding Myanmar employees have already been promoted to important technical positions. A total of 226 Myanmar companies participated in the

project's construction.

A China-Myanmar oil and gas pipelines corporate social responsibility report shows that from the start of the project to late March 2017, China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)

and its partners invested more than 23 million US dollars into 178 related social and economic assistance projects. These support education, road transport, power supply, health care, drinking water, com-

munications and other public infrastructure initiatives along the pipeline routes. The project has improved school facilities for nearly 20,000 Myanmar students and has brought more convenient and reliable medical services to nearly 800,000 local people.

The project has been jointly invested by the CNPC, Myanmar National Oil and Gas Company, South Korea POSCO Daewoo Corporation and other partners. It is the largest foreign investment project since Myanmar's economic reforms began. On May 19, 2017, crude oil entering China via the China-Myanmar oil pipeline arrived at Ruili Port, marking comprehensive operations for the twin oil and gas pipelines. Now many villages enjoy 24-hour power supplies and access to safe drinking water.

(Hong Quanquan/CRI)

### Further Reading

## Chinese and Myanmar youth share a same goal

In the run-up to Chinese Dragon Boat Festival, at the Muse Administrative Office of the China-Myanmar Oil and Gas Pipelines, Myanmar section, Wang Di, a 32-year-old woman from northeast China, is taking a breather to pack up her bags. In three days, Wang Di and her husband will embark on the long journey back to China.

Myanmar youth Zhang Jiafu on the contrary is leaving his office in Mandalay to take photographs. One is returning while the other is departing. This happens every day in the life of young Chinese and Myanmar employees working for the China-Myanmar oil and gas pipeline project.

As a clerk for the Chi-

na-Myanmar oil and gas pipeline project, Wang Di has been working in Myanmar for nearly four years. It is quite normal for Wang Di and her family to live apart.

"The oil and gas pipelines grew bit by bit. Seeing the two peoples using the natural gas, we feel proud," Wang Di said.

Zhang Jiafu is a shy young man. But he is an outstanding representative of more than 900 Myanmar employees working on the project. Since he was hired in 2011, he has recorded the pipelines' growth with his camera.

"If I hadn't worked on the pipeline, I probably would never have made so many Chinese friends," said Zhang Jiafu. He earns a good salary and has planted and reaped new

friendship as well.

"Despite their different personalities and nationalities, young people from China and Myanmar have the same pursuits," Zhang Jiafu said. "Every time I talk with my parents on the phone, they tell me again and again to work hard. I know that diligence is the cornerstone of every country."

Construction of the China-Myanmar oil and gas pipeline is full of hardships and challenges, but young employees working on the project are always full of vitality. "In our spare time, we often have dinner and even celebrate Myanmar festivals together. We cherish the pak-phaw friendships between the two peoples," Zhang Jiafu said.

(Hu Yuanhang/CNS)

## Spring City becomes hub for Belt and Road

On my recent visit, I noted that in less than a decade, Kunming had become a modern city, with culture, tourist attractions and international hotels, office towers, shopping malls, and more. Its people seemed to enjoy jogging and other sports suitable to the climate, bringing to mind a people content with quality of life.

It gave me some idea of where the city's future growth would come from. Yunnan's proximity to Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, makes it China's gateway to South East Asia, and Kunming, as the province's central city, will be the hub between SEA and the rest of China.

After my recent visit and seeing the advanced transportation infrastructure that had been built, I can see clearly the potential of the future high-speed rail links between Kunming and the major cities of South East Asia, to bring additional two-way development to other countries in SEA as transportation infrastructure improves and trade becomes faster and easier.

I am glad that China has invested so much in a HSR network that is now the world's longest and fastest. When extended to other countries via OBOR, it will bring benefits to them domestically as well as internationally by connecting them to China and the other OBOR participants.

Kunming is known as the city of spring, a hopeful name full of promise for the future of the Belt and Road Initiative. When considering the question Yunnan is also home to Shangri-La, both a real town as well as a fictional place in the novel Lost Horizon by James Hilton.

China has shown a new way forward with its own investment in infrastructure and its willingness now to repeat it elsewhere thereby helping other regions to develop and prosper. The path to Shangri-La is shrouded in mystery but the way to eternal spring is in the form of a belt and road.

(Jason Inch, researcher of China's economy based in Shanghai. Adapted from China Daily)



On the 1st of June, at Kunming Changshui Airport, at the international entry inspection gate, it took only five seconds for a passenger to go through electronic customs inspection and proceed to the next step for luggage checking. This is the first time electronic inspection for passengers going through customs has been successfully used at the airport in Yunnan. A passenger only needs put his/her passport or other designated ID on the scanner and the system will do a logical analysis and comparison on the ID information allowing passengers to go through customs effectively and conveniently.

(Wu Ping)

## Indian volunteer serve at the 2017 SSACEIF

### Li Hengqiang

For the 2017 South-Southeast Asia Commodity Expo and Investment Fair (SSACEIF), Yunnan has recruited 2,500 university student volunteers, including 108 international volunteers. They come from Thailand, Bangladesh, India, Vietnam and other countries and regions. Despite their different nationalities, these international volunteers share one goal: to do a good job of serving the SSACEIF. Anu from India is one of these international volunteers.

Anu who comes from India is now a student at Kunming Medical University. The rapid development of China has attracted the attention of many international students and Anu is one of them. In

India, he learned a lot about Chinese society and culture.

"Yunnan has many beautiful places, for example, tourist resorts like Dali and Lijiang. I had heard of Kunming when I was still in India. The climate here is nice and the people here are hospitable." Anu speaks eloquently of Yunnan.

Speaking as an international volunteer, Anu said, "The 2017 SSACEIF is a big event. It is a good opportunity for China to present itself. My job is translation. I will help people using my language skill to introduce China to the world. Many visitors and foreigners living in China will attend this event. The event will strengthen communication and exchanges between China and the rest of the world."

## Meet robots made in Yunnan

### Li Shufen

Dancing, walking, standing upside down and rolling backward... you think these moves are done by well-trained actors. However, all of them are completed by robots produced by Yiqing Group Honghe Science and Technology Industrial Park located in southeast Yunnan's Mengzi City.

On June 1, the reporter saw 37 robots operating along a 95-metre automated production line at the Honghe Science and Technology Industrial Park.

"This is Yiqing Group's first automated robot production line and the world's largest in terms of daily output. Here robots are used to produce more robots," said Ouyang Chaoqun, general manager of the Robot and Smart Home Appliances Division at Yiqing Group.

A total of 37 robots control other machinery, precision instrument machining and other core technologies along the production line. The assembly line is designed to produce 90 industrial robots that have between four and six joints and weigh between one and fifty kilograms. These industrial robots will be deployed in various industries such as mining, agriculture, medicine, electronics, communication, and computers.

## Quake-proof constructions provide safer housing for villagers

Located on the Alpine seismic belt, Yunnan is an earthquake-prone province in southwestern China.

As a consequence, quakes of magnitude 4 and 5 are not unusual in Biyang county, about 370 kilometers northwest of Kunming, the provincial capital.

The frequent earthquakes often cracked the walls of many traditional houses, leaving the residents concerned for their lives and the integrity of their property.

Those fears have subsided as a result of the government's efforts to renovate dilapidated houses.

From 2007 to 2015, about 89 million yuan was invested in the county to rebuild the homes of 7,925 families, while almost 20 million yuan was spend on renovation of a further 9,988 homes, according to the Biyang government.

On March 27, the county was hit by a magnitude 5.1 quake. It was the third quake greater than

magnitude 5 in the past five years.

"The previous two caused widespread damage and injury, but this time only one person in our township was injured, by a falling tile," said Yang Jiawei, deputy Party chief of Yangjiang township.

"The renovated house is very strong, and wasn't damaged at all in the latest earthquake. With this house, I'm not worried about minor earthquakes anymore," Wang Qingbing

rebuilt or reinforced with quake-proof materials.

Since the program began in 2007, none of the "new" houses have collapsed or suffered severe damage, despite two major quakes in 2014: a magnitude 6.5 earthquake in Ludian county and a magnitude 6.6 quake in Jinggu county.

No homes have been damaged in a series of quakes this year, the government said.

(Li Yinqing/China Daily)

## Lianghe: Hometown of cucurbit flute music

### Wang Yunrui

"Every cucurbit flute music lover should go to Lianghe." Lianghe County in west Yunnan is the birthplace of cucurbit flute culture and each year countless people pay a visit there.

Cucurbit flute is the instrument of the Yunnan Province national minority. It exists in Dai, Yi, Achang, De'ang national minorities. Its tone is soft but fine and smooth, round but plain, and full of expressive power.

It is reported that there are over 200 teams distributed over each township and village in Lianghe making and playing the instrument. With many years' experience, cucurbit



A craftsman is making a cucurbit flute. (File Photo)

flute has become an industry involving raw material making, processing, selling, training, arts creating and performing. As of last year, there were three professional training organiza-

tions in the whole county and over 2000 people can be trained each year. Currently, seven brands have been registered and the products are selling to Shanghai, Hunan, Hubei,

Guangzhou and Kunming.

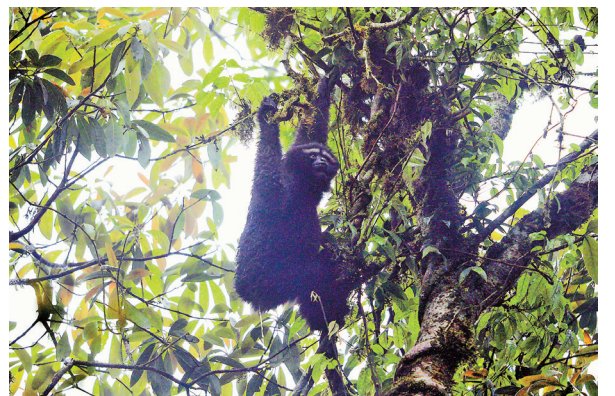
Ni Kaihong, a representative of Kaihong Cucurbit Flute Culture Communication Company, said that the music lessons are offered in each primary and middle school in Lianghe. Local government also introduced measures to promote cucurbit flute culture in campuses, enterprises, communities and military camps and got good responses.

In recent years, Lianghe focused on building the culture brand of cucurbit flute hometown through regularly holding activities such as Cucurbit Flute Culture Week; forming arts teams for amateurs; cultivating cucurbit flute cultural enterprises, organizing enterprises for

study tours, and participating in exhibitions. By strengthening financial support, it helps enterprises to solve problems in equipment purchasing and introducing techniques, fosters industry leadership and strengthens intangible culture protection.

The journalist learned that the county is making efforts over the next five year to turn the cucurbit flute cultural industry into a strong economic force, by building an industrial park for folk musical instruments, especially cucurbit flute, for research and development, production and trade, music education and training, music production and exchanges, and conferences and exhibitions.

## Look for "White-eyebrow Hero" in the forest



A white-eyebrow gibbon spotted at the Gaoligong Mountains National Nature Reserve. (Photo by Zhou Can)

### Zhu Jinlei

On the top of a tall tree deep in the forest of Gaoligong Mountains, located in west Yunnan, a white-eyebrow gibbon was happily eating a piece of leaf. In the bush under the tree, journalists held their breath, looked up and intently watched every movement.

"Male white-eyebrow gibbons are black and brown and female ones are fawn. The most striking feature is their white eyebrows, which is where their name comes from." Yang Jialian, a former forest ranger of Nankang Management Station, had been monitoring the trail of white-eyebrow gibbons since 2004.

"Look, the gibbon moved." While talking, one white eye-brow gibbon started to move. Stretching his long arm to grasp a branch he suddenly swung from one tree to the other.

"For a long time, white-eyebrow gibbons inhabited in the Gaoligong

Mountains have been mistakenly assumed to be east white-eyebrow gibbons," said Li Zhengbo, who is a walking dictionary of Gaoligong Mountains. In fact, it is the 20th species of gibbon in the world and has been named as Gaoligong Mountains white-eyebrow gibbon or skywalker gibbon.

"Experts estimate that the population of Gaoligongshan white-eyebrow gibbons is less than 200. Like the giant panda and gold monkey, it is a national protected wildlife species and global endangered species, and is found mainly in the Baoshan section of the Gaoligong Mountains National Nature Reserve.

"The white-eyebrow gibbons are extremely picky about living environment. This just proves that the ecological environment here is very good," said Li Zhengbo. "Now, both the population of the gibbons and people's protection awareness are increasing. Human interference is gradually reducing."