

14 DECEMBER 2022

DAILY CONVERSATIONS IN CHINESE MEDIA

Prepared By: Ananya Jogalekar | Research Intern



writetous.orca@gmail.com

Explore our other verticals:

- [CiCM Insights](#)
- [Opinion Pieces](#)
- [Issue Briefs](#)
- [Backgrounders](#)
- [Expert Speak](#)
- [Mapping China](#)
- [Infographics](#)
- [Podcast: The ORCA Files](#)
- [Projects](#)

SOCIAL MEDIA CHATTER IN CHINA

- **IV infusions on the roadside cause amusement and speculation in China:** On Wednesday, Chinese netizens discussed the viability and impacts of IV infusion at the curb. As authorities strive to contain the virus after the ease in lockdowns, a new method of quick treatment has come up. To avoid overcrowding, healthcare workers are asking people to drive up to the clinic and administering intravenous (IV, 输液 in Chinese) infusions to them in their seats. The hashtag “Clinic full of people sitting in the car for infusion” (“[诊所爆满市民坐车内输液](#)”) received over 70 million views on Weibo. People also shared [videos](#) of cars with IV treatment-seeking patients. While the government continued to spread awareness about response to COVID-19 under the new normal, experts such as [Dr Zhang Wenhong](#) reassured scared citizens that testing positive did not warrant panic and rushing to the hospital. People were divided in their opinions over the widespread IV treatments, but as a comment on Weibo read, “We went from ‘dynamic zero’ being the goal to being able to self-medicate as the goal today.”

NEWS IN CHINA

- Various changes in the new COVID rules took effect on Wednesday. China [stopped](#) officially reporting asymptomatic infections and rolled out the [second](#) round of booster vaccination doses. As per the new guidelines, the ‘[itinerary code](#)’ and ‘[Travel Card](#)’ app services were terminated, making China’s major telecom operators delete location tracking data of Chinese citizens. These services were earlier being used to

monitor people's movement to contain infections. Various cities continued to relax quarantine requirements: Beijing permitted citizens to travel to other provinces in small groups; Disneyland at Shanghai announced its reopening; and Hong Kong scrapped its amber health code, effectively lifting all quarantine restrictions on people entering the city. Chinese Vice Premier Sun Chunlan urged the country to meticulously implement procedures and ensure a smooth transition to the new rules. However, the transition experienced challenges as various places faced a shortage of medical equipment and hospitals found it difficult to manage an increasing inflow of patients.

- The Chinese business hub of Shenzhen saw record investment deals as a result of the 2022 Shenzhen Global Investment Conference. Deals worth a total of 879 billion Yuan (USD 126 billion) were reportedly signed for 315 new projects. Tentative business deals were also signed at the Global Digital Trade Expo held in Hangzhou, Zhejiang till Wednesday. The deals attracted an investment worth 37.4 billion Yuan (USD 5.37 billion). The Expo showcased more than 800 companies with digital products about the internet, new materials and health industries.
- The Chinese Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued a data management document saying that core industrial, telecom and wireless data must go through the government's security checks before being provided to overseas entities. It also clarified that data generated by processors within the country's territory must be stored in China

itself. Chinese security assessment will be according to the new rules which will take effect on 1st January 2023.

- China unveiled the first set of photos taken by its first multipurpose space satellite for investigating the Sun, named Advanced Space-based Solar Observatory (ASO-S) or Kuafu-1. The satellite has been orbiting the Earth while facing the Sun for two months, since its launch in October. The images were taken by three sets of equipment on Kuafu-1, namely Full-disk Magnetograph, Lyman-Alpha Solar Telescope and Hard X-ray Imager. Unveiled at the National Space Science Center, the pictures created historic firsts for Chinese space exploration, with the X-ray Imager providing the first-ever images of solar flares from the Earth's perspective, among other achievements. Meanwhile, scientists from the Chinese Academy of Sciences also announced findings from lunar samples collected by the Chang'e-5 lunar mission. They concluded that there could be greater quantities of water trapped in the soil on the Moon's middle latitudes than previous estimates. They also proved that this was due to the effect of solar winds.
 - Japan's revised National Security Strategy described China as a "threat", according to reports. A policy paper by the Japanese government made the reference, making a significant departure from the previous draft of the Strategy in 2013 which called China "an issue of concern". The revised draft comes in the context of Japanese Prime Minister Fumio Kishida's recent announcement of increasing defence spending to 2% of GDP. Due to the long standing territorial conflicts in the South
-

China Sea region and recent incidents of aggression, experts are describing the change in Japan's approach as long overdue.

consequences for the world. India's response has to be equally comprehensive.

INDIA WATCH

- China's military aggression is increasingly being acknowledged as a cause of concern by other powers. The direct manifestations of the expansionist One China policy are territorial disputes with neighbouring countries, including the latest clash in India's Tawang. Cooperation in response to this threat is becoming more effective in the form of partnerships such as the Quad. However, India and its partners face a complex challenge: warfare in the present is not limited to geography, but also extends to cyberspace, politics and business. China's advantage in cyberspace warfare is enabled largely by its technological progress. Political warfare is at the heart of Chinese strategy since politico-cultural supremacy is the foundation of the Chinese state. Economic warfare by China takes the form of the oft-quoted "debt diplomacy" to capture economically weaker countries. These various strategies give rise to a combination of tactics deployed against enemies, who must recognise that the Chinese threat consists of not only missiles, but also money and men. A tough response to this offensive requires building new partnerships to draw in non-partisan countries and developing an integrated strategy covering all dimensions of security. Geopolitics in the multipolar world evolves rapidly; China's budding relations with West Asia and close friendship with Russia may have long-term