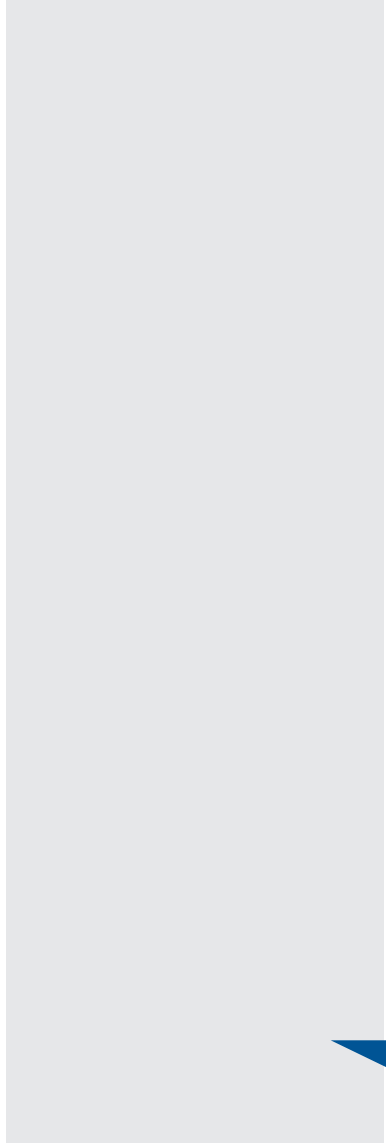




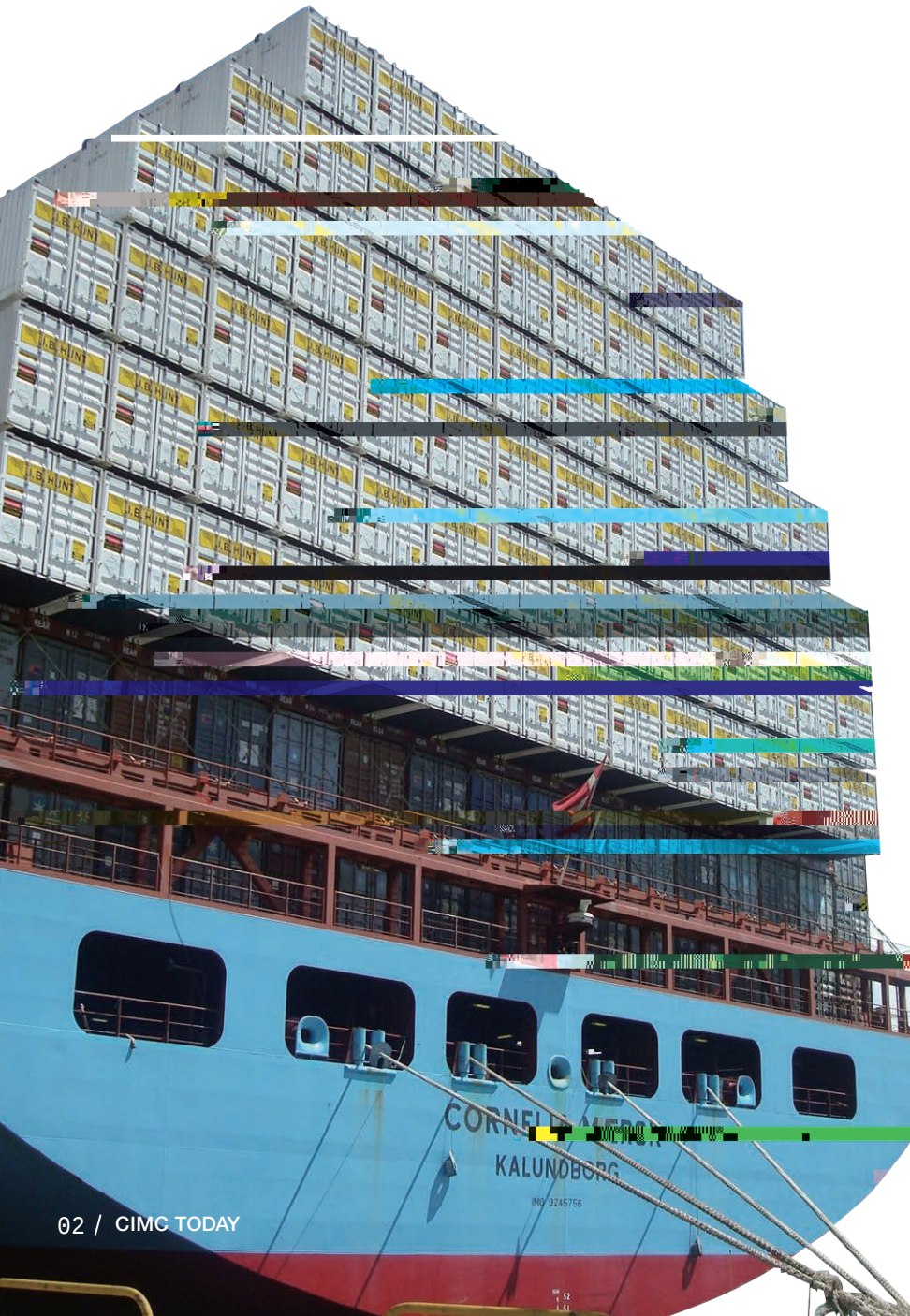
22 Official Commissioning of CIMC Logistics E-commerce
Platform 23 CIMC Logistics Services (Thailand) Gains Performance 24

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Focusing on CIMC

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China's New Energy Development



China's New Energy Development has been a major focus of the country's economic strategy. In 2010, China's total energy consumption was 20,201 million tons of standard coal, an increase of 3.0% over the previous year. The country's energy production was 15,000 million tons of standard coal, an increase of 3.0% over the previous year. China's energy consumption per unit of GDP was 1.2 tons of standard coal per 10,000 yuan, a decrease of 0.1% over the previous year. China's energy production per unit of GDP was 1.0 tons of standard coal per 10,000 yuan, a decrease of 0.1% over the previous year. China's energy consumption per unit of GDP was 1.2 tons of standard coal per 10,000 yuan, a decrease of 0.1% over the previous year. China's energy production per unit of GDP was 1.0 tons of standard coal per 10,000 yuan, a decrease of 0.1% over the previous year.

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Hexu Water Treatment Plant

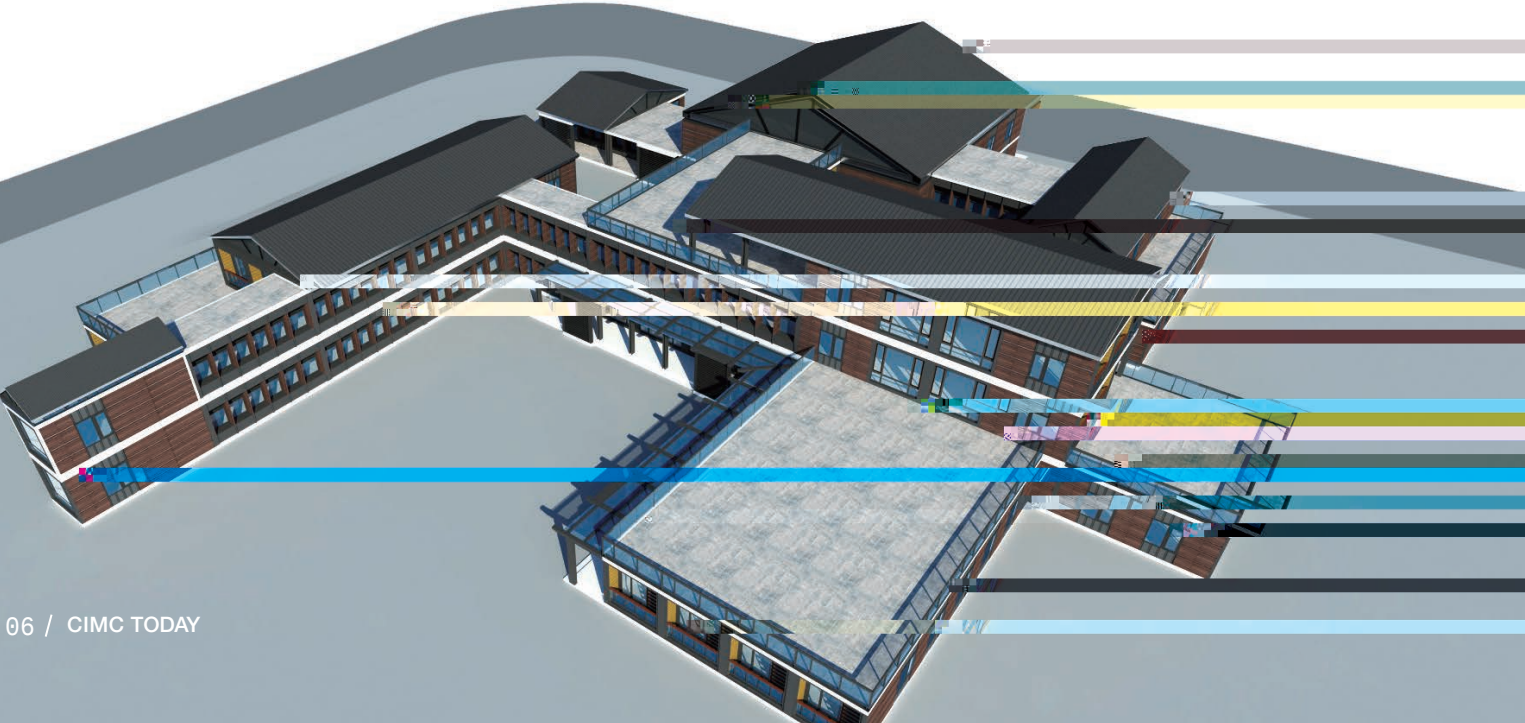
On October 10, 2019, the Hexu Water Treatment Plant (HWP) was officially inaugurated. The plant is a key project in the Hexu Water Treatment Plant (HWP) project, which is a key project in the Hexu Water Treatment Plant (HWP) project.

The HWP is a key project in the Hexu Water Treatment Plant (HWP) project, which is a key project in the Hexu Water Treatment Plant (HWP) project. The HWP is a key project in the Hexu Water Treatment Plant (HWP) project, which is a key project in the Hexu Water Treatment Plant (HWP) project.



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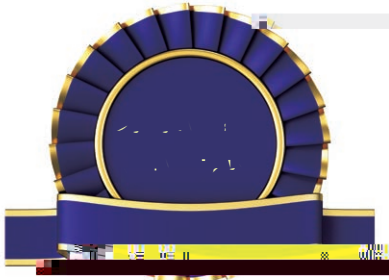
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10. **News Updates**

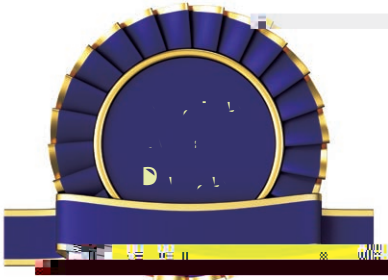
News Updates

News Updates



8. **News Updates**

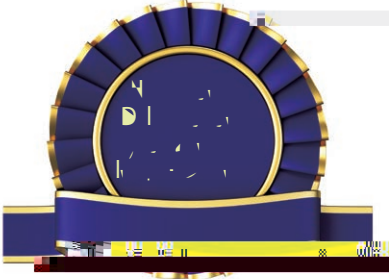
News Updates



10. **News Updates**

News Updates

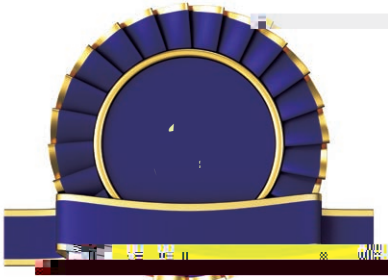
News Updates



8. **News Updates**

News Updates

News Updates



1,000³

Nanyang LNG has successfully completed the 2nd round of 1,000³ cargo delivery to its customers. The cargo was delivered to the customers in the form of 2,000 cubic meters of LNG. The cargo was delivered to the customers in the form of 2,000 cubic meters of LNG. The cargo was delivered to the customers in the form of 2,000 cubic meters of LNG.

The cargo was delivered to the customers in the form of 2,000 cubic meters of LNG. The cargo was delivered to the customers in the form of 2,000 cubic meters of LNG. The cargo was delivered to the customers in the form of 2,000 cubic meters of LNG. The cargo was delivered to the customers in the form of 2,000 cubic meters of LNG. The cargo was delivered to the customers in the form of 2,000 cubic meters of LNG.

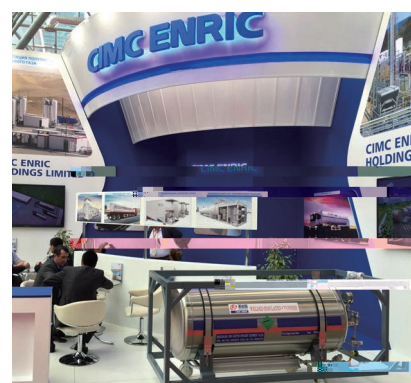




On May 13, 2013, CIMC ENR signed a cooperation agreement with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China. The agreement aims to promote the development of the oil and gas equipment manufacturing industry in China and to enhance the international competitiveness of CIMC ENR. The agreement covers the areas of technology exchange, talent training, and market cooperation. It is expected to bring significant benefits to both parties and to the industry as a whole.

The agreement was signed in Beijing, China, during a visit by CIMC ENR representatives to the Ministry. The agreement is a landmark event in the history of CIMC ENR's cooperation with the Chinese government. It marks a new stage in the company's development and a commitment to the Chinese market. CIMC ENR will continue to work closely with the Chinese government to promote the development of the oil and gas equipment manufacturing industry in China.

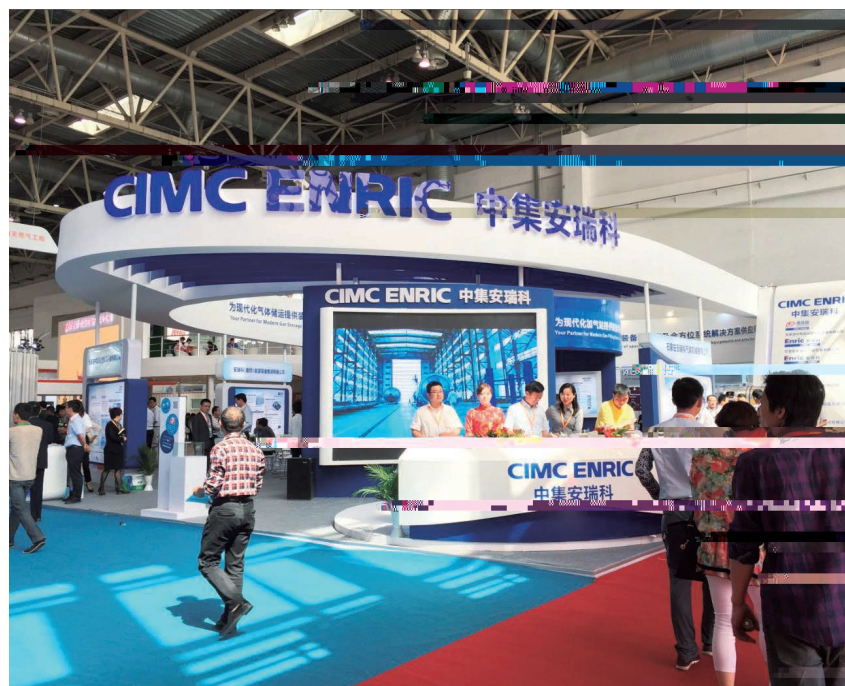
The agreement is a testament to the strength of the relationship between CIMC ENR and the Chinese government. It is a result of the company's long-term commitment to the Chinese market and its dedication to the development of the oil and gas equipment manufacturing industry in China. CIMC ENR will continue to work closely with the Chinese government to promote the development of the industry and to enhance the international competitiveness of the company.



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1999; 281: 1669-1675.

[illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age or older has increased by 50% (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The number of people aged 65 and older is projected to increase to 20% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for their care. The number of people aged 65 and older who are dependent on others for their care is projected to increase to 10% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997). The increase in the number of people aged 65 and older who are dependent on others for their care has led to a corresponding increase in the number of people who are dependent on others for their care. The number of people aged 65 and older who are dependent on others for their care is projected to increase to 10% of the total population by the year 2020 (U.S. Census Bureau, 1997).

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This includes understanding the hardware, software, and data involved.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

As a result, the *Journal of Management* has been able to publish a wide range of research, including empirical, theoretical, and conceptual work, as well as research that is both quantitative and qualitative. This has helped to establish the *Journal of Management* as a leading journal in the field of management research.

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains. The number of transformed cells was determined by the number of colonies obtained on the selective medium. The results are the mean of three independent experiments. Error bars represent the standard deviation.

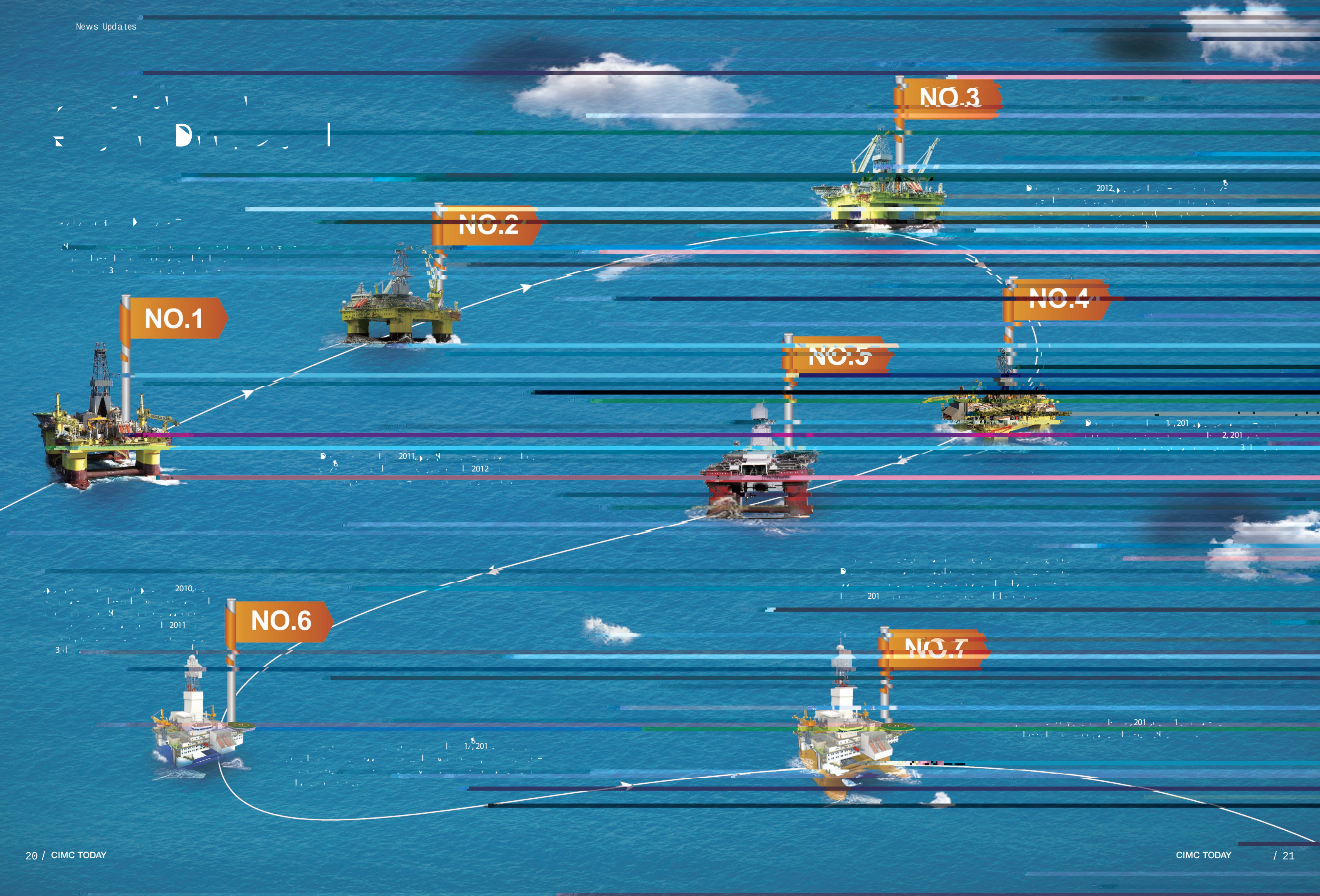
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4. The authors are grateful to the referees for their valuable comments and suggestions.

As a result, the model is able to capture the underlying structure of the data, and the model is able to capture the underlying structure of the data.

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ANNUAL & GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS



2018年，中集集团实现营业收入1,000.00亿元，同比增长10.00%。其中，集装箱板块实现营业收入600.00亿元，同比增长10.00%；道路运输板块实现营业收入300.00亿元，同比增长10.00%；其他板块实现营业收入100.00亿元，同比增长10.00%。

2018年，中集集团实现归属于上市公司股东的净利润为100.00亿元，同比增长10.00%。其中，集装箱板块实现净利润60.00亿元，同比增长10.00%；道路运输板块实现净利润30.00亿元，同比增长10.00%；其他板块实现净利润10.00亿元，同比增长10.00%。

2018年，中集集团实现归属于上市公司股东的每股净利润为10.00元，同比增长10.00%。其中，集装箱板块实现每股净利润6.00元，同比增长10.00%；道路运输板块实现每股净利润3.00元，同比增长10.00%；其他板块实现每股净利润1.00元，同比增长10.00%。

2018年，中集集团实现归属于上市公司股东的每股现金分红为2.00元，同比增长10.00%。其中，集装箱板块实现每股现金分红1.00元，同比增长10.00%；道路运输板块实现每股现金分红1.00元，同比增长10.00%；其他板块实现每股现金分红0.00元，同比增长10.00%。

ANNUAL & GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

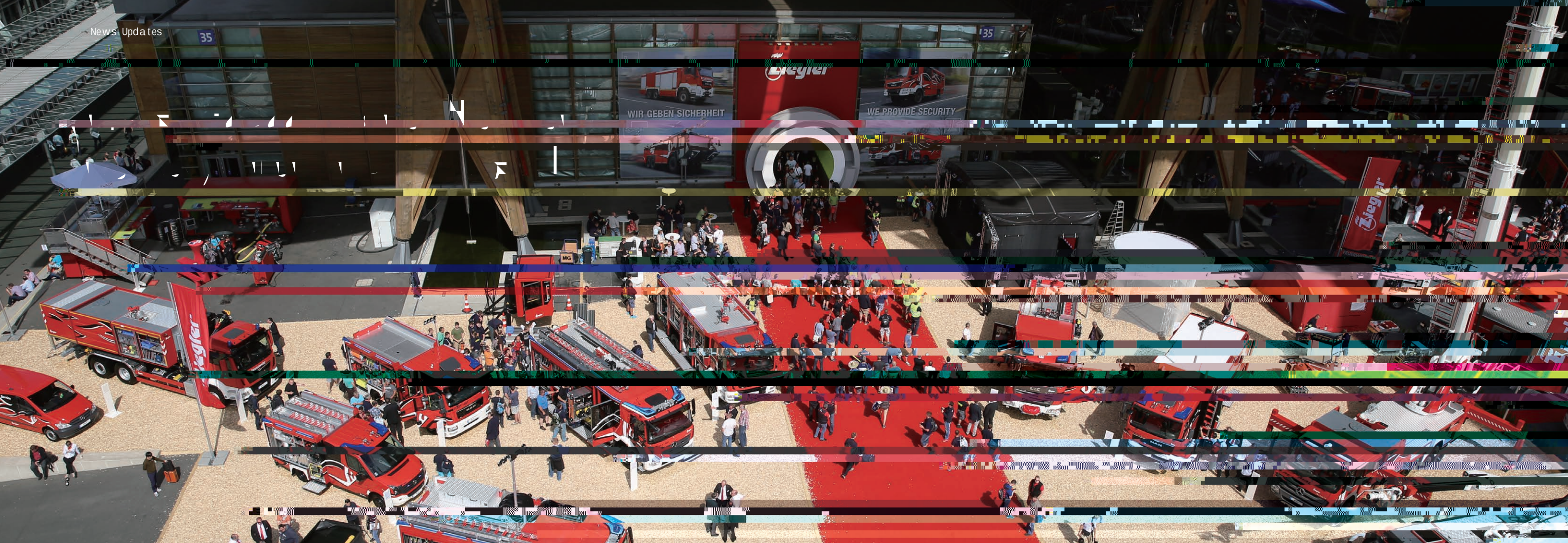
2018年，中集集团实现营业收入1,000.00亿元，同比增长10.00%。其中，集装箱板块实现营业收入600.00亿元，同比增长10.00%；道路运输板块实现营业收入300.00亿元，同比增长10.00%；其他板块实现营业收入100.00亿元，同比增长10.00%。

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2018年，中集集团实现归属于上市公司股东的每股净利润为10.00元，同比增长10.00%。其中，集装箱板块实现每股净利润6.00元，同比增长10.00%；道路运输板块实现每股净利润3.00元，同比增长10.00%；其他板块实现每股净利润1.00元，同比增长10.00%。

2018年，中集集团实现归属于上市公司股东的每股现金分红为2.00元，同比增长10.00%。其中，集装箱板块实现每股现金分红1.00元，同比增长10.00%；道路运输板块实现每股现金分红1.00元，同比增长10.00%；其他板块实现每股现金分红0.00元，同比增长10.00%。



[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

Figure 1. The number of cases of *S. Typhimurium* and *S. Enteritidis* in the United Kingdom, 1990-1999. The number of cases of *S. Enteritidis* rose from 1,000 in 1990 to 3,000 in 1999. The number of cases of *S. Typhimurium* rose from 1,000 in 1990 to 2,000 in 1999.

[illegible]

De la misma manera, el *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) publicó un artículo en 1994 en el que se afirmaba que el uso de la tecnología de la información en la atención médica era una de las estrategias más importantes para mejorar la calidad de la atención y reducir los costos. El artículo afirmaba que la tecnología de la información podía ayudar a los médicos a tomar decisiones más rápidas y precisas, a mejorar la comunicación entre ellos y a reducir los errores médicos. El artículo también afirmaba que la tecnología de la información podía ayudar a los pacientes a tomar decisiones más informadas sobre su salud y a mejorar su adherencia a los tratamientos.

[illegible]

2013年，中国对俄罗斯出口货物中，机电产品出口100.1亿美元，同比增长10.2%；高新技术产品出口10.4亿美元，同比增长10.2%；农产品出口1.1亿美元，同比增长10.2%；初级产品出口1.1亿美元，同比增长10.2%；其他产品出口1.1亿美元，同比增长10.2%。

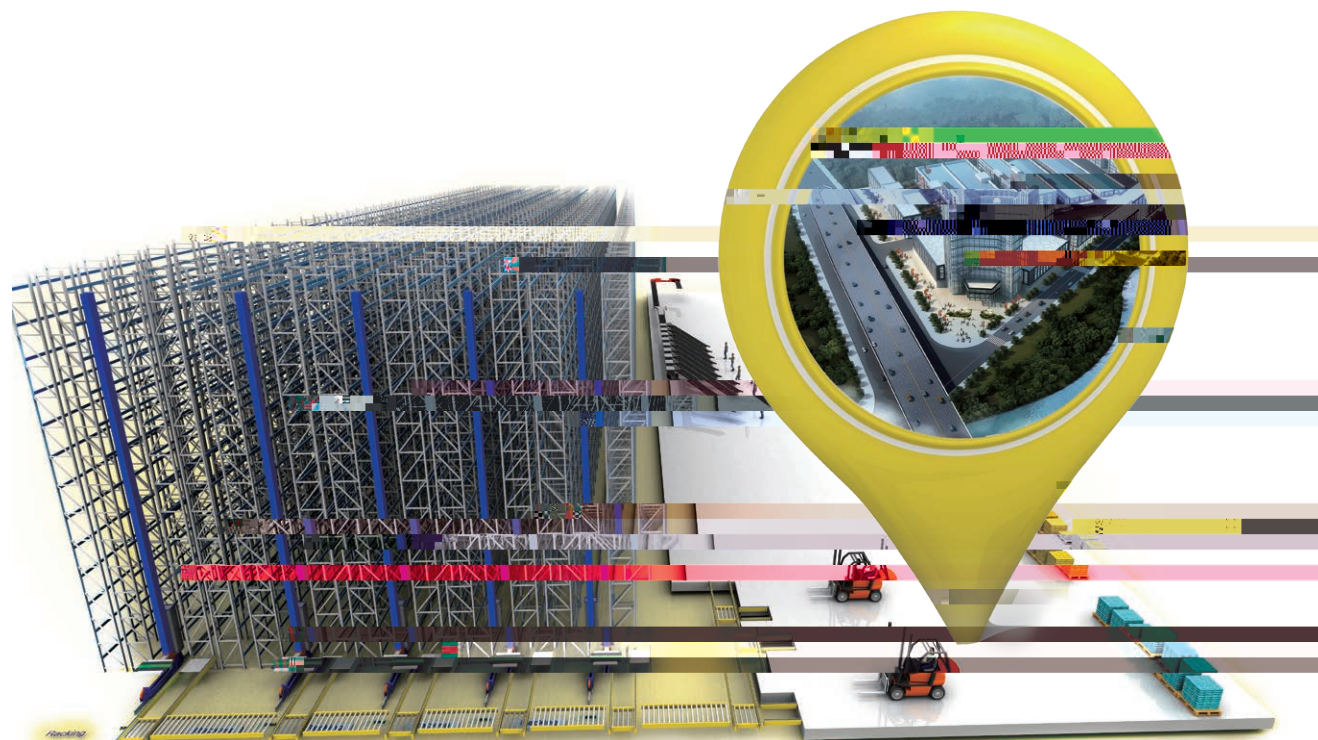
D The first two sentences are true, but the third sentence is false because the number of people who have been vaccinated against measles has increased since 1980.

100

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



As a result, the *Journal of Management Education* is pleased to announce that the *Journal of Management Education* will be publishing a special issue on "The Role of the Journal of Management Education in the Field of Management Education." The special issue will be edited by the *Journal of Management Education* and will be published in the fall of 2010. The special issue will be a collection of articles that will explore the role of the *Journal of Management Education* in the field of management education. The special issue will be a collection of articles that will explore the role of the *Journal of Management Education* in the field of management education.



1,8201

2001

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the number of COVID-19 cases in the United States from March 2020 to March 2021. The y-axis is labeled "Number of cases" and ranges from 0 to 1,000,000. The x-axis is labeled "Date" and shows months from March 2020 to March 2021. The graph shows a sharp increase in cases starting in March 2020, peaking in May 2020 at approximately 800,000 cases, followed by a decline and then a second, smaller peak in January 2021 at approximately 200,000 cases. The data is represented by a blue line with markers.

[illegible][illegible]

| Race/Ethnicity | Number of people (millions) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| White | ~75 |
| Black | ~15 |
| Asian | ~5 |
| Hispanic | ~10 |

2013

100

Now, we can use the `get` method to get the value of the `name` property:

```

// Get the value of the name property
const name = person.get('name');
// name is 'John'

```

Alternatively, we can use the `get` method to get the value of the `age` property:

```

// Get the value of the age property
const age = person.get('age');
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the `get` method is a convenient way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the dot notation

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the dot notation. The dot notation is a simple way to access the values of the properties in an object. It consists of the name of the object followed by a dot and the name of the property.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the dot notation:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the dot notation
const name = person.name;
// name is 'John'

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the dot notation:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the dot notation
const age = person.age;
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the dot notation is a simple and easy way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the square bracket notation

A third way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the square bracket notation. The square bracket notation is a more flexible way to access the values of the properties in an object. It consists of the name of the object followed by a square bracket and the name of the property in quotes.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the square bracket notation:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the square bracket notation
const name = person['name'];
// name is 'John'

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the square bracket notation:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the square bracket notation
const age = person['age'];
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the square bracket notation is a more flexible way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the window object

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `window` object. The `window` object is a global object that represents the browser window. It contains all the global variables and functions in the browser.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `window` object:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the window object
const name = window.person.name;
// name is 'John'

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `window` object:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the window object
const age = window.person.age;
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the `window` object is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the document object

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `document` object. The `document` object is a global object that represents the document in the browser. It contains all the elements and properties of the document.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `document` object:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the document object
const name = document.person.name;
// name is 'John'

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `document` object:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the document object
const age = document.person.age;
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the `document` object is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the console object

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `console` object. The `console` object is a global object that represents the console in the browser. It contains all the log messages and errors in the console.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `console` object:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the console object
const name = console.person.name;
// name is 'John'

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `console` object:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the console object
const age = console.person.age;
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the `console` object is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the localStorage object

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `localStorage` object. The `localStorage` object is a global object that represents the local storage in the browser. It contains all the data stored in the local storage.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `localStorage` object:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the localStorage object
const name = localStorage.person.name;
// name is 'John'

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `localStorage` object:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the localStorage object
const age = localStorage.person.age;
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the `localStorage` object is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the sessionStorage object

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `sessionStorage` object. The `sessionStorage` object is a global object that represents the session storage in the browser. It contains all the data stored in the session storage.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `sessionStorage` object:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the sessionStorage object
const name = sessionStorage.person.name;
// name is 'John'

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `sessionStorage` object:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the sessionStorage object
const age = sessionStorage.person.age;
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the `sessionStorage` object is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the cookie object

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `cookie` object. The `cookie` object is a global object that represents the cookies in the browser. It contains all the cookies stored in the browser.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `cookie` object:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the cookie object
const name = cookie.person.name;
// name is 'John'

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `cookie` object:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the cookie object
const age = cookie.person.age;
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the `cookie` object is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the XMLHttpRequest object

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `XMLHttpRequest` object. The `XMLHttpRequest` object is a global object that represents the XMLHttpRequest in the browser. It contains all the data sent and received in the XMLHttpRequest.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `XMLHttpRequest` object:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the XMLHttpRequest object
const name = XMLHttpRequest.person.name;
// name is 'John'

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `XMLHttpRequest` object:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the XMLHttpRequest object
const age = XMLHttpRequest.person.age;
// age is 30

```

As you can see, the `XMLHttpRequest` object is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the fetch API

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `fetch` API. The `fetch` API is a modern way to make HTTP requests in the browser. It returns a `Promise` object that contains the data sent and received in the request.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `fetch` API:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the fetch API
fetch('https://api.example.com/person')
  .then(response => response.json())
  .then(data => {
    const name = data.name;
    // name is 'John'
  });

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `fetch` API:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the fetch API
fetch('https://api.example.com/person')
  .then(response => response.json())
  .then(data => {
    const age = data.age;
    // age is 30
  });

```

As you can see, the `fetch` API is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the axios library

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `axios` library. The `axios` library is a popular library for making HTTP requests in the browser. It returns a `Promise` object that contains the data sent and received in the request.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `axios` library:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the axios library
import axios from 'axios';
axios.get('https://api.example.com/person')
  .then(response => {
    const name = response.data.name;
    // name is 'John'
  });

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `axios` library:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the axios library
import axios from 'axios';
axios.get('https://api.example.com/person')
  .then(response => {
    const age = response.data.age;
    // age is 30
  });

```

As you can see, the `axios` library is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the jQuery library

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `jQuery` library. The `jQuery` library is a popular library for making HTTP requests in the browser. It returns a `jQuery` object that contains the data sent and received in the request.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `jQuery` library:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the jQuery library
import $ from 'jquery';
$.get('https://api.example.com/person')
  .done(function(data) {
    const name = data.name;
    // name is 'John'
  });

```

Similarly, to access the value of the `age` property in the `person` object, we can use the `jQuery` library:

```

// Access the value of the age property using the jQuery library
import $ from 'jquery';
$.get('https://api.example.com/person')
  .done(function(data) {
    const age = data.age;
    // age is 30
  });

```

As you can see, the `jQuery` library is another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object.

Accessing the values of the properties in the person object using the AngularJS framework

Another way to access the values of the properties in the `person` object is by using the `AngularJS` framework. The `AngularJS` framework is a popular framework for building web applications in the browser. It provides a way to access the data in the application.

For example, to access the value of the `name` property in the `person` object, we can use the `AngularJS` framework:

```

// Access the value of the name property using the AngularJS framework
import { ng } from 'angular';
ng.get('https://api.example.com/person')
  .then(function(data) {
    const name = data.name;
    //
```

2, 2011. The agreement is a landmark in the history of U.S.-China relations, as it marks the first time that the two countries have reached a formal agreement on a major infrastructure project. The agreement is a key component of the U.S.-China Strategic Cooperation Agreement on All-electric Airport Shuttles, which was signed by the two countries in 2010. The agreement is a key component of the U.S.-China Strategic Cooperation Agreement on All-electric Airport Shuttles, which was signed by the two countries in 2010. The agreement is a key component of the U.S.-China Strategic Cooperation Agreement on All-electric Airport Shuttles, which was signed by the two countries in 2010.



“一带一路”倡议下的 中国商用车出口

► 2017年1月，中国商用车出口量达到100,000辆，同比增长10%。这一成就主要得益于“一带一路”倡议的深入实施，以及中国商用车企业在海外市场的积极拓展。随着全球贸易的日益频繁，中国商用车在国际市场上的竞争力不断增强，特别是在东南亚、非洲和南美洲等地区，中国商用车的销量呈现出爆发式增长。



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“一带一路”倡议自提出以来，得到了国际社会的广泛认可和积极响应。在这一倡议的推动下，中国商用车企业纷纷走出国门，积极参与全球市场竞争。通过加强与沿线国家的经贸合作，中国商用车企业不仅扩大了海外市场，还提升了品牌影响力。未来，随着“一带一路”倡议的深入推进，中国商用车的出口量有望继续保持高速增长，为全球商用车市场的发展做出更大贡献。

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the 1990s. The average of the 11 studies was 1.76, with a range of 1.12 to 2.40. The 95% confidence interval for the average was 1.56 to 1.96. The 95% confidence interval for the range was 1.30 to 2.40. The average of the 11 studies was 1.76, with a range of 1.12 to 2.40. The 95% confidence interval for the average was 1.56 to 1.96. The 95% confidence interval for the range was 1.30 to 2.40.

Excerpted from *Caixin Media* by Reporter Bao Zhiming

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization of α -methylstyrene in the presence of SnCl_4 at 25°C . The concentration of α -methylstyrene was 1.0 mole/l. and the concentration of SnCl_4 was 0.005 mole/l. The concentration of the inhibitor was 0.0005 mole/l. (O), 0.001 mole/l. ($\square$), 0.002 mole/l. (Δ), 0.005 mole/l. ($\circ$), 0.01 mole/l. ($\times$).

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$\mathcal{Q}_1 = \{ \mathbf{q}_1, \mathbf{q}_2, \mathbf{q}_3, \mathbf{q}_4, \mathbf{q}_5, \mathbf{q}_6, \mathbf{q}_7, \mathbf{q}_8, \mathbf{q}_9, \mathbf{q}_{10}, \mathbf{q}_{11}, \mathbf{q}_{12}, \mathbf{q}_{13}, \mathbf{q}_{14}, \mathbf{q}_{15}, \mathbf{q}_{16}, \mathbf{q}_{17}, \mathbf{q}_{18}, \mathbf{q}_{19}, \mathbf{q}_{20}, \mathbf{q}_{21}, \mathbf{q}_{22}, \mathbf{q}_{23}, \mathbf{q}_{24}, \mathbf{q}_{25}, \mathbf{q}_{26}, \mathbf{q}_{27}, \mathbf{q}_{28}, \mathbf{q}_{29}, \mathbf{q}_{30}, \mathbf{q}_{31}, \mathbf{q}_{32}, \mathbf{q}_{33}, \mathbf{q}_{34}, \mathbf{q}_{35}, \mathbf{q}_{36}, \mathbf{q}_{37}, \mathbf{q}_{38}, \mathbf{q}_{39}, \mathbf{q}_{40}, \mathbf{q}_{41}, \mathbf{q}_{42}, \mathbf{q}_{43}, \mathbf{q}_{44}, \mathbf{q}_{45}, \mathbf{q}_{46}, \mathbf{q}_{47}, \mathbf{q}_{48}, \mathbf{q}_{49}, \mathbf{q}_{50}, \mathbf{q}_{51}, \mathbf{q}_{52}, \mathbf{q}_{53}, \mathbf{q}_{54}, \mathbf{q}_{55}, \mathbf{q}_{56}, \mathbf{q}_{57}, \mathbf{q}_{58}, \mathbf{q}_{59}, \mathbf{q}_{60}, \mathbf{q}_{61}, \mathbf{q}_{62}, \mathbf{q}_{63}, \mathbf{q}_{64}, \mathbf{q}_{65}, \mathbf{q}_{66}, \mathbf{q}_{67}, \mathbf{q}_{68}, \mathbf{q}_{69}, \mathbf{q}_{70}, \mathbf{q}_{71}, \mathbf{q}_{72}, \mathbf{q}_{73}, \mathbf{q}_{74}, \mathbf{q}_{75}, \mathbf{q}_{76}, \mathbf{q}_{77}, \mathbf{q}_{78}, \mathbf{q}_{79}, \mathbf{q}_{80}, \mathbf{q}_{81}, \mathbf{q}_{82}, \mathbf{q}_{83}, \mathbf{q}_{84}, \mathbf{q}_{85}, \mathbf{q}_{86}, \mathbf{q}_{87}, \mathbf{q}_{88}, \mathbf{q}_{89}, \mathbf{q}_{90}, \mathbf{q}_{91}, \mathbf{q}_{92}, \mathbf{q}_{93}, \mathbf{q}_{94}, \mathbf{q}_{95}, \mathbf{q}_{96}, \mathbf{q}_{97}, \mathbf{q}_{98}, \mathbf{q}_{99}, \mathbf{q}_{100} \}$

1. *What is the purpose of the study?* The purpose of the study is to investigate the effect of a new teaching method on student performance.

2. *What are the research questions?* The research questions are: (a) Does the new teaching method improve student performance? (b) What are the factors that influence student performance?

3. *What is the significance of the study?* The significance of the study is that it provides valuable information about the effectiveness of the new teaching method, which can be used to improve the quality of education.

4. *What are the limitations of the study?* The limitations of the study are: (a) The sample size is small, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. (b) The study is a correlational study, which cannot establish causality.

5. *What are the conclusions of the study?* The conclusions of the study are: (a) The new teaching method has a positive effect on student performance. (b) The factors that influence student performance are: (i) the quality of the teaching method, (ii) the quality of the students, and (iii) the quality of the learning environment.

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1. **Cost of capital** is the rate of return required by investors to provide capital to the firm. It is the weighted average of the cost of debt and the cost of equity.