



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of Communist Party of China(CPC), Chairman of the military commission of the CPC central committee, addressed deputies from People's Liberation Army attending the annual legislative sessions in Beijing on March 11, 2014 (XINHUA)

Leading by example

Xi Jinping attends a primary-level Party organization meeting ahead of the 19th CPC National Congress

Editor's Note:

On August 13, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, attended a meeting of the Party branch he belongs to as an ordinary CPC member. This is the third time he has done this over the past three years.

To gain some insight into the context of Xi's attendance at the meeting, *Beijing Review* presents an edited excerpt of the news report about Xi's visit and his speech to members during the meeting based on People.com.cn's Chinese version for our readers' reference:

While all CPC members are looking forward to the opening of the 19th CPC National Congress, on the morning of August 13, 2017, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, President of the People's Republic of China, and Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, took time out to attend a primary-level Party organization meeting of his Party branch and gave an important speech to the members.

In response to a notice calling on members to prepare for the 19th CPC National Congress issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the Party branch meeting focused on normalizing and institutionalizing "Two Studies, One Action" education [the campaign asking all Party members to study the Party Constitution and rules, as well as remarks made by General Secretary Xi Jinping, and to become qualified Party members]. During the meeting, branch members each shared their experience of such study.

Xi fully affirmed everyone's words and said the primary-level Party organization activities of the Party branch have maintained a good tradition. "Three Meetings and One Class" [attending the CPC Party branch general meeting, Party branch committee meeting and group discussions as well as taking Party classes] is a sound system, he said. Even at its early stages,

from the Sanwan Reorganizing Meeting in 1927 [which set up Party branches in army units], to the Gutian Meeting in 1929 [which stressed the leadership of the Party in the army], our Party stressed Party building with ideological, political and organizational perspectives, he said.

Xi said the Party branch had implemented the "Three Meetings and One Class" system conscientiously. Everyone present was an ordinary CPC Party member and should participate equally in the primary-level Party activity of the Party branch, he said, while stressing that participating in the primary-level Party activities of a Party branch is the basic requirement for being a qualified CPC Party member.

Xi said that presently, an important mission for the Party and the whole nation is to make sure that the 19th CPC National Congress is held successfully. He hoped every Party member would concentrate on their job and make sure to complete their work effectively.

Xi also pointed out that Party members should act in an appropriate manner at all times. He said the CPC is embarking on a noble course. It needs neither those who aspire to gain promotion or become rich, nor members who do not wish to make sacrifices. Xi encouraged all members to learn from previous role models such as Zhang Side, Norman Bethune, Jiao Yulu and Mai Xiande. They all served at ordinary posts but had high moral standards. Xi said he wanted all members to strengthen Party discipline and learn from history.

At the end of his talk, Xi said he hoped all members would put their trust in the Party and devote themselves to the cause of realizing the Two Centenary Goals [that are, by 2020 China's GDP and per-capita income should double from 2010 levels, and the building of a moderately prosperous society should be complete; by the middle of this century, China should become a modern socialist country that is "prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious"], by making contributions where they work.

Xi's speech received an enthusiastic response. The members present were greatly motivated and benefited a lot from the speech. Being a leader of the CPC, state leader, and leader of the armed forces, Xi's participation in primary-level Party organization meetings as an ordinary CPC Party member serves as a model for all CPC Party members nationwide.

Based on a report published on People.com.cn authorized by Office Administration, a monthly publication of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee.



You Liangxing, an ordinary CPC Party member gives suggestion on the development of primary-level Party organization during a Party branch meeting of the Daobenggeng Village, Wuyishan City, Fujian Province, on October 26, 2016 (XINHUA)



A Party branch of a community in Putian City of east China's Fujian Province holds a general meeting on October 12, 2017 (XINHUA)

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China's green solution

China's Fujian Province is leading the way in successful ecological development

By Xia Yuanyuan

On September 26, a thematic briefing and two sub-seminars highlighting the success of green development in Fujian Province were held in Beijing. Song Tao, Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee (IDCPC), You Quan, Secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee, and a dozen Secretary of CPC Municipal Committee from Fujian presented at the venue.

The event, the fifth of stories of CPC series events, hosted by the IDCPC with IDCPC vice-minister Guo Yezhou as the anchor, aimed at telling stories of CPC's new development concepts through introducing practices of different CPC provincial committees to the international community with a thematic session.

Around 400 political figures and delegates from Europe, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and other countries gathered to exchange their experience in promoting green development.



Song Tao, Minister of the International Department of the CPC Central Committee gives a speech at the thematic briefing



You Quan, Secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee shares Fujian's experience in promoting green development with attendees

Dilemma not to be ignored

"The CPC has always paid great attention to green development and ecological civilization in governing the country", said Song Tao, Minister of IDCPC in the thematic briefing session of the event.

"Over the past five years, the CPC has overcome the difficulties in economic development and ecological environmental protection, to build a modern country of harmony between the human being and nature," Song said.

The dilemma between economic development and the environment is a global issue, said Song. Toward global challenges, Song called for political parties around the world to enhance communication and learn from each other with an open mind.

The CPC actively advocates the values of green development, by incorporating the construction of an ecological civilization into the CPC Constitution, and green development has become a trending theme of the time we are living in, he said.

He noted that the CPC has taken practical measures to push forward green development, and carried out international cooperation. China has achieved remarkable results and garnered valuable experience in reducing carbon emissions and coping with climate change.

Model of green development

"The practices of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee in promoting green development is a model in balancing economic growth and building a modern society of harmony between humans and the nature," Song said at the thematic briefing.

Boasting magnificent scenery, Fujian Province is renowned as the land of great potential. Fujian has committed itself to environmental protection through innovation and improved environmental awareness, according to the thematic briefing. All round progress has been made in environmental pollution prevention and control, and construction and management of nature reserves.

At the thematic briefing, You Quan, Secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee, said that CPC Fujian Provincial Committee has took an "add and subtract" approach to promoting green development. While developing the green economy Fujian also transferred and upgraded traditional industry, he said.

The add approach includes the vigorous developing the green economy, recycling economy and low-carbon economy and actively encouraging those projects which are green, high-tech and with big market potential.

The subtract approach means the local government cuts overcapacity and transforms and upgrades traditional labor-intensive industries, including clothing, food, footwear and machinery sectors.

At the same time, the government bans and eliminates high energy consumption and high pollution industries, including small coal mines, small oil refining plants and backward thermal power stations.

At present, the province's GDP per unit of energy consumption fell to 0.439 tons of standard coal for every \$15,000 in production value, 25 percent lower than the national average level.

When inspecting Fujian in October 2014 to monitor the ecological progress, Xi said that lush mountains and clean waters are the biggest resources and assets of the province, and its most valuable brand which must be protected.

Industrial transformation and upgrading is one of Fujian's protection measures. Major efforts have been made to develop the modern service industry like ecotourism and strategic emerging industries such as energy conservation, environmental protection, new energy and information technology. A group of industrial clusters worth more than \$15 billion in output value have each taken shape, such as Contemporary Amperex Technology Ltd. and Jinhua Integrated Circuit Co. Ltd.

In 2016, Fujian's GDP reached \$42.5 billion, with the value added of strategic emerging industries accounted for 11 percent, up from 7.45 percent in 2012.

A balance attained

"Fujian spared no efforts in environment protection and pollution prevention and strengthened pollution treatment measures against water, air, and soil pollution, which affect people's livelihood the most," You said.

From potholed roads, polluted skies and frequent water shortages to a gold medal winner of International Garden City awarded by the United Nations Environment Program and International Federation of Park

and Recreation Administration. That's the total turnaround William N Brown has seen in Xiamen City in just 30 years.



William N Brown, a professor at Xiamen University gives a speech at the thematic briefing

As a professor at Xiamen University in southeast China's Fujian Province, Brown said he had witnessed radical economic transformation in the province driven by CPC Fujian Provincial Committee's efforts to promote green development.

"China has learned a lot from the world about environmental protection and I think the world should also learn from China," said Brown. "What I admire about Fujian's leaders is that they made an overall and comprehensive plan for Xiamen's development based on Chinese urban development experience," he said.

"The views were great. Everything was green and clean," said Charles Kayonga, Ambassador of Rwanda to China, when asked about his impressions of Fujian Province.

"Green strategy is a part of the core of the CPC. The leadership of Chinese President Xi Jinping has paid great attention to ecological progress in governing the country," Kayonga told *ChinAfrica*. Rwanda is one of the cleanest countries in Africa, and its leadership also focuses on green development as a core part of the national economy. "I expect more cooperation among universities and industries between the two countries in green development," he said.

The Centennial Ecological Park in Changting County in west Fujian showcases the progress of the province's ecological development. The aromatic camphor trees are just one of the Park's success stories.

In the autumn of 2001, Xi, who then worked as the Governor of Fujian Province, made an inspection tour to Changting and instructed that soil erosion control

should be included in the programs of the provincial CPC Committee and government in addressing people's practical needs. As a result, over the next decade, 108,000 hectares of afforestation has taken place, contributing greatly to the prevention of soil erosion.

Now the once barren land has been transformed into a lush agricultural garden producing all types of fruit, including different varieties of melon, and it is also a lush floral kingdom with aquatics under state protection, which returns to the natural ecological habitat.



Paolo Ferrero, vice-president of the Party of the European Left gives a speech at the thematic briefing session

China has a different way to promote ecological development compared to Western countries, said Paolo Ferrero, Vice President of the Party of the European Left. "We are happy to see China's efforts to protect the environment," he said, adding that he hopes to see enhancement of cooperation between Europe and China.

The current forest coverage on the mountains in Fujian Province is 65.96 percent. Government statistics show that in 2016, a total of 96.5 percent of the province's major rivers enjoyed Grade I, II and III water quality (acceptable water quality with Grade I as the top).

The air quality of all 9 prefecture-level cities was greatly improved, with average level reaching or outperforming Grade 2 (good quality) of the national air quality standard. Last year, the province was also officially designated as the National Ecological Conservation Pilot Zone. Experts believe that this honor justifies Fujian's position as a national leader in regard to ecological progress.



Muhammad Faruk Khan, presidium member of the Bangladesh Awami League gives a speech at the thematic briefing

After concluding his visits to a number of sustainable and environmentally-friendly projects in Fuzhou and Quanzhou cities in Fujian Province, Muhammad Faruk Khan, Presidium Member of the Bangladesh Awami League said the experiences of Fujian in green development is a shining example of the development of China, and he looks forward to sharing his experiences at home when he returns.

"The world supports and understands the green development initiative proposed by President Xi and the concept of sustainable development is important to the world," he said.



Foreign political figures and delegates read exhibition boards introducing ecological progress Fujian Province achieved



Foreign political figures and delegates take a selfie in front of exhibition boards

Bigger BRICS, larger role

In its second decade, BRICS is ready for a greater share in global governance

By Yu Lintao



Leaders from the five BRICS countries, as well as Egypt, Guinea, Mexico, Tajikistan and Thailand, pose for a group photo on September 5 in Xiamen, southeast China's Fujian Province (XINHUA)

When the first BRIC Summit was held in 2009 in Moscow, the Chinese version of the bloc leaders' joint statement was only around 1,500 characters. This month, the Xiamen Declaration of the Ninth BRICS Summit saw its list of outcomes exceed 12,000 characters.

Though the achievement of this cooperation platform of emerging economies can't be measured by the length of the joint statement, it still serves to underscore the growing cooperation among the five countries.

From simply an economic term to an outstanding cooperation platform of emerging economies, the tenor of BRICS has rapidly expanded in the past decade. Its agenda has evolved from promoting economic cooperation and development to improving global governance and jointly addressing global challenges.

Observers say with the enhancement of the cooperation mechanism, BRICS is expected to play a larger role in the world arena.

A larger role

Different from the Group of Seven (G7), which is often dubbed a rich countries' club, BRICS is not based on ideology or geopolitics. It developed from an economic term coined by former Goldman Sachs economist Jim O'Neill in 2001 into a cooperation platform for emerging economies to pursue economic cooperation and now, better global governance.

In the past decade, the bloc was the source of more than half of global growth. In 2016, it accounted for 23 percent of the global economy, almost double the group's share in 2006.

Even O'Neill is surprised that 16 years later, BRICS' share of the global GDP is bigger than every scenario he has projected.

What's more, their fields of cooperation are expanding as well, particularly in the past two years, from the establishment of the New Development Bank (NDB) to the Contingent Reserve Arrangement, a measure to combat global liquidity pressure; from jointly combating protectionism to handling the climate change issue with one voice.

"The social value of BRICS' pragmatic cooperation is emerging gradually," said Wang Wen, Executive Dean of the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies at Renmin University of China, in an interview with Beijing Review. However, the West has been trying to belittle the platform, with reports of a "fading BRICS" emerging in the Western media time and again, he added.

Given its size—the BRICS countries together account for 43 percent of the world's population and 26 percent of global territory—and its current economic contribution to the world economy, BRICS should assume a larger role in world affairs, Wang added.

In a recent article in World Affairs, a leading Chinese publication on global issues, Xu Xiujun, a researcher on BRICS studies with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, wrote that global issues are becoming more prominent of late while economic and political issues are becoming closely intertwined. So, though positioned as an economic cooperation platform, the spillover effects of BRICS in other fields, such as global politics and security, are unavoidable.

During the Seventh Meeting of BRICS High Representatives for Security Issues in Beijing in July, the five agreed that deeper political and security cooperation would be the key to strengthening the BRICS mechanism. The political situations in the Middle East and North Africa were the main focus of attention. The joint declaration also referred to issues related to Afghanistan.

The Western world has seen a wave of anti-globalization represented by Europe's refugee crisis, Brexit, as well as U.S. President Donald Trump's protectionist trade agenda. The changing world situation is providing an opportunity for BRICS to have a bigger voice in global governance.

Oliver Stuenkel, an associate professor at the Getulio Vargas Foundation in Sao Paulo and author of *The BRICS and the Future of Global Order*, told Xinhua News Agency that against the backdrop of the rising anti-globalization movement and protectionism, particularly in the Western world, it was up to the BRICS countries to defend globalization and "assure that the world does not commit the same mistakes that have been committed in the past century, leading to conflict."

At the BRICS Seminar on Governance in Quanzhou, southeast China's Fujian Province, in August, Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, a former Mexican diplomat and senior researcher with the National Autonomous University in Mexico, stressed that "global governance practices and institutions should be profoundly transformed to keep them in line with the evolution of an international economy in which the industrial, technical and financial relations and balances are constantly changing in favor of large emerging economies."

He said the situation is the same in the sphere of political relations and power balances, both globally and regionally. "The new multiregional institutions, such as the BRICS, have an important contribution to make for the construction of new global governance architecture," Navarrete said.

BRICS is increasing its participation in global governance. The achievements include the establishment of the NDB, which offers an alternative in addition to the large financial institutions which are often alleged to overlook the needs of developing countries or do not have enough reach, and more voting rights in global financial organs like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The Xiamen Declaration stressed the bloc's commitment to a more efficient global economic governance framework that reflects the current world economic landscape. It emphasized the importance of an open and inclusive world economy enabling all countries and peoples to share in the benefits of globalization and safeguarding the interests of developing countries.

"From the rim of global governance, where they had almost lost their voice, the BRICS platform is bringing developing countries back to center stage," Wang said.

Beyond BRICS

On the sidelines of the Xiamen Summit, the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries was held under the BRICS Plus form, where leaders of Egypt, Guinea, Mexico, Tajikistan and Thailand were invited to join the BRICS leaders.

The BRICS Plus mode was proposed by China following the Durban Summit in 2013, when some regional countries were invited for dialogue on the sidelines of the main meeting.

This time, China developed the BRICS Plus model by inviting five developing states from three continents, namely, Africa, Asia and Latin America, to boost dialogue and discussion about cooperation between BRICS and other developing states.

"The mode will enrich the BRICS cooperation mechanism. Particularly, against the current backdrop of anti-globalization and protectionism, it will offer the wisdom of developing countries for global economic governance," said Chen Fengying, a senior researcher with China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations.

"The special agenda of the Xiamen Summit showed China's aspiration to make the development pie bigger and let all countries share the achievements of emerging economies," Wang added.

This, he said, will expand BRICS' circle of friends. "With broad partnerships, the group can evolve into a more influential platform for South-South cooperation. It also reflects China's vision for a new globalization with promoting common development as its core," he said.

According to him, many emerging economies, including Indonesia and Turkey, have shown great interest in joining the platform.

The Xiamen Declaration also proposed to strive toward broad partnerships with emerging market and developing countries, committing that the dialogue and cooperation with non-BRICS countries would be on an "equal footing."

"By expanding the bloc's partnership, BRICS Plus would infuse a fresh driving force for its development in the next decade," Chen said.

A third drive

All the five BRICS members are regional powers with long histories and colorful cultures. However, compared with their extensive economic and political dialogues, their people-to-people exchanges are still far from adequate.

"Many of the existing problems among BRICS countries derive from insufficient understanding and lack of trust," Chen told Beijing Review. "That is why the Xiamen Summit emphasized the role of people-to-people exchanges in the BRICS cooperation mechanism this year."

The Xiamen Declaration highlights enhancing people-to-people exchanges to create a public opinion foundation for the fresh development of the bloc in the next decade.

According to Wang, the BRICS cooperation mechanism is evolving from a "two-wheel drive of economy and politics" into a "three-wheel drive" with economic cooperation, political dialogue and people-to-people exchanges as its major pillars and the content of cooperation.

"No matter whether it is for deepening BRICS' own cooperation or building a wider partnership, mutual understanding and friendship among peoples are indispensable. It helps the cooperation mechanism to be more stable and lays a solid foundation for the mechanism's future development," Wang told Beijing Review.

According to Chen, there is vast cooperation potential in cultural and people-to-people exchanges for the five to tap, such as Russia's literature, India's film industry and Brazil's football. "Deeper and wider exchanges will make the people of each country fall in love with the others' cultures," she added.

In recent times, such exchanges have been making pragmatic progress. Earlier this year, the first BRICS Games was held in China. The five countries have also held two film festivals and shot their first co-production movie, *Where Has Time Gone?* More and more Indian films are being shown in China, winning the hearts of Chinese audiences. Next, the first BRICS Cultural Festival is scheduled to be held in Xiamen from September 15 to 22. (Reporting from Xiamen)

Highlights of the Xiamen Declaration

The BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration was released on September 4 after their ninth summit. These are some of its highlights:

1. BRICS will strive toward broad partnerships with emerging market and developing countries. It will pursue equal-footed and flexible practices and initiatives for dialogue and cooperation with non-BRICS countries, including through BRICS Plus cooperation.
2. BRICS leaders welcome the creation of the BRICS E-Port Network and the establishment of the BRICS E-Commerce Working Group. They also welcome China's initiative to host the International Import Expo in 2018.
3. BRICS leaders agree to promote BRICS local currency bond markets and establish a BRICS local currency bond fund.
4. They agree to facilitate financial market integration.
5. They encourage explorations toward the establishment of the BRICS Institute of Future Networks. BRICS countries will enhance joint research, development and innovation in information and communications technology, including the Internet of Things, cloud computing, big data, data analytics, nanotechnology, and artificial intelligence.
6. BRICS leaders commit to strengthen BRICS cooperation on energy. BRICS will work to foster open, flexible and transparent markets for energy commodities and technologies.
7. BRICS leaders welcome the establishment in India of a coordination center for the BRICS Agriculture Research Platform.
8. They agree to better leverage the benefits of capital flows and manage the risks stemming from excessive cross-border capital flows and fluctuations.
9. They strongly deplore the nuclear test conducted by North Korea.
10. They call upon the international community to establish a genuinely broad counterterrorism coalition and support the UN's central coordinating role in this regard.
11. They emphasize the importance of people-to-people exchanges in promoting development and enhancing mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation among the peoples of BRICS member states.

(Compiled by Beijing Review; designed by Pamela Tobey)

What to Expect



Supporting Fellow Developing Countries



(Compiled by Beijing Review; designed by Pamela Tobey)



Yu Liufen, Secretary of Yanbo Village Committee of the Communist Party of China, in Liupanshui, Guizhou Province, has led the village out of poverty (XINHUA)

A woman who transformed a village

Yu Liufen, a delegate to the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, has led her village out of poverty

By Wang Hairong

Wearing a bob hairstyle, a confident smile and a cape draped casually over a black dress, 48-year-old Yu Liufen exudes maturity and composure befitting her age.

A village committee secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in southwest China's Guizhou Province and a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress in Beijing in October, Yu has been elected for leading her village out of poverty.

"By the end of 2015, all villagers in my village had moved out of poverty," Yu proudly told Beijing Review. In 2001, when she became the Party secretary of Yanbo in Yuni Township, Panxian County of Guizhou, the average per capita net income of the village, which has 900-plus villagers, was no more than 800 yuan (\$120). Now, this number has risen to 16,200 yuan (\$2,435). Meanwhile, during the period, the village's collectively owned assets have soared in value from virtually zero to 58 million yuan (\$8.71 million).

Almost three decades ago, Yu came to the village through marriage. Now she feels deeply attached to the place. "I was once married to a man in the village. Now I am married to the entire village," Yu said, "I love every stretch of land in it, every blade of grass and every stone ..."



Yu Liufen chats with a worker in the Yanbo Village's wine brewery on May 20, 2017 (XINHUA)

A woman with ideas

Situated at an altitude of 1,800 meters in the depths of Guizhou's karst hills, Yanbo Village was in dire poverty when Yu first arrived there.

"Villagers grew corn, yam, and buckwheat. They had to walk for two hours to get to the market to sell their produce, while 50 kg of yam could only fetch 7-8 yuan (\$1)," she recalled.

"Villagers shared thatched cottages with farm animals...flies and mosquitoes were everywhere," she said. There was no paved road, electricity or tap water in the village. Even until 2004, most children did not go to school because it would take them four to five hours every day to walk to and from school.

Yu's early days in the village were not easy. As her husband worked far away from the village, she did housework and farmed land. After her two sons were born, she had to take care of them while working in the fields.

Life was so hard that it prompted Yu to yearn for change. Yu is hardworking and persevering, and more importantly, she is a woman who has ideas. In 1993, she opened a restaurant near a local coal mine. Thanks to her hard work and business acumen, the restaurant prospered, bringing her a decent income.

Two years later, Yu found another lucrative business opportunity--taking pictures for villagers, who generally could not afford to buy a camera at that time. With savings from the restaurant she bought a camera, which was sought after by villagers, who often had to queue to have their pictures taken. Thereafter, Yu opened a store. Her business endeavors made her family richer and richer.

Undaunted by difficulties

After her family got rich, Yu wanted to make the village rich too. In 2001, three months after she joined the CPC, villagers, impressed with her business success, elected her the secretary of the CPC Yanbo Village Committee. She vowed to change the situation in the village.

The first thing she decided to do was paving a road. To build a road, money was needed to buy materials and explosives. The paved road had to go through farmland, so some villagers' farmland had to be occupied and their trees cut down. Initially, some villagers were opposed to the idea because they had to suffer some losses. Yu went from door to door to persuade villagers to agree with her plan.

To compensate for these villagers' fields, village cadres held meetings and decided to offer their land in exchange. They also invited

villagers working elsewhere back to the village and suggested them transfer their land to villagers whose fields were to be occupied by the road.

She finally convinced villagers, and the project was launched. She invested 40,000 yuan (\$6,012) she had earned from previous businesses to buy tools such as drill rods and hammers and materials like cement and sand and to pay for labor. That money was a huge amount back then.

Three months later, a road 3.5 km long and 4.5 meters wide was completed, connecting the village to a nearby highway. As two trucks transporting coal drove into the village, villagers celebrated with fireworks.

After the road was paved, Yu set her mind on buying back a forest contracted to an individual. The 100-hectare forest was poorly managed, with trees often chopped down and stolen. "Seeing tree stubs left behind here and there, my heart ached," Yu said.

She decided to raise money so that the village could buy back the forest. The cost, 230,000 yuan (\$34,570), was an astronomical amount for her back then. To secure funding, she wrote a report to the county government, which reimbursed her for the personal savings she spent on paving the road. She put that money toward buying the forest and borrowed another 50,000 yuan (\$7,515) from a coal mine and raised the remainder through loans.

Yu attaches great importance to the health of the ecological environment. "Ecological environment is life. Without protection, there would be no development," she said. She added that because of Yanbo's karst landform, if the trees were gone, there would be no water.

After the management right of the forest was bought back in 2001, she made rules forbidding villagers to chop trees for firewood, though allowing them to collect broken or dead branches. To provide villagers with an alternative energy source to firewood, she negotiated with a local coal mine to sell coal to villagers at cost price. Thereafter, with the forest effectively protected, the village's forest coverage ratio increased to 71 percent. Moreover, with a flourishing forest, people could also enjoy picking wild fruits and mushrooms.

The forest also yielded economic benefit. Yu said the village made money by thinning the forest and raised poultry, pigs and oxen in the forest. The village has not only paid back the debt, but also earned a profit.

Later, the village launched several other initiatives including a brick factory, a brewery called Yanbo Wine and a transportation fleet of more than 100 vehicles. The village has become richer. In 2005, the village built an office building with 560 square meters of floor space.

Villagers can benefit from the projects by earning salary for working on the projects and receiving dividends. For instance, Yanbo Wine has created more than 200 jobs for the village, and its profits are shared by villagers. In addition, wine dross from the brewery is given out to once-poor farmers, who use the dross to feed cattle and thereby get out of poverty.



Yu Liufen talks to villagers in a leek field about their planting plan for the next year on October 10 (XINHUA)

Winning trust and support

In the past 17 years, Yu has encountered so many difficulties, including a failed marriage, yet she has never been crushed. She is grateful to villagers for their trust, which she said provides her with great spiritual support.

"In 2011, after I just learned to drive, one day my car crashed into a ditch. Within 10 minutes, more than 100 villagers rushed to the site and lifted the car out with their hands. I was very touched," she said.

Besides being elected a delegate to the 19th CPC National Congress, Yu was also a delegate to the previous two CPC national congresses, which were respectively held in 2012 and 2007.

"As a delegate of the national congress of the Party, I will work harder, live up to the expectations of villagers, and make greater contributions to the Party and the people," she said.

She said that at the national congress of the Party this year, she would like to call for more government support for village cadres, who work hard yet are paid little. She would also like to urge greater improvement in rural infrastructure.

Getting to Know CHINA through KEYWORDS

Five concepts for development

At its fifth plenary session held from October 26 to 29, 2015, the 18th CPC Central Committee called for "development that is innovation-driven, coordinated, green, oriented toward global progress, and beneficial to all." Of these five concepts for development, innovation should be given top priority, while interactions between all the individual fields must be properly managed. The basic state policy of resource conservation and environmental protection should be respected, as should the principle that opening to the world must be to the benefit of all parties involved. Development should be in the interests of the people, rely on their support, and be of direct benefit to them. [More>>](#)

The people's desire for a better life is the goal we strive to realize.

The CPC perseveres in governing the country for the people. The people yearn for a better life, and that is the goal for CPC to strive forward. The CPC's governing philosophy is to serve the people and shoulder whatever responsibility it should shoulder. The CPC needs to focus on the most practical problems of the greatest and most direct concern to the people and on the groups that are most in need. [More>>](#)

Major events in September

September 1: China adopts nuclear safety law

Keywords: China; legislation; nuclear security law

China's top legislature on September 1 passed a nuclear safety law to ensure the safe use of nuclear energy.

September 4: Xi chairs summit to set course for next golden decade of BRICS

Keywords: Xi Jinping; BRICS summit

Chinese President Xi Jinping on September 4 chaired the ninth BRICS summit, calling on the group of five emerging economies to intensify cooperation and contribute more to a world troubled by protectionism and imbalanced development.

September 6: Xi: China remains persistent in denuclearizing Korean Peninsula

Keywords: Xi Jinping; Donald Trump; Korean Peninsula

Chinese President Xi Jinping told his U.S. counterpart, Donald Trump, in a telephone conversation on September 6 that Beijing remains persistent on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

September 11: BeiDou navigation to cover Belt and Road countries by 2018

Keywords: BeiDou; CNSA

China's home-grown BeiDou Navigation Satellite System will cover countries and regions along the Belt and Road by 2018, said an official at the China National Space Administration (CNSA) September 11.

September 18: Xi, Trump talk upcoming China visit, Korean Peninsula over phone

Keywords: Xi Jinping; Donald Trump

Chinese President Xi Jinping and his U.S. President Donald Trump, discussed Trump's visit to China later this year and the Korean Peninsula situation over phone late on September 18.

September 20: China to further cross-border e-commerce to boost foreign trade

Keywords: cross-border; e-commerce

China will set up more cross-border e-commerce pilot zones in favor of trade facilitation to boost China's global competitiveness, according to a decision made at a State Council executive meeting chaired by Premier Li Keqiang on September 20.

September 28: World's first atmosphere observation system arrives in Tibet

Keywords: APSOS; Tibet Autonomous Region

APSOS, or Atmosphere Profiling Synthetic Observation System, the world's first ground-based facility for profiling atmospheric variables and multiple constituents in the neutral atmosphere, arrived in southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region.

Videos to know more about the CPC National Congress

As the opening of the 19th CPC National Congress draws near, the Communist Party of China once again becomes the center of global spotlight. In the past several decades, the CPC Congress system has matured to become one of the most important democratic systems in the country.

The delegates to the congress will deliberate on reports, discuss key issues and make decisions, and elect the new leadership of the central authorities. In a word, they are responsible for steering the nation in the right direction, which

makes the process of choosing the delegates even more important. The report to the CPC National Congress is about the people's life and also how the path, theory and institutions of the CPC and China will evolve. And the CPC National Congress is the supreme leadership organ of the Communist Party of China. It enjoys an extremely important role in the CPC. Decision-making and elections are the two most important functions of the CPC National Congress.

And then, how are delegates to the CPC National Congress Elected? How is the report to the CPC National Congress produced? How is the CPC National Congress held?

We are presenting you with three animated videos produced by Fuxing Road Studio. The following three videos have answered the three questions with the lucid, lively and newly-minted animated stories. Using large amount of straps and lines, which are of modern popular style, the three videos are depicting CPC's image as always keeping pace with the times, open, and inclusive. Scan the QR code to know more.

