



President Xi Jinping addresses the opening session of a workshop for provincial and ministerial officials in Beijing on July 27 (XINHUA)

A promising path

Key meeting ahead of the 19th CPC National Congress emphasizes adherence to socialism with Chinese characteristics

By XINHUA

President Xi Jinping has called for upholding the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics on the road toward victory in building a well-off society and realizing the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation.

Xi, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, made the remarks at a workshop for provincial and ministerial officials held from July 26 to 27 in preparation for the 19th CPC National Congress.

Xi stressed confidence in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which he called “the theme of all the Party’s theories and practices” since the reform and opening up started nearly 40 years ago.

The workshop was regarded as a significant meeting before the 19th CPC National Congress which will be held later this year. The congress will elect the leadership for another five-year term.

Xi encouraged Party members to put forward new thoughts, strategies and measures on the basis of the stages and features of China’s development as well as people’s desire for a better life.

He also urged continuous efforts to adopt an overall approach to promote economic, political, cultural, social and ecological progress, as well as advance coordinated development of the Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy. The strategy aims to comprehensively accomplish a moderately prosperous society, deepen reform, advance the rule of law, and strengthen strict Party governance.

The 19th Party congress

Xi described the 19th CPC National Congress as a key meeting at a crucial time for the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics. It comes when China’s endeavor to build a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way has entered the decisive stage, he said.

“Whether we can raise comprehensive, strategic and foresighted guidelines [at the congress] concerns the development of the causes of the Party and the nation, the destiny of socialism with Chinese characteristics as well as the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people,” Xi told senior officials at the opening session of the workshop.

The CPC must explicitly state what banner to hold, what road to take, in what state of mind, what historic mission to shoulder and what target to achieve, he said.

“In planning and advancing various work of the Party and the country, we must thoroughly analyze and precisely evaluate the national, international and the Party’s conditions under current circumstances,” he said.

Both opportunities and challenges posed by the changing situation should be heeded during the analysis, Xi said, calling for utmost efforts to prepare for the worst while striving for the best results.

The workshop was presided over by Premier Li Keqiang and also attended by Zhang Dejiang, Yu Zhengsheng, Liu Yunshan, Wang Qishan and Zhang Gaoli, all members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

New starting point

Xi noted the past five years since the 18th CPC National Congress have seen extraordinary developments in implementing the new concept of development, deepening reforms, enhancing the rule of law, enhancing the Party’s rule over ideological work, advancing the building of an ecological civilization, pushing forward the modernization of national defense and the military, and carrying forward big country diplomacy.

The Party has also strengthened discipline. The fight against corruption has gained crushing momentum, he said.

While praising the improvement of people’s living standards, Xi said their desire for a better life is ever stronger: from better education to higher incomes, from more stable jobs to more reliable social insurance, higher quality of medical services, more comfortable living conditions, a more beautiful environment and richer cultural life.

The whole Party should face the biggest reality that China is at the primary stage of socialism, accurately grasp the ever-changing characteristics of the phase, and uphold the basic line of the CPC, Xi said.

Xi hailed China’s development as standing at a new historical starting point. Socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new development stage, he said.

The Chinese nation, which has experienced tribulations and hardships since modern times, has made a historic leap from standing up to becoming better-off to getting stronger. Socialism has taken on a strong vitality in China and kept opening up new development horizons, he said.

The major achievements also mean that socialism with Chinese characteristics has expanded the pathway to modernization for developing countries, thus providing Chinese wisdom and Chinese solutions to problems facing mankind, Xi said.

He attached great importance to the functions of theory, stressing theoretical confidence and strategic composure must be strengthened.

As a Marxist political party, the CPC must carry on its tradition of keeping pace with the times and promote theoretical innovation on the basis of practice, Xi said. “Only in this way can we gain initiative in this rapidly changing era.”

The CPC must continuously broaden its vision and give a new summation of its theories, he said.

Well-off society

Completing building a moderately prosperous society in all aspects by 2020 is a promise the CPC has made to the people and history. To realize the goal, China must make all-out efforts, especially in preventing and defusing major risks, relieving poverty, as well as preventing and controlling pollution, he said.

China will keep deepening supply-side structural reform to push forward sustained and healthy economic and social development, he said.

The concept of supply-side structural reform was first mentioned in late 2015 and is now at the core of China’s economic work, which includes the major tasks of deleveraging, destocking, cutting excess capacity, reducing costs and shoring up weak areas.

The success in building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way should be recognized by the people and stand the test of history, Xi said.

Following the realization of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects by 2020, the whole Party and people of various ethnic groups across the country shall be motivated to build a modernized socialist country by 2049, the centenary of the People’s Republic of China.

Party leadership

Xi called for unwavering adherence to and improvement of the CPC leadership, noting that only by ensuring the strong vitality and strength of the CPC can the Party lead the people to successfully deal with major challenges, resist major risks, overcome major obstacles and resolve major conflicts.

“Practice has told us that the governance of the CPC concerns not only the future and destiny of the Party, but also that of our nation,” he said. “We must improve the governance of the Party with greater determination, courage and effort.”

“The strict governance of the Party will always be an ongoing process,” Xi continued, stressing that the future of a political party is ultimately determined by whether the people are for or against it.

While affirming the accomplishments the Party has made in its self-governance since its 18th National Congress, Xi warned against complacency and blind optimism, as the Party still has a long way to go to achieve strict self-governance.

The Party should continue to be problem-oriented, maintain composure, and deepen comprehensive and strict governance with more scientific, precise and effective measures, Xi said.

While presiding over the opening session of the workshop, Premier Li said senior officials should study Xi’s speech, follow its spirit both in thought and action, and stay consistent with the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi at its core.

“[Xi’s speech] has given a thorough explanation of the major policies and guidelines of the Party and the country for the future, and put forward a series of important thoughts, viewpoints, judgments and measures,” Li told officials at the workshop.

Decisions must be implemented well to embrace the 19th CPC National Congress, he said.

Addressing the closing ceremony of the workshop, Liu Yunshan urged Party members and officials to enhance their consciousness in thought and action in upholding the CPC Central Committee with Xi at its core.

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Innovation triumphs

Jiangsu showcases the CPC's role in driving innovation and economic transformation

By Ma Xiaowen

The sound of Suzhou Pingtan, an art form which combines story-telling and ballad singing in the Suzhou dialect, swirled around a hall of the International Department of the Communist Party of China's Central Committee (IDCPC) in Beijing on August 31. The singing enchanted the audience, including 400 visiting political party leaders and ambassadors of other countries.

The scene was part of the thematic briefing for an event titled Practice of the CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee—Innovation-Driven Transformation and Development hosted by the IDCPC.

The event, the fourth part of the Stories of the CPC series launched by the IDCPC, aimed to introduce China's efforts to become a country of innovation through dedication to education, talent development, technological breakthroughs and structural reforms with the example of Jiangsu Province.



Song Tao (second left), Minister of IDCPC, and Li Qiang (third left), Secretary of CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee, watch a Chinese calligraphy show by a robot designed and assembled in Jiangsu on August 31 in Beijing (COURTESY PHOTO)



Song Tao, Minister of IDCPC, delivers a keynote speech on August 31 at the thematic briefing which around 400 visiting foreign political leaders, ambassadors and scholars attend (COURTESY PHOTO)

Song Tao, Minister of the IDCPC, and Li Qiang, Secretary of the CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee, attended the briefing, which was presided over by Guo Yezhou, Vice Minister of the IDCPC.

Leading role

Innovation, as the engine of economic growth and the progress of human civilization, is also the very core of and major target in the strategic development plans of scores of governments. China is no exception. President Xi Jinping has stressed the importance of innovation on many occasions. The CPC Central Committee, with Xi as its core, has prioritized innovation for China's development since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012. Many political party leaders in the world agree with the CPC on the insistence on the path of innovation.

Song said in his keynote speech at the briefing that the CPC upholds the concept that all political parties should keep pace with the times and actively lead in reform and innovation, and there is no universal path. Political parties should use their own advantages, such as their systems, institutions and capability in organizing people, to explore their own path conforming to their national conditions.

"The CPC started with setting up mechanisms and institutions to ensure the development of innovative industries," Song said. "The emphasis on training talent and embracing a pilot innovative practice is part of the CPC's successful experiences."

The visiting guests agreed that the CPC has set a good example for political parties worldwide through China's successful development. China, with innovation as a guiding principle, has ensured a favorable institutional environment and cultivated a social trend that encourages innovation.

Gardener of innovation

Jiangsu Province, a frontrunner in innovation-driven economic transformation and development, provides an example of how the Party promotes innovation. Located on China's prosperous east coast, Jiangsu is one of the provinces that lead the way in innovation and transformation.

Song said the CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee had accumulated experience in pushing forward innovation and transforming its economy.

The GDP of Jiangsu in 2016 was 7.6 trillion yuan (\$1.1 trillion), ranking second among China's 34 provincial regions. The province's per-capita GDP was \$14,000,

ranking first in China. Jiangsu has over 13,000 hi-tech companies. In 2016, the hi-tech industry's output value accounted for 40 percent of Jiangsu's total GDP and advancement of science and technology contributed over 60 percent.

"Jiangsu, with 1.1 percent of China's land, is able to support 5.8 percent of China's population and contribute 10.2 percent of the GDP," said Li. "It is innovation that enabled Jiangsu to reach such an achievement."

Li shared the reasons behind the achievement. He said that Jiangsu regards talented people as its fundamental resource and tries its best to cultivate them. "We have built up industries and ratcheted up services in order to provide the conditions needed for innovation."

He added that Jiangsu was working with governments, companies and talented people worldwide to blend into world value chains. "The CPC's role in this process is like a gardener," Li said.

Jiangsu is now pushing ahead institutional, cultural and managerial innovation, with science and technology as the spearhead, to promote new technologies, industries and models.

In Li's words, innovation has become a value orientation and part of the cultural atmosphere in Jiangsu, transforming the province.

Pooling talented people

Jiangsu is also home to 167 universities, over 1.9 million college students, 757 independent research institutes and 760,000 research and development (R&D)



Song Tao, Minister of IDCPC, and Li Qiang, Secretary of CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee, attend the thematic briefing and answer questions from foreign political party leaders and ambassadors (COURTESY PHOTO)

personnel. According to a local policy, world-class talent teams can apply for up to 100 million yuan (\$15.39 million) in financial support.

Therefore, more talented people are willing to stay in Jiangsu. The number of overseas top talents under the Thousand Talents Plan in the province accounts for 11.5 percent of the country's total, and its number of scholars under the Changjiang Scholars Program, the highest academic fellowship for an individual in the higher education field by the Ministry of Education, tops China's provincial-level regions.

Professor Jan-Christer Janson, an academician of the Swedish Royal Society of Science in Uppsala, Sweden, is a witness of Jiangsu's openness to the world and the effort of the CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee to attract high-level talents from around the world.

Janson started his cooperation with China in the 1980s. The relationship has lasted 37 years. His research specializes in protein separation. Now, four protein medicines are being put into use in China, including two that are effective against cancer. He has won two Chinese state-level awards for his contributions.

"I am proud of my cooperation with Jiangsu. I am very pleased that I could work with Professor Gu Ming, my Chinese partner, to start a biopharmaceutical company in Jiangyin, a city of Jiangsu," he said.

He added that without support from the municipal governments of Jiangyin and Wuxi, as well as the Jiangsu Provincial Government, it would not have been possible for him to start a business in Jiangsu, let alone succeed in doing so.

Janson also helped to bring on board Swedish Nobel prize winner Bengt Samuelsson, who decided to use his experience and links all over the world to help establish a biotech company in Jiangsu.

"This is an excellent example of how scientific ideas born in Sweden grow in Jiangsu by trans-regional research and innovation, which contributes to industrial production in Jiangsu, a place where favorable circumstances are at hand."

Aflatuni feels the same as Janson. He initially accepted a two-year posting to Suzhou as vice president of Nokia's Suzhou subsidiary, ended up staying in the city for 19 years. He is now a guest professor at Suzhou University, a drummer and a singer of Suzhou Pingtan.

Asked why he liked living in Jiangsu, he said he found life extremely fabulous in the province, with its long history, harmonious society, and fast-developing economy. "I like new things. I like change. In Finland, things barely changed in the last 50 years. But here in Jiangsu, everything is prosperous," he said.

According to Li, Jiangsu benefits from close cooperation with top universities like MIT, UC Berkeley and Cambridge in technological research and applications. Jiangsu also encourages young people to study abroad and international students to study in the province.

Hun Many, a member of the Central Committee of the Cambodian People's Party and President of the Union of Youth Federations of Cambodia, was invited to speak at the briefing after a field trip to Jiangsu.

He said R&D in technological innovation would help a nation to have an edge in the increasingly fierce market competition. "It would contribute to the betterment of people's livelihoods and help answer the challenges of population growth, scarcity of national resources and climate change," he added.

Over 380 Fortune 500 companies have invested in Jiangsu, and many manufacturing companies have set up R&D centers in the region.

The CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee set up exhibition booths for robots, smart retail, deep-sea exploration, embroidery and Suzhou Pingtan. Two sub-seminars were held to share stories of innovation and transformation in Jiangsu with guests.

"This event gave me a great impression. More and more innovations from China, like mobile payments, are spreading to the world. Innovation has become a new name card for China," Leela Mani Paudyal, Nepali Ambassador to China, told *Beijing Review*.



The forum with a theme of "Innovation Talents and Innovative Development" is held as a sideline event during the thematic briefing in Beijing on August 31 (COURTESY PHOTO)

Desert warriors

The creation of the world's largest artificial forest from a barren tract of land provides inspiration for ecological progress

By Wang Hairong



A bird's-eye view of Saihanba on August 15 (XINHUA)

A giant tree rules the large fields dotted with wildflowers in the Saihanba Jixie Forest Farm. Planted in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) period, the nearly 20-meter larch is said to have survived 200 years of vicissitudes. Belying its age, it still looks vigorous and indefatigable with branches stretching out and its strong trunk wrapped with red ribbons.

The locals in Weichang Manchu and Mongolian Autonomous County in north China's Hebei Province, where the farm is located, have tied these ribbons. The act is to express their gratitude. The immense tree has been the savior of the area, rekindling hope of transforming a once barren land into lush green forest.

"We call it the blessing tree. Without it, today's Saihanba would not have been possible," Zhao Yunguo, an administrator of the forest farm, said.

The Saihanba Jixie Forest Farm is the largest artificial forest on earth. Its forest area of 74,700 hectares means the green cover ratio has soared from 11.4 percent approximately half a century ago to 80 percent today.

It is not only a gigantic windbreaker that shelters Beijing and its adjacent areas from wind and encroaching sand, but also a popular tourist destination. Larch and other tree species have added various shades of green to the landscape, while blooming wildflowers create different gaily colored patterns to the fields, creating picturesque scenes that draw admiring visitors from far and near.



A eureka moment as a reconnaissance team of agriculturists comes upon a lone giant larch tree in the wasteland during their field research in 1961 (XINHUA)

Saihanba's achievements have won national recognition. On August 28, commenting on the feat of the builders of the forest farm, President Xi Jinping said that in 55 years, they have transformed a wasteland of yellow sand, where birds had no tree to perch on, into a green sea. With this feat, they have demonstrated that green mountains are mountains of gold and clear water streams of silver. Their story is inspirational and a vivid example for promoting ecological progress.

Witness to change

The area where the tree stands was a royal hunting ground during the Qing Dynasty, where trees luxuriated with an abundance of green grass. It teemed with game animals and the aristocracy came to demonstrate their hunting skills. It is said that it was here where Emperor Kangxi, (1654-1722), one of the most revered rulers in Chinese history, once welcomed triumphant soldiers returning from a victorious battle in the north.

At the end of the Qing Dynasty, the trees in the forest began to be chopped down and the land was farmed ruthlessly to produce more food. It resulted in deforestation and gradually, the fields were reduced to wasteland. With the forest having disappeared, the local weather became drier.

In the 1950s, the Saihanba area, lying about 400 km from Beijing, was ravaged by sand. Northern winds then swept the sand farther, dumping it in Beijing. Data from the China Meteorological Administration show that during this period, Beijing suffered 56.2 days of sandstorm in a year, on an average.

In the 1960s, the government decided to restore Saihanba's lost greenery. Liu Kun, then Deputy Director of the bureau administering state-owned forest farms under the Ministry of Forestry, was assigned to conduct a feasibility study for establishing a forest farm in Saihanba.

Liu arrived in Saihanba with six other experts in October 1961. They examined the area to determine which types of plants would be suitable to grow there. On the first two days, the team could find no trees except for some withered larch roots beside some rocks.



The vast expanse of forest in today's Saihanba started from a single tree planted 55 years ago. Now its dense forest shields Beijing and neighboring area from encroaching sand (XINHUA)

On the third day, they spotted the giant larch standing upright against the biting cold wind. They were so excited by the sight that they hugged it in relief for it indicated that at least one tree species could survive the harsh weather condition there.

Then the Saihanba Jixie Forest Farm began to take shape. The next year, over 300 people from across the country, including fresh graduates, arrived to plant the trees. In two years, these planters, whose average age was 24, planted larch saplings on more than 400 hectares. However, to their dismay, fewer than 8 percent of the saplings survived.

"It was not because they chose the wrong species," recalled Zhang Xing, a retired worker on the farm. "The problem was that the saplings were shipped from northeastern China. So after the long journey, the roots withered from water loss. How could they live?"

To overcome this problem, the planters decided to grow seedlings locally by themselves. They sowed seeds in early spring, and then carefully nurtured the sun-loving saplings, which became stout and sturdy. In the spring of 1964, these saplings were planted and the toilers were delighted to see that this time, more than 90 percent had survived. Thereafter, year after year, they planted more trees, turning the whole area into forested land.

A breath of fresh air

As the larch trees grew, they shed their needle-shaped leaves, which decomposed over the course of time, providing nutrients to nourish other vegetation such as shrubs and flowers. As the forest grew denser with more varieties of vegetation, it attracted wild animals such as boars, badgers, deer and birds, who settled there, filling the woods with vitality and restoring the ecological system.

Now, Saihanba has 261 invertebrate species, 660 insect species, 179 fungus species and 625 plant species, according to a Xinhua News Agency report.

The forest ecosystem provides huge environment benefits. The Chinese Academy of Forestry has estimated that the forest can absorb 747,000 tons of carbon dioxide, release 545,000 tons of oxygen, and conserve and purify 137 million cubic meters of water.

"Left to nature, it would have taken at least 100 years to restore the barren sandy land, while Saihanba regained its forest ecosystem in only 50-plus years, making an important contribution to China's ecological progress," said Huang Xuanrui, President of the College of Forestry, Agricultural University of Hebei.

The desertification and sandification monitoring report released by the province in 2009 showed that in the previous five years, the sandified land near Beijing and Tianjin had shrank by 74,700 hectares.

The annual average sandstorm days in Beijing have now been reduced to about 7.5 days and the annual average precipitation increased by 66.3 mm. The number of strongly windy days has been reduced by 30 days.



Tourists at the Qixing Lake in Saihanba Forest Park on July 11 (XINHUA)

As the farm went into operation with large-scale tree planting mostly completed in the 1980s, the question was how to make it sustainable and profitable.

With logging being the traditional business model for state-owned forest farms, a hard fiberboard plant was set up in Saihanba in 1981 to process the inferior-quality trees rejected for farm use. This became a major revenue source. In 2000, income from logging accounted for more than 90 percent of the farm's total earnings. To conserve forest resources, since 2012, the farm has almost halved the amount of timber harvested and the share of timber income has been slashed to 40 percent of the total.

Today, a more profitable business than logging is selling saplings of spruce, larch and Mongolian scotch pine. A 15-year-old spruce tree, that is usually around 7 meters tall, can fetch the same amount of money as timber from 30 trees of the same age, according to Wang Liming, in charge of the farm's plant nursery.

The farm has become an important sapling nursery in north China. In 2016, sapling sales generated an income of more than 11.95 million yuan (\$1.82 million). By reducing logging and expanding the sapling nursery, the farm has also increased the forest volume and area.

A side business of the farm is ecotourism. According to the county's Culture and Tourism Bureau, there are over 500,000 visits to Saihanba annually, yielding more than 40 million yuan (\$6 million) and creating 15,000 direct jobs. Local residents benefit from this by providing lodging, catering and transportation services and selling artifacts and other specialty products. Every year, tourism adds more than 600 million yuan (\$90 million) to the local economy.

Saihanba has also launched a carbon sequestration project. Liu Haiying, head of the forest farm, told the media that the farm's total volume of sequestered carbon is equivalent to 4.75 million tons of carbon dioxide. So far, 183,000 tons of sequestered carbon had been listed for sale. If all the sequestered carbon is sold, it will generate at least \$15.19 million of revenue.

The whole society should adhere to the concept of green development, carry forward the spirit of Saihanba, and persevere in promoting ecological progress, generation after generation, President Xi said on August 28. He called for leaving a legacy for future generations: "Efforts should be made to promote the harmonious development of man and nature...make our great motherland more beautiful, and leave a bluer sky, greener mountains and clearer water for the future generations."

Major events in August

August 2:

[BRICS nations unite against protectionism](#)

Keywords: BRICS; trade ministers; protectionism

Trade ministers from BRICS countries agreed to work together to oppose protectionism and increase mutual investment on August 2 in Shanghai.

August 3:

[Construction of world's second largest hydropower station begins](#)

Keywords: Baihetan; hydropower station; electricity

Building work on Baihetan project, what will be the world's second largest hydropower station, started on August 3. With a total installed capacity of 16 million kilowatts, the project is expected to generate more than 60 billion kilowatt hours of electricity per year, equal to about two-thirds of Beijing's electricity consumption in 2015.

August 6:

[China, ASEAN agree to build higher level of strategic partnership](#)

Keywords: China; ASEAN; Manila

China and ASEAN nations on August 6 expressed satisfaction with the achievements made in their strategic partnership during the last 15 years and agreed to further enhance cooperation. Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi and his counterparts from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) made the pledge at a meeting in Manila.

August 8:

[China launches emergency response to Sichuan quake](#)

Keywords: Sichuan; Jiuzhaigou County; earthquake

The China Earthquake Administration has activated level-I emergency response procedures following a 7.0-magnitude earthquake on August 8 in Jiuzhaigou County in southwest China's Sichuan Province. Work teams have been sent to the stricken area to carry out emergency operations, the administration said in a statement.

August 10:

[China protests U.S. warship approaching reef of Nansha Islands](#)

Keywords: China; U.S.; South China Sea

China on August 10 voiced strong protest against a U.S. Navy warship passing close to the Meiji Reef of the Nansha Islands in the South China Sea.

August 14:

[China, Pakistan vow to further deepen bilateral pragmatic cooperation](#)

Keywords: China; Pakistan; cooperation

China and Pakistan on August 13 promised to deepen their pragmatic cooperation in various fields during a meeting between Pakistani Prime Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi and visiting Chinese Vice Premier Wang Yang.

August 22:

[China launches first internet court in e-commerce hub](#)

Keywords: China; Hangzhou; Internet court

China's first court specializing in handling Internet-related cases opened on August 18 in the e-commerce hub of Hangzhou to cater to the increasing number of online disputes. The Hangzhou Internet Court handles cases such as online trade disputes and copyright lawsuits.

August 29:

[China confirms India's withdrawal of troops, equipment from Dong Lang](#)

Keywords: China; India; Dong Lang

China on August 28 confirmed via on-site checks that India has withdrawn personnel and equipment from Dong Lang (Doklam) after a military stand-off lasting more than two months.

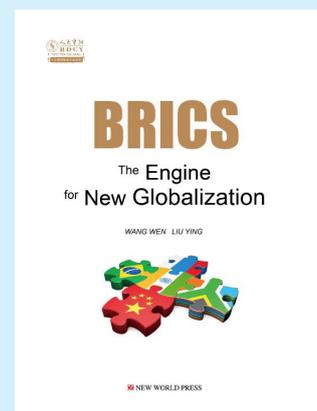
Getting to Know **CHINA** through **KEYWORDS**

Basic line of the CPC

The basic line of the CPC in the primary stage of socialism is to lead the Chinese people of all ethnic groups in a concerted, self-reliant and pioneering effort to turn China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious by making economic development the central task while upholding the Four Cardinal Principles and the policy of reform and opening up. This line was established at the 13th National Congress of the CPC in 1987 and is widely known as the Party's "one central task and two basic points." [More>>](#)

Strategy of innovation-driven development

To implement the strategy of innovation-driven development, China will promote overall innovation, particularly scientific and technological innovation, remain demand-driven and industrialization-oriented, ensure that enterprises play the principal role in innovation, let the market play the decisive role in allocating resources, and take full advantage of the socialist system. It will enhance the contribution made by scientific and technological advancements to economic growth, create new engines of growth, and sustain sound economic development. [More>>](#)



BRICS: The Engine for New Globalization

Based on extensive authentic data and research, the book gives a deep analysis on economic layouts and potentials of BRICS countries and their respective advantages in finance, trade and investment.

The book focuses on discussions about the BRICS's prospect to lead a new round of globalization in future. The book suggests that BRICS countries should strengthen political exchanges, reinforce economic and trade partnerships, intensify cultural communication and multilateral cooperation in global affairs, and develop a community of common destiny. Documents of the ninth BRICS Summit in Xiamen and regional study reports on BRICS countries are also included in the book.

Besides, the book expands discussions to a number of international hot topics like the Belt and Road Initiative, New Development Bank, Contingency Reserve Arrangement, and internationalization of RMB. In a word, the book is of great reference value for politicians, researchers and people who are interested in BRICS.