Ministerial Officials Crucial to State Governance

In February 13, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, told leading officials to practice strict self-discipline and eliminate special privileges. Xi made the remarks when addressing the opening session of a workshop on the Sixth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee. The workshop at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee was attended by senior provincial and ministerial officials.

The opening session was presided over by Premier Li Keqiang. Other leaders including Zhang Dejiang, Yu Zhengsheng, Liu Yunshan, Wang Qishan and Zhang Dejiang were also present.

Xi said implementing the decisions of the plenum would have far-reaching and profound significance for both the Party and the nation as well as the fundamental interests of all people across the nation.

Xi called on all Party members to become more aware of the need to uphold political integrity, keep in mind the bigger picture, follow the CPC as the core of the Chinese nation, and act consistently with the central authorities directly.

Xi said upholding the authority and rules was related to the future and fate of the Party and the nation as well as the fundamental interests of all people across the nation.

On February 13, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, delivers a speech at the opening session of a workshop for provincial and ministerial officials on the Sixth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee in Beijing on February 13 (XINHUA).
China will deepen supply-side structural reform in agriculture to develop the sector, according to a policy document released on January 29.

The major problems facing China’s agricultural sector are structural ones, mainly on the supply side, according to the document, dubbed “No. 1 central document” in China, by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council.

The document calls for improving structures in the industry, promoting green production, extending the sector’s industrial and value chain, boosting innovation, consolidating shared benefits and in the interests of all stakeholders.

It also said that supply-side structural reform in the agricultural sector would be a long and challenging process, demanding the relationship between government and market be well handled and in the interests of all stakeholders.

China started structural reforms in its agricultural sector in the late 1980s. Farmland ownership rights, contract system, and operating rights, allowing farmers to earn more by transferring their land rights to individuals or conglomerates.

The per capita income of urban households was 2.72 times that of rural households in 2016, down by about 3.2 million tons or 0.84 percent year on year.

Tangible benefits include professional agricultural managers, high-quality products based on green and innovative production.

The “No. 1 central document” is the same traditionally given to the first policy statement of the year released by the central authorities and is seen as an indicator of policy priorities.

This is the 14th year in a row that the “No. 1 central document” has been devoted to agriculture, farmers and rural areas.

Scientists check the effects of a newly developed pesticide in a greenhouse in the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing on January 25 (XINHUA)

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Three years have elapsed since the syntagmatic development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei (Jing-Jin-Ji) region was first put forward as a major national strategy by Chinese President Xi Jinping in February 2014. Xi called for the coordination and integration of the economic zone surrounding Beijing. Now, a Beijing Capital Economic Circle is taking shape.

The planned area encompasses Beijing, Tianjin and part of Hebei Province, a cluster inhabited by over 100 million people—three times as many as that of the Tokyo megalopolis—and covering a total of 200,000 square km.

In the past three years, an array of breakthroughs have been made in establishing the economic circle, which represents an answer to a number of urban diseases currently afflicting Beijing, such as traffic jams and air pollution.

According to Wang Haichen, Executive Deputy Director of Beijing’s Leading Group of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei (Jing-Jin-Ji) region Integration, the Jing-Jin-Ji region now has completed a synergetic development pattern encompassing Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei. An integrated public transportation system has been established, with the average travel time between Beijing and Tianjin dropping to less than an hour. With the public transportation project, traffic jams have significantly decreased.

By Deng Yaqing

PAGE 3

Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei undergo comprehensive integration

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The Man Who Changed a Village
A primary-level Party chief leads his fellow villagers out of poverty
By Jiao Yuanyuan

Pei Chunliang, Secretary of the Peizhai Community General Branch of the Communist Party of China. 

In 2005, the villagers of Peizhai, led by their former leader, came to see Pei Chunliang, urging him to lead them out of poverty. He agreed and returned to the mountain village as its new leader. In 2016, Pei Chunliang invested 80 million yuan ($11.6 million) in residential buildings to accommodate people who were being relocated to Peizhai from two villages 60 km away. Other forms of high-efficiency agriculture. A commercial street was developed, providing a vending platform for business owners. This spurred the development of the service industry.

A self-made man
Pei Chunliang had to drop out of school at the age of 13 because of poverty. After working several jobs, he decided to learn how to cut hair at a barber’s shop to make a living. But he did not stop there. After learning that some out-of-town merchants who had come to the village to buy woods and how to find new uses for them, he invested more than 90 million yuan ($12.98 million) to build villas, hotels, casting services, mining and cement production. Pei Chunliang had to drop out of school at the age of 13 because of poverty. After working several jobs, he decided to learn how to cut hair at a barber’s shop to make a living. In 2005, the villagers of Peizhai, led by their former leader, came to see Pei Chunliang, urging him to lead them out of poverty. He agreed and returned to the mountain village as its new leader. In 2016, Pei Chunliang invested 80 million yuan ($11.6 million) in residential buildings to accommodate people who were being relocated to Peizhai from two villages 60 km away. Other forms of high-efficiency agriculture. A commercial street was developed, providing a vending platform for business owners. This spurred the development of the service industry.

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Pei Chunliang said.