China’s Position on the Political Settlement of the Ukraine Crisis

China released a paper stating its position on the political settlement of the Ukraine crisis. The following is the full text.

1. Respecting the sovereignty of all countries. China adhered to the international law, including the purposes and principles of the UN Charter. China must be strictly observed. The sovereignty, inde-

2. Abolishing the Cold War mentality. The security of a country should not be pur-

3. Coordinating conflicts and war on all fronts. Conflicts and wars in a region should not be achieved by strength,

4. Respecting the right of all parties to have a say.

5. Resolving the humanitarian crisis. All efforts should be made to eliminate the pain of the civilians and the vulnerable groups in the war.

6. Protecting civilians and restraining war. All parties should be committed to the principle of non-use and non-use of force.

7. Keeping nuclear power plants safe. China supports the IAEA’s efforts to ensure the safety and security of nuclear power plants.

8. Reducing strategic risks. Nuclear weapons cannot be used. All parties should be committed to the principle of non-use and non-use of force.

9. Facilitating grain exports. All parties should be committed to the principle of non-use and non-use of force.

10. Stopping unilateral sanctions. Unilatera-

11. Promoting post-conflict reconstruction. The international community needs to take concrete actions to support peace and reconstruction in conflict zones.

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Economic crisis points new way for Europe

By JUAN JIANG in London

“Europe has greatly reduced its consumption of natural gas after the cost of the fuel soared largely as a result of the Western crisis.”

The European Union’s statistics agency, Eurostat, said this week that gas consumption in early January was 25% lower than in the same period of last year. The drop was probably partly driven by the mild winter, as modest demand has helped to keep supplies in check.

Demands have fallen worldwide, with many users expected to continue relying on the abundant and relatively cheap gas.

For the European Union, such news is good news. Germany, the largest gas importer, saw its gas imports fall by 10% in the first quarter of the year.

Gas prices in the continent fell to their lowest level in two years, and Germany’s government said it would intervene to stabilize prices.

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