

## Article on Xi's years in Xiamen released

Xinhua report details development of pioneering special economic zone

A long Chinese-language feature titled "Comrade Xi Jinping pushes the development of Xiamen Special Economic Zone: the explorations and practice" was released by Xinhua on Friday.

Xiamen is home of one of the first four special economic zones in China. In 1985, the State Council approved expanding it to cover the whole island. In the summer of that year, Xi was assigned to leave Zhengding county in Hebei province to work in Xiamen.

He served as a member of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party of China Xiamen Municipal Committee and vice-mayor of Xiamen.

The article recapped Xi's groundbreaking, hardworking and dedicated experience in Xiamen over the course of three years. It said Xi was courageous to try new things and led a series of groundbreaking reform measures.

It also said he broadened the scope of opening-up and explored how to boost reform and development through opening-up. He drafted sound and forward-looking strategies for Xiamen's long-term development.

The article relates that Xi placed great focus on ecology and environmental protection, curbing illicit and unregulated logging and exploitation while

treating Yundang Lake in an all-around way. The article said he attached great importance to cultural heritage and led efforts to restore Bagua Mansion and make preservation plans to protect Gulangyu Island.

It said Xi demonstrated his aspiration to serve the people and got things done one by one through solid efforts.

Xi led, pioneered and made contributions to the develop-

ment of the Xiamen special economic zone in its early days. He worked side by side with the people, engaged in profound and standout practices and achieved fruitful outcomes. The sound development concepts, valuable experience and fine conduct of the practices still inspire the city to forge ahead, it said.

XINHUA

## Reserve: Easing aims to lower risk

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financial regulation, said Li Qilin, an economist with Lianxun Securities.

The PBOC said the debt-to-equity swap program, a measure promoted by the government since 2015 to lower the corporate debt ratio, should be leveraged to improve enterprises' balance sheets.

"The debt-to-equity swap for zombie firms (inefficient firms burdened with debt) should not be approved," it said.

The targeted easing for small and micro-sized companies is another way "to reduce corporate default risks, stabilize employment and strengthen growth momentum of the real economy to offset both external and internal headwinds in the second half of this year," said Yang Weiyong, an associate professor of Economic Development and Agricultural Economics at the University of International Business and Economics in Beijing.

Economists and analysts predicted additional reductions to the reserve requirement ratio in the coming months, as the current ratio is still at a relatively higher level than many other countries.

## China to get tough with environmental data manipulation

By ZOU SHUO  
zoushuo@chinadaily.com.cn

China's top environmental watchdog said on Saturday it will impose tough penalties on people who manipulate or falsify environmental monitoring data, with criminal liability in severe cases.

The Ministry of Ecology and Environment has a zero-tolerance policy for such deceptive practices and will strengthen inspections and punishment for violators, said a statement on its website.

The statement came after a court in Jinzhong, Shanxi province, sentenced five people on May 30 — including the former head of environmental protection in Linfen, Shanxi — to prison sentences of six months to two years for tampering with air quality monitoring equipment and falsifying data.

Another 11 people received four- to six-month terms in a house of detention. According to the verdict statement, they had been found guilty of "damaging the computer information system".

In March, China National Environmental Monitoring Center notified the ministry of abnormal air quality data from Linfen. The ministry sent an inspection team and found that the monitoring systems at six of the city's stations had been tampered with.

A police investigation determined that air quality monitors had been tampered with more than 100 times in a one-year period beginning in April 2017.

In March 2017, Zhang Wengqing, former head of Linfen's environmental protection bureau, ordered an official to find ways to "beautify" air quality data in the city, which was in the spotlight due to its frequent alarmingly high concentrations of sulfur dioxide. In January 2017, the level of sulfur dioxide rose above 1,000 micrograms per cubic meter on four occasions.

The perpetrators were promised 3,000 yuan (\$460) per month and were given masks, hats, helmets and

gloves to hide their identity. The Linfen government said in a statement on Sunday it was deeply sorry for the lack of supervision on officials and would take stricter actions to ensure the city's air quality monitoring stations function normally.

Warning signs would be placed around the stations and only staff members would be allowed within 20 meters of the stations, it said.

Ma Jun, director of the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs, said the severity of data falsification in Linfen is rare and shows that the local government still attaches more importance to economic development and political achievement than environmental protection.

A stricter assessment system puts greater pressure on local environmental protection departments and sometimes touches the interests of the leaders, which is the main reason for the illegal behavior, Ma said.

It is important to involve the public and research institutes in the supervision so that people can tip off authorities in the event of illegal behavior, he said.

In June 2017, a local court in Xi'an, Shaanxi province, sentenced seven people, including the heads of two environmental protection bureaus in districts of Xi'an, to jail terms of over one year for falsifying air quality monitoring data.

They were found guilty of interfering with the data collection of the air quality monitoring system, plugging the sampling instrument with cotton to lower the pollution data.

Falsifying environmental data to avoid pollution regulations has been punished as a criminal offense since January 2017, under judicial interpretations on environmental crimes formed by the Supreme People's Court and Supreme People's Procuratorate, the nation's top court and prosecuting office.

Previously, such offenders usually received administrative penalties.

## Clean: Supervision to ramp up nationwide

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progress made by provincial Party committees and governments as well as State organs.

Local governments are also required to draft annual action plans and report the results to the central government every year. Officials who fail to meet requirements and contribute to environmental damage will be put on record and subject to a lifelong accountability system.

China also plans to establish an independent supervision system and unify environmental supervision forces to ensure the directive can be fully implemented, Xu added.

"We will also enforce and better equip supervision teams

at the grassroots level," he said.

"China is currently in the key period of building an ecological civilization. We feel the pressure because of people's increasing demand for a better ecological environment. Meanwhile, we have also reached the time that the country is capable of solving key environment protection problems," Xu said.

China aims to significantly reduce PM2.5 concentrations and the number of days with heavy air pollution, improve air quality and make people happy about seeing more blue skies, the directive said.

The country will try to ban importing solid waste for good by the end of 2020 to prevent further land pollution, it said.

## Churning out speed



Teams compete in a 600-meter race during the 2018 Guangzhou International Dragon Boat Invitational Tournament on Saturday. Crews of 122 dragon boats from countries including China, Canada, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh and Australia participated in the event. CHEN JIMIN / CHINA NEWS SERVICE

## Comprehensive hospitals to help treat drug addicts

By ZHANG YAN  
zhangyan1@chinadaily.com.cn

China intends to set up provincial-level comprehensive hospitals nationwide to treat drug addicts who suffer from severe diseases during compulsory detoxification, according to the Ministry of Justice.

To staff the hospitals, local justice departments will recruit senior and experienced doctors, nurses and pharmacists, along with some part-time professors and associate professors from provincial top-tier hospitals, said Cao Xuejun, head of the ministry's Drug Rehabilitation Administration Department.

All the construction expenses

will be paid by the national or local authorities.

In addition, rehabilitation centers nationwide will enhance cooperation and smooth channels with the government hospitals. When drug addicts in rehabilitation centers get seriously ill, justice officers will initiate quick-response procedures and send them to nearby government hospitals for treatment, he said.

According to the Ministry of Justice, nearly 240,000 drug addicts are being held in mandatory isolation for detoxification at 361 rehabilitation centers under the jurisdiction of the judicial administrative departments across the country.

**240,000**

Estimated number of drug addicts nationwide who are being held in mandatory isolation for detoxification

Each of the 361 rehabilitation centers has its own medical center. Last year, the 240,000 drug addicts around the nation had to make a total of 2.9 million hospital visits, either in the medical centers or unaffiliated hospitals. That's an average of more than 10 times each.

"Facing the strong demand for medical care, the abilities

of the medical centers in rehabilitation centers lags far behind the practical needs," Cao said.

The medical centers deal mainly with the normal and infectious illnesses of drug addicts, including AIDS, hepatitis and colds, to meet their basic needs, and if they are diagnosed with more serious diseases, including heart trouble or kidney disease or damage, they have to be sent to nearby government hospitals for treatment.

But the medical resources are very limited in government hospitals because there are a great number of patients waiting to see doctors. "It's more than necessary to set up the comprehensive hospitals

in the provinces to treat the drug addicts with serious diseases," Cao said.

He said, they will focus on conducting a unified method of treating drug addiction, such as medical treatment, education and psychological care, rehabilitative training or diagnostic evaluation nationwide to regulate the methods of the rehabilitation centers and have a standardized evaluation system to test the effects of detoxification.

Moreover, they will classify the drug addicts based on their drug abuse histories and the severity of addiction, and take targeted measures to help them get over their addictions.

## Rehab: Medical care ensured for foreigners in need

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It is where over 70 percent of the drugs illegally consumed in China come from, the Ministry of Public Security said.

Cao said most of the foreign drug addicts in detox come from Southeast Asia. Nearly a third are diagnosed with

infectious diseases including AIDS, hepatitis, pulmonary tuberculosis and heart trouble.

"We are adhering with Yunnan narcotics control regulations to offer as many high-quality treatment measures as possible to help them, and when they get sick we will immediately send them to the

hospitals for free treatment to protect their legitimate rights," he said.

One such case occurred in May, when a man had abdominal pain and fainted in an art workshop at the Dehong No 6 Rehab Center.

He was sent to the hospital for treatment and after examination and testing was diag-

nosed with acute appendicitis. The hospital decided to operate and after three days of recovery he was discharged on June 4. All his costs were covered.

When he returned to the rehab center, police changed his dormitory to the first floor, and the canteen offered him special food to increase

his nutrition.

"When I got ill, the Chinese police immediately took me to the hospital, and they paid all the expenses. I really appreciate their kindness and help, and I want to do better in the rehab center to get out as soon as possible," he was quoted by police as saying.

## Ancient Buddhist collection reprinted

By MA ZHENHUAN  
mazhenhuan@chinadaily.com.cn

A Song Dynasty (960-1279) Tripitaka, a precious collection of ancient Buddhist classics, has been reprinted through the joint efforts of Chinese and Japanese scholars.

The reprinted collection contains 5,500 volumes, weighs a metric ton and is priced at 2.66 million yuan (\$413,000).

First compiled at the Sixi Yuanjue Monastery in Hu-

zhou during the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), the collection, titled Sixizang, was completed in the year 1132 but was later ruined during war.

However, a full set of the classics was kept at a monastery in Japan. Part of the collection was bought back by Chinese historian Yang Shoujing from 1880 to 1884.

In 2012, Chinese and Japanese scholars joined in research for the publication of the Buddhist classics.

A ceremony was held on Saturday in Huzhou, Zhejiang province, to mark the



Employees prepare printed copies of the Buddhist classics at Yangzhou Classics Reproductions Co on Wednesday.

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publication of the ancient classics after more than 1,000 years.

"Japanese scholars made arduous efforts to make the project possible. It will not only produce a complete col-

lection of Buddhist classics, but serve as a landmark in the history of Sino-Japanese cultural exchange," said Li Jining, a scholar from National Library of China.

Yangzhou Classics Repro-

ductions Co, a company in Jiangsu province that specializes in reprinting ancient classics using traditional techniques, undertook the reprinting project.

Recalling the hard work of research and printing in the past seven years, Xu Liling, the project manager, could not hold back her tears.

"When the flash drive containing the missing classics was handed over to me from Japan, I held it tight in my arms. I was just trembling, too excited to say a word."

The National Library of China and Iwaya-ji Temple in Japan, which had been preserving the classics since the Song Dynasty, were the first Chinese and Japanese institutions to receive the new edition of Sixizang.