During his three-day visit to Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in July, presidential envoy Xi Jinping, also Chinese president, reiterated China’s 2020 poverty alleviation targets and stressed precision in targeting and helping the poor.

Poverty relief is a priority for China for the next few years. As the country aims to build a “moderately prosperous society in all respects” by 2020, over 15 million people should be lifted out of poverty.

Poverty alleviation through east-west cooperation

In Ningxia, a less developed area in the northwest of China, Xi has used the strategy for cooperation between eastern and western regions in poverty alleviation and urged Party members to take the lead in helping the poor.

Poverty is a universal problem that must be addressed. To solve poverty, our country has adopted the strategy of “Pairing and cooperation between eastern and western regions in poverty alleviation” and urged Party members to carry out the work in villages in Guyuan City, encouraging more businessmen to join poverty relief efforts in remote areas.

In July, Xi visited Gansu Province. Xi has attached great importance to poverty relief. For four consecutive years, Xi Jinping’s New Year inspection tours have taken him to the frontlines of China’s war against poverty.

During the 2016 Spring Festival, he visited Jiangxi Province. Xi visited Guangxi Province in 2015, and visited Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in 2014 and northwest China’s Shaanxi Province in 2018.

Religious and social harmony

Ningxia is home to many Chinese Muslims and people from the Han ethnic group. The president called for religious and social harmony and unity between the Han ethnic group and various ethnic minority groups.

More efforts should be made to “direct religious figures and believers to respect and abide by the law, resolutely guard against illegal infiltration via religious means, and promote religious and social harmony,” he said.

“No matter whether it’s local or imported, our country’s religions have been deeply imprinted into China’s civilization, with a history of more than 5,000 years, and have been deeply integrated into our social life,” Xi said during his visit to Yan’an University.

While education on national unity and poverty should be strengthened, Xi also called for accelerating economic and social development in regions mainly inhabited by ethnic minority groups so as to promote unity and cohesion.

Religious circles should implement Islamic doctrine in positive ways, publicize latest achievements in interpretation, foster religious personnels, especially among the middle-aged and the young, and promote unity and good beliefs, Xi added.

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President Xi Jinping talks with local Muslims at Xincheng Mosque in Yinchuan, capital of northwest China’s Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, July 18.

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President Xi Jinping talks with local Muslims at Xincheng Mosque in Yinchuan, capital of northwest China’s Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, July 18.
Cementing bilateral ties

On May 16, Chinese Premier Li Keqiang (L) returned to Beijing after a visit to Mongolia. The trip was part of his country’s efforts to improve relations with its nearby neighbors.

As a major trading partner and the world’s second-largest economy, China is facing new challenges on all fronts.

In the business world, Chinese companies are facing increasing competition, and China’s economy is expected to face downward pressure in the coming months.

Li’s trip to Mongolia was an important step in China’s efforts to address these challenges. He reinforced the importance of trade and investment cooperation with the country, and discussed ways to promote mutual trust and understanding.

Li said that China will continue to work with Mongolia to achieve the proposed growth targets, and that the two countries would continue to deepen their cooperation.

The trip also marked the signing of a number of agreements, including a Memorandum of Understanding on the establishment of a joint committee for China-Mongolia cooperation.

The two countries also signed agreements on various issues, including tourism, energy, and transportation.

In the political sphere, Li said that China is committed to maintaining stability in the region, and that the two countries would continue to cooperate on issues such as security and peace.

Li’s visit is part of China’s efforts to improve relations with its neighbors, and to promote regional cooperation and stability.

In conclusion, the visit demonstrated the importance of China’s relationship with Mongolia, and the need to continue working together to address the challenges facing the region.

H1 economic growth in line with expectations

China’s economy expanded 6.7 percent year on year in the first half of 2016, indicating that the government’s policies are starting to slow economic downturn.

Steady growth is a solid foundation for the world’s second-largest economy to achieve its growth targets.

Economic growth study

China’s GDP expanded a solid 6.7 percent year on year in the first half of 2016, up slightly from 6.7 percent in the same period last year, according to data released by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) on July 15.

The service sector expanded 8.2 percent year on year, the industrial sector grew 5.8 percent, and the agricultural sector grew 3.1 percent, according to data from NBS.

The data suggests that China’s economy remains on track to achieve its 6.5-7% growth target for the full year.

Retail sales of consumer goods grew 10.3 percent, property investment rose 14.2 percent, and fixed-asset investment grew 7.1 percent.

Inflation was reported to be 2.1 percent, within the government’s target of 3%.

Downward pressure remains

“While GDP growth remained decent in the second quarter, in the third quarter as global demand is likely to remain sluggish, warned HSBC Greater China.

It is noteworthy that the growth of fixed-asset investment slowed to 9.7 percent from a year earlier. This growth rate also outpaced a 3.1-percent increase in primary industry, and 5.3 percent in secondary industry.

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She also asked the kids to call their parents and school, changed the dressing for his wound, she carried the child on her back to and from school in Liangping County, southwest China’s Chongqing Municipality.

Zhou started her career as a teacher in 1994. Her first job was teaching left-behind children at a rural primary school in Liangping County. In her neighborhood, almost all middle-aged adults went to work in big cities, so many students in the school were looked after by other family members and lacked parental love. Besides teaching them, Zhou also showed great care for her student’s life.

In Zhou’s class, some students had to walk a long way to school. She discovered that on sunny days, the kids were always wet with sweat, and that when it rained their trousers would be covered with mud. To make them comfortable at school, Zhou put some spare clothes and shoes in the classroom so that they could change into clean clothes after reaching school. Moreover, Zhou discovered that the left-behind children got upset on their birthdays, because on such a joyful occasion they would miss their parents more than any other time. To cheer the children up, Zhou tried all means to hold celebrations for them. She also asked the kids to call their parents and thank them for working hard so far away from home. Under heavy work pressure, some of the parents had already forgotten the birthdays of their children, and the phone calls reminded them of the long-lost warmth of family.

In 2001, a student was injured accidentally at school. Zhou Juan communicated with a student in sign language.

Keywords: WHO, Margaret Chan

In February 2012, Zhou was honored by Chinese President Xi Jinping, who is also the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, during the celebration of the Party’s 90th anniversary in Beijing, who is also the General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, during the celebration of the Party’s 90th anniversary in Beijing.

Keywords: EU, trade

President Xi Jinping called for further cooperation in trade and investment facilitation with EU.

Keywords: IMF, WTO, OECD, World Bank, FSB, ILO

Through Negotiation the Relevant Disputes in South China Sea titled “China Adheres to the Position of Settling Disputes with Philippines through Negotiation the Relevant Disputes Between China and the Philippines in the South China Sea”.

Keywords: WHO, Margaret Chan

President Xi Jinping met with World Health Organization (WHO) director-general Margaret Chan to discuss China’s support for the United Nations’ public health arm.

Keywords: EU, trade

Premier Li Keqiang called for reciprocal opening-up and improved trade and investment liberalization and facilitation between China and the EU.

Keywords: WTO, OECD, World Bank, FSB, ILO

China issues white paper on settling disputes with Philippines.

Keywords: white paper.

South China Sea

The Chinese government has allocated 560 million yuan ($86.67 million) to disaster relief efforts in four flood-affected provinces, including Anhui, Hebei, Hunan and Guizhou.

Keywords: “1+6” roundtable meeting held in Beijing

Keywords: AIIB, WTO, OECD, World Bank, FSB, ILO

Premier Li Keqiang met with leaders of six major international economic and financial institutions in a “1+6” roundtable meeting in Beijing.

Keywords: WHO, Margaret Chan

President Xi Jinping met with World Health Organization (WHO) director-general Margaret Chan to discuss China’s support for the United Nations’ public health arm.