

first aid for China Policy texts

China Policy style is designed for clean and simple online presentation. We aim for the least marks on the page. We drop some established rules, particularly punctuation and capitalisation. And like all systems, we have a few exceptions.

- 1 titles and subtitles: lowercase, unless a proper noun
- 2 dates: number before month: 12 Dec 2015 or December 2015; never December 12, 2015 never add -st, -th, or -rd
- 3 numbers and currency: write out up to and including ten, but numerals for 11 and up; C¥5,000 not RMB or CNY
- 4 spaces: always single, no double spaces after full stop or colon
- 5 bullet points: not preceded by colon or followed by semicolon or full stop
- 6 quotes: single ('like this') double quotes inside single quotes ('like "this"')
- 7 Chinese names—always followed by characters, Xi Jinping 习近平
- 8 affiliations: largest to smallest with no comma in-between e.g. NDRC Price Supervision and Anti-Monopoly Bureau
- 9 13th 5-year plan: never 13th five year plan, or 13th five-year plan, or 13th 5 year plan, or 13th FYP
- 10 exceptions: percent (one word) not %; 'and' not &, except R&D and M&A

we use Australian spelling—similar to UK, with a few exceptions

Australian spellings listed on the [right](#)

-ize = -ise	programme = program
-ization = -isation	license (v) licence (n)
-er = -re	defense = defence
-or = -our	judgment = judgement
-og = -ogue	fulfill = fulfil

do not submit a text without checking this page

1. part one: please edit **three** of the following article summaries using track changes. We have provided drafts to correspond with China Policy's portfolios.
2. part two: please correct mistakes in part two below, using track changes, after reading the short description on metadata for euclera.

If you would like to see some examples for reference, [they are available here](#).

Ensure style is consistent with the style guide above. Feel free to reword or rewrite where necessary. A link to the Chinese original is provided for fact-checking. Please add a succinct title, and ensure that the length does not exceed 300 words.

part one:

agriculture

source:

http://szb.farmer.com.cn/nmrb/html/2017-08/16/nw.D110000nmrb_20170816_6-03.htm?div=-1

Ke Bingsheng 柯炳生 China Agricultural University president says the food safety incidents are occasional, but the influence is wide and long-lasting. It is true that food safety problems always exist, but the current situation is much better than before. A basic fact is that some of the toxic pesticides were can be used casually before, but in recent years have been forbidden. For instance, in 2016 some local farmers planted leek with methamidophos, which raised public outcry. In fact, the pesticide was banned in 2016, and before that farmers used it without prohibition.

With the increasing demand for food safety, increasingly advanced scientific means of detection, and the country's management and monitoring, the food safety situation is becoming better; however, the melamine milk event is a demarcation point. After that, people have become extremely sensitive to food safety issues, says Ke.

Ke says some media's false reporting and misleading has exacerbated the people's panic. False reporting means the spread of rumors, such as artificial eggs, cotton floss, plastic rice, banana carcinogenic, strawberry carcinogenic, preservative watermelon, etc. An influential publication, also reproduced rumors, saying anti-season crops, including colored peppers, holy fruit, sweet corn are all genetically modified.

Food safety issues, although have little direct impact, but usually have a great impact on society, especially on social psychology. And the first to bear the food safety incidents is consumers. But at the same it cannot be ignored that innocent producer counterparts also suffered a huge loss. The damage of melamine milk incident on the national dairy industry, and damage of avian flu on the entire poultry industry are extremely large. Therefore, it is necessary to severely punish the causers of the food safety incidents and has zero tolerance on the food safety incidents, says Ke.

geopolitics

source: http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_2030995

China and Japan will continue to compete strategically for peripheral resources, strategic room, dominance in Asia's economy, and regional economic cooperation rule-setting, but also cooperate at the micro-level, contends Wang Xingyu 王星宇 Renmin University of China National Academy of Development and Strategy research fellow.

Wang points out that strategic competition between China and Japan is reflected in their compete for

- regional economic cooperation model and institution
 - Japan seeks to create a Japan-led Asia-Pacific economic cooperation system to counterbalance the growing economic influences of China, as reflected in its
 - advocate for CPTPP
 - rule-setting role in RCEP
 - participation in Belt and Road initiative in response to domestic call and regional influence
- geo-security resources and regional security cooperation model
 - competition in maritime rights, in particular, access to critical ports for energy transportation
 - Japan enhances its regional military presence through US-Japan alliance, provision of defense facilities and military technologies to key neighboring countries
- development model

Wang argues that such strategic competition result from national aspirations, structural conditions and external environment.

- both are aspired to develop their distinct models to solve domestic problems and help neighboring countries
- power shifts between Japan and China lead to
- the role of the US and key neighboring countries
 - the US Asia policy have determining influences
 - strategic swinging of neighboring countries are important, as neither China nor Japan has regional allies

The two countries also cooperate in a variety of regional initiatives to

- foster healthy regional competition through China-Japan-South Korea FTA, third party cooperation in Belt and Road initiative, infrastructure building in neighboring countries and so on
- increase mutual trust through enhanced coordinating mechanisms in security and economic cooperation
- invite third-party participation to enhance common interests

industry, energy & environment

source: http://epaper.21jingji.com/html/2017-09/13/content_70525.htm
<http://companies.caixin.com/2017-09-12/101143824.html>

Aluminium Corporation of China (Chinalco) and China Steel Group (Sinosteel) both announced the suspension of stock trading on 11 September 2017. The market speculates that this may indicate potential consolidation between these two enterprises, following [Baosteel-Wuhan Iron & Steel and Shenhua-Guodian](#). However, Dong Mi 董秘 from Sinosteel insists that it should be a mere coincidence that these two corporations announced stock trading suspension on the same day.

Sinosteel's suspension may be concern with debt-for-equity swap, notes an anonymous source to *Caixin*. According to the [debt-for-equity agreement between Sinosteel and six national banks in last December](#) - 27 out of 60 billion debt will be converted to equity holding by banks.

The suspension of stock trading of Chalco, on the other hand, is believed to be associated with the reorganisation of non-ferrous central SOEs. Chinalco has the potential of merging with one of a handful of central SOEs s, including China Minmetals, Sinosteel, China Nonferrous Metal Mining Co., and China National Gold Group.

In a media briefing the (SASAC)here are 34 central SOEs in 18 groups implemented reorganisation since 2012. The reorganisations takes four forms: megamerger, specialised merger, internal reorganisation, and M&A, notes Bai Yingzi 白英姿 in a State-Owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission briefing. No matter what form it takes, the considerations will always focus on supply-side reform, the enhancement of international competitiveness, and the “one belt, one road” initiative, notes as the vice president of China Enterprise Reform and Development Society Li Jin 李锦.

trade

source: <http://economy.caixin.com/2018-03-26/101226635.html>

The trade conflicts between China and the US have their roots in bilateral investment, argues Ge Shunqi 葛顺奇 Nankai University international economics professor, noting that instead of revenging on each other, China should keep on opening up its domestic market.

On China-US bilateral investment, he notes

- China's investment in the US has grown quickly in the recent years, but US investment in China did not see significant growth for the past decade
- US investment in China concentrates in the manufacturing sector, but US companies have their mind in China's relatively closed service sector

Difficulties in opening up the service sector, he says, include

- the experiences of the free trade zones show that vested interest groups are posing invisible obstacles to opening up, even though foreign investors are officially granted national treatment
- the negotiation of opening up a certain industry is based on the negative list; MofCOM would seek opinions from the relevant departments in charge, and these departments would pay no political cost if they veto opening up, and they would usually do so under pressure from interest groups; if such negotiations are approached on the premise of proactive opening up, the relevant departments will have to provide evidences to prove that opening up would do harm to the industry if they choose otherwise

governance

source: <http://china.caixin.com/2018-03-28/101227510.html>

Securing evidence remains an obstacle in filing domestic violence lawsuits, says An Fengde 安凤德 Beijing High Court deputy head in a March 27 2018 press conference on the release of ten guiding cases for ruling domestic violence disputes.

Typical evidence for domestic violence includes physical injuries, testimonies from neighbours and neighbourhood committee members, confession letters from violence perpetrators, digital communication messages, the guiding cases show. In their absence, court judges are left to speculate by common sense in their ruling.

science, technology, and innovation

source:

http://www.caict.ac.cn/pphd/zb/oscar2018/22pm/3/201803/t20180322_2242622.html

<http://www.eeo.com.cn/2018/0227/323249.shtml>

Industrial IoT is mostly fitting to discrete manufacturing industries, which are characterised by small batch production, large amount of varieties, labour intensiveness and low automation rate, argues Chen Yili 陈屹力 China Academy of Information and Communications Technology (CAICT) Institute of Big Data and Cloud Computing solution software service manager. Typical example of such application include cloud-connected photovoltaic (PV) operation system, new energy vehicle (NEV) public charging points management network, and distributed residential hot water operation system. Chen explains that public industrial internet platforms (IIP) are favorable to private companies, especially to small and median enterprises (SME), because such platforms

- reduce the cost of informatisation transformation
- allow the sharing of information, labour and other limited resources
- help firms to improve productivity
- are able to assure information security

In practice, Chen also highlights barriers that impede the application

- data communication protocols and standards are not fully harmonised
- there are insufficient amount of openly accessible IIPs
- cloud platforms are unable to ensure information security and production safety
- telecommunication and internet infrastructure, such as public wifi hotspots, 5G, is inadequate to connect every device with the cloud

To address these problems, Chen recommends the state to carry out industrial IoT through nation-level pilot and demonstration projects. Yu Shaohua 余少华 NPC delegate from Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE) recommends to add industrial IoT, advanced manufacturing and smart manufacturing as three new sci-tech megaprojects. Also MIIT has already designated Qingdao's Hair COSMOPlat to be the first national demonstration platform for industrial internet of things (industrial IoT) + smart manufacturing, reports Economic Observer.

social policy

source: http://www.xinhuanet.com/politics/2018lh/2018-03/16/c_1122545332.htm
<http://opinion.caixin.com/2018-02-26/101213962.html>
http://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_2013645

The gaokao reform pilots are successful, said Chen Baosheng, Ministry of Education minister, in the CPC press conference in 16 March answering the evaluation question of gaokao reform pilots in Shanghai and Zhejiang province. The pilot reform led to teaching reform in high school, said Chen, noting that schools reorganised the teaching method from a changeless class with stationary students to a flexible class based on students' 'elective modules', giving more autonomy to students.

Chen thinks there are new challenges and unsolved problems in the reform, such as how much autonomy should be given to students, and how to balance the students' preference in easier modules. But improvements achieved and MoE has been working with Beijing, Tianjing, Shandong, Hainan reforms since 2017. With the experiences, MoE plans to start gaokao reform in another 18 provinces in 2018, promising Chen.

'Short the gaokao system is not the reform to achieve the real education for all-around development' criticises Lu Yi, Fudan University Higher Education Research Institution, saying the reform break the principle of equality by setting up different standards for different subjects, and students do not choose subjects by their interests, their sophisticated parents and for-profit education advisory companies choose for them.

Zhejiang MoE released an urgent notice on 1 March that forbid schools to require students choose gaokao subjects earlier than the end of grade ten. Schools did it for higher scores in gaokao, which runs counter to the reform, says Zhejiang MoE.

part two:

guide to euclera metadata

Titles:

- English titles should be succinct with all superfluous words eliminated. They should be consistent with Chinese titles, particularly where there are keywords describing document types or other important translations
- Some things to note:
 - dates in Chinese titles must always be included in English titles
 - document types must always be included in English titles, except for 'announcement on' or 'notice on' (document types are discussed in detail here)
 - serial numbers should not be included in titles
- Chinese titles are copied exactly from the original source, but must not include agency names unless these are relevant to the release.
- Some things to note:
 - in most cases, Chinese titles should be copied from websites starting from the 关于

Serial Numbers:

- Many releases (but not all) include serial numbers, and where they appear they should be recorded in the tracker metadata
- Some things to note:
 - serial numbers should be written in the following format: short form of agency name [date] number ie. 发改产业〔2020〕684号. In most cases, serial numbers can be copied directly from the release.
 - if there is no serial number, leave the section blank in the metadata
 - some serial numbers do not include the agency, in this case the short form of the agency name should be added

CNIPA normative documents' formulation

国家知识产权局规范性文件制定和管理办法

published: 2016-12-15

document type: new legislation, measures, management measures

written: 2016-12-14

serial number: 国家知识产权局第73号令

agency: National Intellectual Property Administration (CNIPA)

https://www.cnipa.gov.cn/art/2016/12/15/art_526_145926.html

abstract

CNIPA issued 'CNIPA normative documents' formulation', on basis of public consultation. It consists of seven chapters totalling 26 provisions, including

- general provisions
- drafting
- legality review

- annotation and issuance
- filing for record
- cleanup
- supplementary provisions
 - coming into effect on 1 Feb 2017

notice on the further management of cold chain food traceability

国务院应对新型冠状病毒肺炎疫情联防联控机制综合组关于进一步做好冷链食品追溯管理工作的通知

published: 2020-11-27

document type: new legislation, other

written: 2020-11-27

serial number: (2020) 263号

agency: National Health Commission (NHC)

<http://www.nhc.gov.cn/sps/s7892/202011/97b5ab396d044985a83e0e56e49bacd5.shtml>

NHC issued 'Notice on the further management of cold chain food traceability' specifying

- content
 - speed up construction of retrospective platforms
 - building national command platform
 - optimise and improve provincial platform
 - enable enterprise data docking
 - widely promote application
 - strengthen communication and emergency response
 - implement traceability
 - work requirements