

The Press Office, International Department  
of the CPC Central Committee

# China insight

2020



**SPECIAL ISSUE ON CPC'S  
99TH ANNIVERSARY**

# 99 Years of Glory: Highlights of the Communist Party of China (CPC)

1921

**The Founding of the CPC in 1921:** The emergence of the CPC was an epoch-making event, which profoundly changed the course of Chinese history in modern times, the fate and future of the Chinese people and nation, and the direction and pattern of world development.



The site of the first CPC National Congress held in 1921 in Shanghai.

1921-1949

**The Democratic Revolution in 1921-1949:** The CPC rallied the Chinese people and led them in a 28-year struggle, during which they defeated the Japanese imperialist aggressors, overthrew the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, completed the new democratic revolution and established the People's Republic of China. This significant contribution put an end to the semi-colonial, semi-feudal society of old China, the state of total disunity that existed in Chinese society at the time and the unequal treaties that were imposed on the country by foreign powers and to all privileges that imperialist countries enjoyed in China. This brought about a leap forward that enabled China to transform itself from a millennia-old feudal autocracy to a people's democracy.



The site of the Gutian Meeting convened in 1929.



A team of workers of the Beijing-Hankou Railway against Japanese invasion during 1937 to 1945.



The Red Boat where CPC founders convened a historic meeting in 1921 in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province.

1949-1978

## The Socialist Revolution and Construction in 1949-1978:

This contribution saw through the broadest and most profound social transformation in the history of the Chinese nation, laid down the fundamental political preconditions and institutional foundations for all development and progress in contemporary China, and laid down a solid foundation for China's development, prosperity, and strength and the Chinese people's affluence, thus bringing about a leap forward whereby the Chinese nation reversed its decline and set out towards prosperity and strength.



The founding ceremony of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949.



China's first domestic car brand Jiefang produced the first batch of trucks during the First Five-Year Plan (1953-57).



China exploded its first atomic bomb in 1964.

1978  
-2012

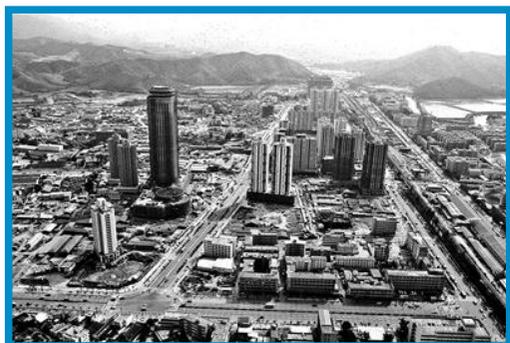
**The reform and opening up since 1978:** This contribution was significant because it blazed a new path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, formed the theoretical framework and established the system of Chinese socialism, allowing China to catch up with the times, and bringing about a leap forward whereby the Chinese people have gone from regaining dignity to becoming prosperous and strong.



The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in 1978.



Xiaogang Village in Anhui Province, the cradle of China's rural reform.



A view of Shenzhen in 1985.



Hong Kong returned to China on July 1, 1997 under the "one country, two systems" policy.

New Era  
(Since 2012)



China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001.



The opening ceremony of the 2008 Beijing Olympics.



The 2010 World Expo was held in Shanghai.

# The New Era

(Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China)

**The CPC has advanced the “Five-Pronged Overall Plan” for developing Chinese socialism:** Promote the “Four Comprehensives” strategy; engage in an all-out push to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and work constantly towards attaining the “Two Centenary Goals.”

2012



Xi Jinping was elected as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee after the 18th CPC National Congress in November 2012.

2016

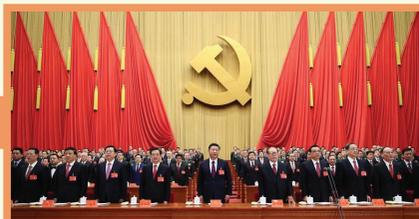


Xi put forward the conception of the Chinese Dream for the first time when visiting the National Museum of China on November 29, 2012.

2017



The CPC in Dialogue With World Political Parties High-Level Meeting was held in 2017.



The 19th CPC National Congress was held in Beijing in 2017.



The establishment of Xiongan New Area was settled in 2016.

2018



The third plenary session of the 19th Communist Party of China Central Committee deliberated and adopted the decision on deepening reform of Party and state institutions on February 28, 2018.

2019



Xi addressed a key meeting for launching the campaign themed "staying true to our founding mission" in May 2019.



People take part in a mass pageantry during the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 2019.

(Compiled by: Beijing Review; designed by Pamela Tobey)

# Two Major Goals

## Poverty Alleviation

### ↳ Lankao County, Henan Province

Lankao County is located in the east of Henan Province in central China, with an area of 1,116 square km and a total population of 830,000. It was identified to be a key county for poverty alleviation and development at the national level in 2002. It was designated a key county in the contiguous poverty-stricken areas in the Dabie Mountain in 2011. In 2014, there were 115 poor villages in Lankao, with about 77,000 people living below the poverty line, and the incidence of poverty was 10 percent. In February 2017, Lankao was officially taken off the list of poor counties, becoming one of the first poor counties in China to be delisted.



### ↳ Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province

Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture in the southwest of Sichuan Province is home to the largest Yi ethnic community in China. Affected by historical and geographical factors, it is a typical region with abject poverty. By the end of 2019, 805,000 people had been alleviated from poverty, 1,772 villages had been removed from the list of poor villages, and the incidence of poverty had fallen to 4 percent. In 2020, Liangshan will ensure that the remaining 178,000 people will get above the poverty line, 300 villages will be removed from the list, and seven counties will be delisted, thereby putting an end to abject poverty that has plagued the region for hundreds of years.



## ≡ Tibet Autonomous Region

Tibet Autonomous Region was founded on September 1, 1965. Owing to its natural conditions and history, Tibet had the highest incidence of poverty in China. It was also the region where poverty was the most entrenched and poverty relief programs were most costly and challenging. Through the strenuous efforts of people of all ethnic groups in the region, all counties and districts in Tibet were removed from the list in December 2019.



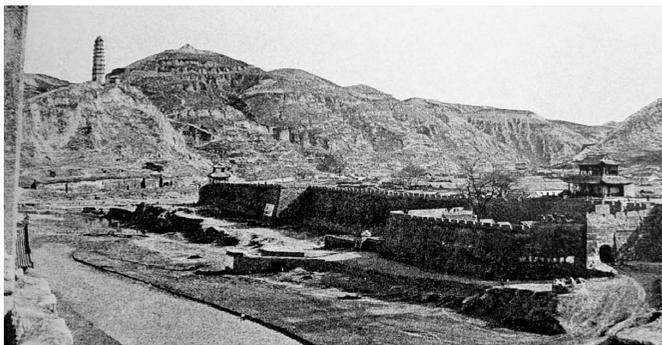
## ≡ Jinggangshan City, Jiangxi Province

The Jinggangshan region is a cradle of Chinese revolution. Given its mountainous terrain, inconvenient transportation and weak infrastructure, Jinggangshan was so poor that painstaking efforts were required for it to escape poverty. On February 26, 2017, Jinggangshan declared that it had got rid of poverty, becoming the first region in China to be removed from the list of poor counties and cities since the country introduced an exit mechanism to its poverty alleviation program.



## Yan'an, Shaanxi Province

Yan'an, a holy place for Chinese revolution, is on the heavily dissected, ecologically fragile Loess Plateau. It was mired in extreme poverty in the past. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, Yan'an launched a targeted poverty alleviation campaign. On May 7, 2019, with its last two poor counties—Yanchuan and Yichuan—being delisted, Yan'an said goodbye to absolute poverty.



## Zunyi, Guizhou Province

Zunyi is located in the contiguous poverty-stricken areas in the remote Wuling and Wumeng mountains with poor infrastructure. In 2014, eight of the 14 counties, cities, and districts in Zunyi were poverty-stricken, with 922,200 people living in poverty. On March 3, 2020, the Guizhou Provincial Government announced that Zheng'an County had shaken off poverty, marking that poverty had become a thing of the past for the 8.12 million people in Zunyi.



## Shibadong Village, Hunan Province

Shibadong Village is located in Huayuan County, Xiangxi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, Hunan Province, with 225 households and 939 people. Most of the villagers had lived below the poverty line for years before Shibadong bid farewell to poverty in February 2017. The village is the place where President Xi Jinping first put forward the important idea of "targeted poverty alleviation." Bounngang Vorachith, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and President of Laos, visited Shibadong on June 2, 2018.



# Xi's Footprints on Poverty Alleviation



(Source: CGTN; designed by Wang Yajuan)

# Xi Jinping on Poverty Alleviation

“ The fight against poverty requires perseverance since only two years are left to meet the goal of eradicating extreme poverty by 2020. The task will be extremely arduous. There should be no retreat until a complete victory is won.

A firm hand in rectifying malpractices in poverty relief is needed. The practices of formalities for formalities' sake and bureaucratism hamper the effective advancement of poverty reduction.

Excerpts from Xi's speech at a panel discussion with deputies from Gansu Province at the second session of the 13th National People's Congress on March 7, 2019

The eastern region and central organizations should increase their support for severely impoverished areas and take more initiative concerning one-to-one assistance.

Poverty relief officials must go deep into the villages and

work hard together with the locals. They must not make token efforts or be slack at work.

Excerpts from Xi's speech at a seminar on eliminating poverty in severely impoverished areas on June 23, 2017

China has lifted more people out of poverty than any other country, and it was the first to realize the United Nation Millennium Development Goals.

Our poverty relief goals for the 13th Five-year Plan period (2016-20) are as follows: By 2020, the rural poor will be guaranteed food, clothing, compulsory education, basic medical care, and safe housing; in poverty-stricken areas, the growth rate in rural per capita disposable income will surpass the national average growth rate, and major indicators of basic public services will approach the national average.

Taking targeted measures to help the impoverished



Chinese President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, learns about efforts to advance poverty alleviation in Hongde Village of Wuzhong City, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region in northwest China on June 8

means lifting them out of poverty. We should set a timetable, a step-by-step schedule to complete this poverty relief program, being neither over-conservative nor over-impetuous.

To eliminate poverty, the impoverished should rely on their own hard work. There is no mountain top we cannot reach; there is no voyage without a final destination.

Excerpts from Xi's speech at the Central Conference on Poverty Alleviation and Development

Poverty alleviation of the impoverished rural population is our biggest area of weakness. Bringing about a moderately prosperous society in all aspects does not mean that each and every individual is ensured the same level of prosperity, but if the living standards of the currently impoverished rural population of over 70 million do not improve noticeably, our realization of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects will lack credibility.

Excerpts from Xi's speech at the second full assembly of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee on October 29, 2015

We should pay close attention to people in straitened circumstances, and extend care to them with respect and love. We should do our best to solve their problems and keep their needs and sufferings in mind, and bring the solicitude and

concern of the Party and the government to the people in the impoverished areas.

With regard to completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the hardest and most arduous tasks lie in the rural areas and the poverty-stricken regions in particular. We cannot say we have realized a moderately prosperous society if the rural areas, especially the backward parts of the countryside, are left behind.

We should work together with one heart to put the Party's policies into full practice, and make every effort to ensure a better life for our fellow-countrymen in the rural areas.

Excerpts from Xi's speech during an inspection of poverty-alleviation and development work in Fuping County, Hebei Province on December 29 and 30, 2012

The poverty alleviation work is quite arduous, and its completion scheduled for this year has been affected by the novel coronavirus epidemic situation, making the tasks harder to be completed and more demanding. The CPC needs to remain true to its original aspiration, keep its mission firmly in mind, boost confidence and make tenacious efforts to win the battle against poverty across the board, which is a great cause of remarkable significance not only to the Chinese nation but all humans.

Excerpts from Xi's speech at a symposium on securing a decisive victory in poverty alleviation in Beijing on March 6, 2020

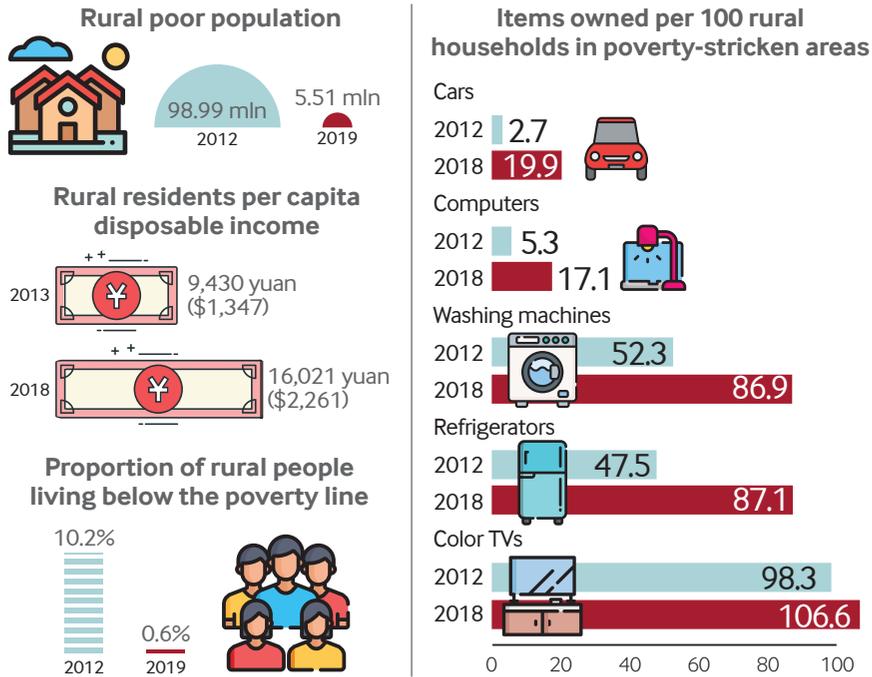


Xi Jinping (R, front), General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, asks local village secretary Gu Shujun (L) about crops production while visiting the family of Gu Chenghu, an impoverished villager in the Gujaitai Village of Longquanguan Township, Fuping County, Hebei Province in north China on December 30, 2012



Xi visits the family of Tang Rongbin, an impoverished villager in the Luotuowan Village of Longquanguan Township, Fuping County, Hebei Province in north China on December 30, 2012

## China's Poverty Alleviation Achievements



(Sources: The State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development, National Bureau of Statistics; designed by Pamela Tobey)

Read more about CPC, please visit the following websites via scanning the QR codes.



Qushi Journal



Beijing Review



China.org.cn



Global Times



People's Daily Online

# Strengthening Areas of Weakness in Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects

Excerpts of the speech at the fourth meeting of the Central Committee for Financial and Economic Affairs

Xi Jinping

April 22, 2019

## **First, decisive progress has been made in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects.**

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the CPC has made efforts on meeting people's aspirations to live a better life and overcome difficulties to forge ahead, making historic achievements in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. China has achieved the goal of building a moderately prosperous society across the board, with better achievements than originally expected.

—In terms of comprehensive development indicators, China's economy has seen remarkable growth. In 2018, its gross domestic product (GDP) topped 90 trillion yuan (\$12.7 trillion) and the per capita GDP reached around \$9770, ranking among the highest in the middle-income countries. It ranked 86th among 189 countries and regions in the world in 2017 in terms of human development index. Its urbanization rate is nearly 60 percent, higher than the average of level of 52 percent in middle-income countries.

—In terms of people's living standards, the goal of doubling the per capita income of China's urban and rural residents from 2010 levels proposed during the 18th CPC National Congress can be achieved on schedule. The battle against poverty has made decisive progress. By the end of 2018, there were still 16.6 million poor people in China's rural areas, a decrease of 82.39 million since the end of 2012. China has seen the world's largest middle-income group of over 400 million people of which the annual household income is between 100,000 yuan (\$14,142) to 500,000 yuan (\$70,714). In 2018, the Engel coefficient of China's residents dropped to 28.4 percent. Household appliances and cars have been widely used among Chinese people and housing has been greatly improved. The number of cars per 100 households in the Chinese mainland in 2018 reached 33, higher than those of Singapore and Hong Kong. In 2017, the per capita housing construction area of urban and rural residents was 36.9 and 46.7 square meters respectively, higher than those of some developed countries.

—In terms of infrastructure and public services, China has promoted nine-year compulsory education and higher education. In 2018, the gross enrollment rate in tertiary education in China reached 48.1 percent. A social security system covering

urban and rural residents has been established. The life expectancy of Chinese reached 76.7 years in 2017, 4.2 years higher than the world's average level. All rural residents in China gained the access to electricity in 2016 and that of people who can get access to clean drinking water stood at 95.8 percent in 2015, which are much higher than the world's average level of 87.4 percent and 71 percent. China's achievements in improving people's well-being have been recognized by the international community.

## **Second, areas of weakness need to be improved through targeted efforts.**

—First, the government needs to distinguish overall and local goals. Given unbalanced development between different regions in China, urban-rural, regional and income gaps are within expectations.

—Second, the absolute and relative indicators of poverty alleviation need to be separated. According to the indicators of absolute poverty, China's rural population living under the national poverty line of 2,300 yuan (\$327) in annual income and people in poor counties are expected to shake off poverty this year. Relative indicators such as environment also need to be improved.

—Third, the government needs to complete the tasks while also improving the sense of gain of domestic residents.

The government needs to sort out the major problems for completing the task. Among the rural poor population in China, 40.7 percent and 20.2 percent are poor due to disability, and 18.5 percent are poor elderly people over 65 years old. Problems including not being able to afford medical treatment and education and poor housing remain. More than 1 million poor people in China have not gained the access to clean drinking water.

Poverty alleviation in "three regions" and "three prefectures"—Tibet, Southern Xinjiang, Sichuan, Yunnan and Gansu remains a hard nut to crack due to bad natural conditions. Some counties in the central and western regions which are mostly old revolutionary base and border regions also see a large proportion of poor people and weak infrastructure. People in domestic regions with fragile ecological environment and weak infrastructure may return to poverty.

Major problems are still prominent in fields including ecological environment, public services and infrastructure. Risks in fields such as finance also need to be further prevented and resolved.

### Third, efforts are needed to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

China needs to complete the task of addressing poverty with consistent, reinforced and targeted efforts to ensure that the task is completed as scheduled.

—First, it needs to overcome problems such as y manipulation of poverty alleviation data and avoid people from returning to poverty.

—Second, China needs to solve the prominent problems of environmental pollution in key areas. It is necessary to fight the tough battle of pollution prevention and control and achieve the phased target by 2020 by focusing on air pollution control in key areas such as the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, improve ecological protection of the Yangtze River Economic Belt, regulate enterprises causing severe pollution, promote clean heating in north China, and pay close attention to improving the quality of water bodies, enhancing garbage treatment and addressing pollution caused by industrial and mining enterprises and car emission. It is necessary to improve disposal of rural garbage and promote toilet revolution to improve rural living environment.

—Third, China needs to accelerate the work on ensuring people's well-being. It needs to increase investment in areas including education, basic medical care, housing and drinking water, care for children and the elderly to address urgent diffi-

culties. It is necessary to improve water, power, communication and transportation infrastructures in rural areas and improve services for left-behind children, women and the elderly in rural areas. It also needs to promote relocation for impoverished people and advance industrial development.

—Fourth, China needs to improve the social security mechanisms. It needs to improve the systems for ensuring basic living standards and use social security, assistance and welfare measures to support the poor invulnerable groups. The insurance for urban and rural residents on medical treatment needs to be improved to address poverty caused by treating diseases while avoiding increasing lazybones.

Strengthening areas of weakness in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects is a key task. Local governments and CPC committees at all levels need to fulfill their main responsibilities. Given different development level of domestic regions, the focus of the work needs be to differentiated in line with local conditions. The underdeveloped areas in China's central and western regions should focus on advancing poverty alleviation while other regions with better development need to further sustain the achievements. Regions in east China with high-level development can provide support for the needed regions. It is necessary to keep practical in poverty alleviation and avoid blind competitions.

At present, China needs to strive for building the moderately prosperous society as scheduled and embark on the journey to building a socialist modernized country. It is necessary to formulate the "14th Five-Year Plan" and make follow-up plans to further achieve the "two centennial goals." **CI**

## Building a Moderately Prosperous Society in All Respects

### Per capita disposable income

China's per capita disposable income in 2019: 30,733 yuan (\$4,461.95), up 5.8 percent year on year in real terms.

Urban and rural per capita disposable income: 42,359 yuan and 16,021 yuan in 2019, up 5 percent and 6.2 percent.

### Life expectancy

The average life expectancy of Chinese citizens rose from 77 years in 2018 to 77.3 years in 2019

China saw a falling maternal mortality rate which dropped from 18.3 per 100,000 in 2018 to 17.8 per 100,000 in 2019

### School enrollment

China's gross enrollment rate in tertiary education reached 48.1 percent in 2018

China's gross enrollment rate for senior high education reached 89.5 percent in 2019, up 1.2 percentage points from 2017

By the end of 2019, the proportion of oversized high school classes with over 56 students had declined to 19.39 percent, a drop by 10.97 percentage points from 2017

### Internet use

The number of people using the Internet in China reached 900 million as of March, 2020. Among the users, 255 million are from rural areas, with a 46 percent Internet penetration rate, up 7.8 percent from 2018

### Electricity use

All rural residents in China gained the access to electricity in 2016

### Drinking water

China spent a record 726 billion yuan (\$104.46 billion) on water conservation projects in 2019

China improved drinking water quality for 54.8 million people in rural areas in 2019

It addressed the problem of excessive fluoride in drinking water for 6.15 million rural people in 2019

*(Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, National Health Commission, China Education Daily, Ministry of Water Resources and China Internet Network Information Center)*

# China's Global Ranks

● China had the highest number of big companies that made it to the 2019 Fortune Global 500 list. It saw 13 new firms listed on the list last year, bringing the total to 129, higher than 121 from the United States, according to the Fortune China website.

● China became the world leader in international patent filings in 2019, with 58,990 applications, overtaking the U.S. A record 265,800 international patent applications were filed in 2019, a hike of 5.2-percent from 2018, according to the annual report of the World Intellectual Property Organization.

● China ranked 28th among the world economies in 2019, the best performer among the five BRICS economies in terms of competitiveness as of the released of the World Economic Forum's annual report assessing the productivity and long-term growth of 141 economies.

● China's ranking in the World Bank Group's Doing Business 2020 study climbed to 31st place in terms of ease of doing business, up from 46th a year earlier and 78th in 2017, according to the bank.

● China ranked 14th among more than 100 economies worldwide in a benchmark innovation ranking in 2019, moving up three spots from 2018 and strengthening its position as a leading innovative nation, according to the 2019 edition of the Global Innovation Index report.

● China remained the world's second largest recipi-

ent of foreign direct investment in 2019, by attracting \$140 billion, according to the "Global Investment Trends Monitor" published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 2020.

● China ranked second globally in the development of the Internet, trailing only the United States in 2019. Among all countries, China ranked first in the application of the Internet, and second in innovation capacity and industry development, according to the World Internet Development Report 2019.

● China's performance in agricultural research frontier, agricultural sci-tech papers and patents ranked second in the world, according to a report released at the Forum 2019 on Science and Technology for Agricultural and Rural Development in China.

● The total number of World Heritage Sites in China totaled 55, the highest in the world as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage Committee inscribed the Archaeological Ruins of Liangzhu City on the World Heritage List as a cultural site in 2019.

● Fifty-one universities on the Chinese mainland have been included in the global top 1,000 universities, compared with 42 in its last rankings, according to the Quacquarelli Symonds World University Rankings in 2020.



# CPC Sends Letter to Introduce China's All-Out Efforts Toward Economic Reopening

**O**n May 19, International Department of CPC Central Committee (IDCPC) sent a letter to political parties in the world to introduce China's practices and efforts of advancing resumption of production amid the prevention and control of the Covid-19 epidemic.

In the letter, the IDCPC pointed out that under the strong leadership of the Communist Party of China with Xi Jinping at its core, the Chinese people have achieved great success in coordinate regular epidemic containment with economic and social development. China is confident and capable of overcoming the adverse effects brought about by the Covid-19 epidemic, ensuring the completion of the decisive battle against poverty, and building a well-off society in an all-round way.

In its letter, the IDCPC said that under the current situation, how to gradually resume normal life and production while preventing the rebound of the epidemic is a common challenge all countries are facing. The CPC is willing to work with political parties from all over the world to communicate the practices and effects of promoting economic and social development in the normalization of epidemic prevention and control, learn from each other, and make positive contributions to

protecting human security and promoting global development.

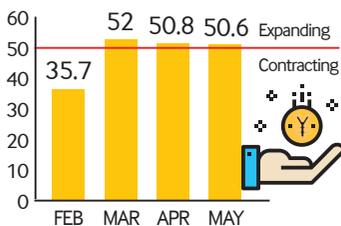
In the letter, the IDCPC emphasized that in the face of the epidemic, no country can stand alone. To jointly overcome the epidemic, all countries should support each other and deepen international anti-epidemic cooperation. Politicizing the epidemic situation, labeling the virus, and stigmatizing other countries will not help the country to fight the epidemic, but will poison the international atmosphere and hinder international cooperation in the fight against epidemic.

The IDCPC also said in the letter that the Third Session of the 13th CPPCC National Committee and the Third Session of the 13th National People's Congress will be held successively in Beijing. The two sessions are a major event in China's political life. This year is the year when China has fully built a well-off society and the "13th Five-Year Plan" is over. It is also a special time as the Covid-19 epidemic is spreading all over the world. In this context, the two sessions will of great significance to both China and the world. **C**

*(Please visit China Insight website to read full text of China's All-out Efforts toward Economic Reopening amidst Day-to-day Covid-19 Response: Measures and Achievements)*

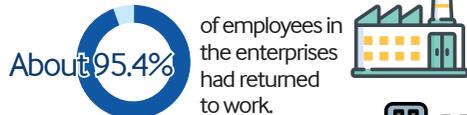
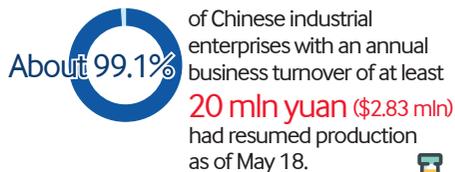
## China's Progress on Business Resumption

### Purchasing Managers' Index (Manufacturing sector)



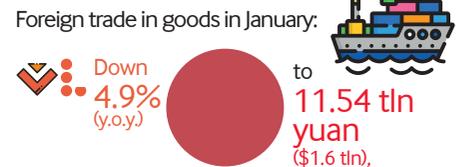
China's PMI in May was a slight tick-down from April, but still in expansion for the third straight month.

### Industrial Resumption



China's electricity consumption, a key barometer of economic activity, in May rose 4.6%.

### Foreign Trade Sector



maintaining the same level of decrease during the January-April period.

### Passenger Car Market

The year-on-year growth of China's car output and sales in May:



Both were higher than those registered in April, respectively.

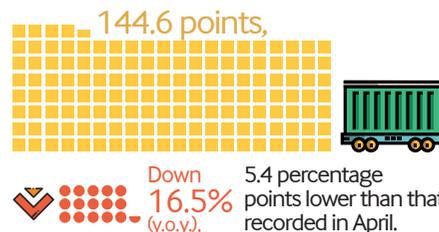
### Service Sector

The production index of the service sector climbed



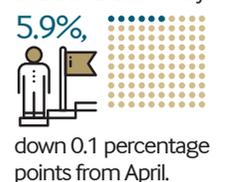
### Cargo Transport Sector

The China Transportation Services Index in May:



### Job Market

China's surveyed unemployment rate in urban areas in May:



(Sources: National Bureau of Statistics, General Administration of Customs, China Passenger Car Association, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, National Development and Reform Commission; designed by Pamela Tobey)

# Insights From 2020 Two Sessions

The third session of the 13th National People's Congress and third session of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were convened in May this year, which are marked by development milestones. Key insights of the key political gathering follow:

## Fixing Hong Kong's Security Bug

New laws will protect the "one country, two systems" principle By Lan Xinzhen

Thirty years after the promulgation of the Basic Law of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) and 23 years after Hong Kong's return to the motherland, one article in the Basic Law has yet to be implemented.

Article 23 of this constitutional document stipulates that Hong Kong shall enact laws on its own to prohibit any act of treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the Central Government, or theft of state secrets.

While the local society of Hong Kong supports making laws to carry out Article 23, the opposition has obstructed efforts to do so till today. As a result, Hong Kong has become defenseless when it comes to guarding national security. This is a major factor behind the increasingly rampant activities damaging national security that it faces.

### Timely legislation

At an online seminar marking the 30th anniversary of the Basic Law on June 8, officials explained the importance of following through on the newly passed decision by the national legislature to establish and improve the legal system and enforcement mechanisms for Hong Kong to safeguard national security.

Zhang Xiaoming, deputy head of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, said the violence in Hong Kong last year not only undermined the social stability, economic prosperity and public security of the SAR but also challenged the "one country, two systems" principle used to govern Hong Kong and threatened national security. It was against this backdrop that the Central Government took action to formulate national security laws for Hong Kong at the state level.

Carrie Lam, Chief Executive of Hong Kong SAR, said the new laws and enforcement mechanisms would not impact Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy. They would target only an extremely small group of people engaging in criminal activities that seriously endanger national security. The vast majority, who are law-abiding residents, would be protected and Hong Kong would have safety and stability restored after the prolonged chaos and unrest.

She also said the SAR government would fully cooperate on the



Vice Premier Han Zheng (center) attends a deliberation of deputies from Hong Kong Special Administrative Region at the Third Session of the 13th National People's Congress in Beijing on May 24

national security legislation for Hong Kong to ensure its long-term prosperity and stability.

According to Zhang, the more national security is consolidated, the greater space there will be for Hong Kong to leverage its advantages under the "one country, two systems" principle. The enactment of national security laws will see its social stability restored, its business and investment environment improved, and residents' rights better protected. If Hong Kong could have plugged on its own the security loopholes that have existed since its return to the motherland and combated the criminal unrest, there would have been no need for the Central Government to make the decision.

### A cornerstone policy

Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping, who proposed the "one country, two systems" policy, foresaw the risks that could emerge in Hong Kong after its return. "There will be certain factors that might cause disturbances, disorder and instability. To be honest, these factors will not come from Beijing, but we cannot exclude the possibility that they exist inside Hong Kong or that they will come from certain international forces," Deng said on October 3, 1984, when meeting representatives from Hong Kong and Macao. "If there are disturbances in Hong Kong, the Central Government will intervene."

President Xi Jinping has also reiterated the Central Government's commitment to defending national security. "Any attempt to endanger China's sovereignty and security, challenge the power of the Central Government and the authority of the Basic Law of Hong Kong SAR or use Hong Kong to carry out infiltration and sabotage activities against the mainland is an act that crosses the red line, and is absolutely impermissible," Xi said at a meeting marking Hong Kong's 20th return anniversary in 2017.

With some calling the upcoming security laws a violation of Hong Kong's autonomy, the role of the Basic Law in Hong Kong should be reviewed. As a constitutional law for the SAR, it must be observed by all Hong Kong residents. "One country" in the principle of "one country, two systems" enshrined in the law refers to the People's Republic of

China. "Two systems" means while the mainland follows a socialist system, Hong Kong continues its capitalist system.

Since Hong Kong's return in 1997, the people of Hong Kong have been governing the region with a high degree of autonomy under the "one country, two systems" policy. There were voices disparaging the principle and claiming there would be no freedom or human rights after the return. However, the facts speak for themselves.

The SAR has remained open and diverse as an international metropolis the way it used to be. It has continued to enjoy top ranking in the world in terms of competitiveness and freedom due to its stable prosperity and key role in international finance, shipping and trade. Hong Kong residents enjoy unprecedented democratic rights, and the level of democracy in the election of the region's chief executive and Legislative Council has been increasing.

The region has also faced many challenges. But with the Central Government's support, the SAR government and Hong Kong's society have overcome them. Hong Kong's progress since its return shows that "one country" is the foundation of "two systems" as well as a precondition for the region's prosperity. Attempts to shake this foundation would only leave Hong Kong in chaos.

However, the opposition and external forces have conspired together to incite protests and violence. During last year's protests, rioters attacked the Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in Hong Kong and defiled the national emblem, calling for "Hong Kong independence." There were acts of terrorism, including hurling gasoline bombs and planting explosives. Amid the turmoil, hostile external forces stepped up their interference in Hong Kong affairs.

As Zhang said, there are three basic legal grounds for the Central Government's decision. First, affairs concerning national security are under the unified administration of the Central Government. Second, it is the Central Government's responsibility to adopt legislation to safeguard national security. Third, any country will take all measures available to combat crimes that endanger its national security.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the national legislature, will complete the legislation for Hong Kong in accordance with legal procedures and ensure its implementation. In a sense, it would be like, to quote Zhang, installing an "anti-virus software" for the implementation of "one country, two systems" in Hong Kong. **CI**

## Highlights of the Civil Code



### Personality Rights

It codifies a separate volume on personality rights. This covers stipulations on a civil subject's rights to his or her life, body, health, name, portrait, reputation and privacy, among others.



### 30-Day Cooling Off Period

It institutes a 30-day cooling-off period aimed at deterring impulsive divorces. The divorce-by-agreement couples must wait 30 days in order to rethink their decision. They can withdraw their divorce application within the 30 days. After the waiting period, those who still want to divorce will receive their official documents.



### Sexual Harassment

Victims sexually abused when they were minors will be legally allowed to sue the perpetrators after they turn 18. The Civil Code bans sexual harassment, and clarifies the responsibilities of entities such as schools, businesses and government organs in fighting the act.



### Falling Objects

Throwing or releasing objects from tall buildings is illegal. If an object harms an individual and the perpetrator cannot be identified, all residents of the building must chip in to pay compensation, unless they can prove they were away from the premises at the time of the incident.



### Good Samaritans

People who help others will not be held legally responsible even if their help, such as offering a free ride, causes harm to the victim.



### Seat Thieves

Passengers must adhere to the information included on their transportation tickets—seat numbers and times, as well as train numbers.



### Human Genes & Embryos

It lists human genes and embryos as fundamental rights that deserve protection. It dictates that all medical and scientific research related to human genes and embryos must follow strict rules, laws and regulations.



### Right of Habitation

It defines the right of habitation for the first time, dismantling barriers for property owners in urban residential communities to protect their legitimate rights and interests, and answering the public's rising call for a stable living environment.

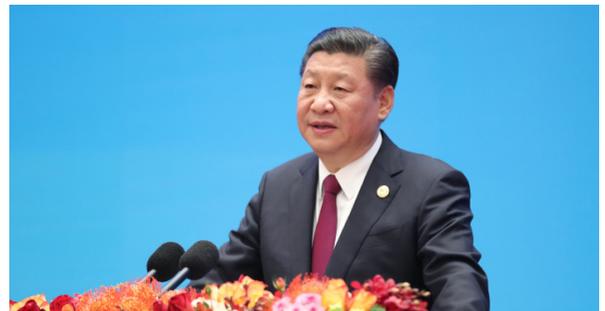
(Compiled by Beijing Review; designed by Pamela Tobey)

# CPC Embracing the World

On December 1, 2017, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee delivered a keynote speech at tholitical parties in different countries need to enhance mutual trust, improve communication and collaboration, and explore ways to establish a new type of political party relationship characterized by mutual respect, mutual learning, and seeking common ground while setting aside differences based on the exploration of building new international relations. The proposal has won acclaim and support from the representatives of political parties attending the event and the international community. It has been viewed to be in line with the development trend of the time and the conditions of the world's political parties, which can help to build up consensus, pool strength and promote cooperation and prove significant for building a community of shared future for humankind and a better world.



Political party leaders pose for a group photo at the CPC in Dialogue With World Political Parties High-Level Meeting in Beijing on December 1, 2017 (XINHUA)



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, delivers a speech at the opening ceremony of the CPC in Dialogue With World Political Parties High-Level Meeting in Beijing on December 1, 2017 (XINHUA)



A grand welcome ceremony is held by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) side for General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC and Chinese President Xi Jinping at the Sunan International Airport in Pyongyang, DPRK on June 20, 2019. Xi arrived on that day for a state visit to the DPRK. Xi and his wife, Peng Liyuan, were greeted beside the ramp by Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK) and Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK, and his wife, Ri Sol Ju (XINHUA)



Xi Jinping (R), General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chinese president, holds a welcoming ceremony for Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, before their talks at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on January 8, 2019. Xi Jinping held talks with Kim Jong Un, who arrived in Beijing on the same day for a visit to China (XINHUA)



Xi Jinping (Center), General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chinese President, and Myanmar political party leaders pose for a photo in Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar on January 17, 2020 (XINHUA)



- 1 | 3 1. Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and President of China, met in Beijing with a delegation headed by Junhiro Nikai, Secretary General of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party, and Yoshihisa Inoue, Secretary General of the Komeito Party, who came to attend the seventh meeting of the ruling party exchange mechanism between China and Japan on December 28, 2017. (XINHUA)
- 2 | 2 2. Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and President of China, met with a delegation of the United Russia Party led by Boris Gryzlov, Chairman of the United Russia Supreme Council, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on November 25, 2019. (XINHUA)
- 3 | 3 3. Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and President of China, held talks with Bounngang Vorachit, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and President of Laos, in Beijing on April 30, 2019. Before this meeting, Xi held a welcome ceremony for Bounngang outside the Great Hall of the People. (XINHUA)



1. The China-Arab States Political Parties Dialogue Extraordinary Meeting, was held through video link. Chinese President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee sent a congratulatory letter on June 22, 2020. (IDCPC)

2. The CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting Africa Thematic Event was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on July 17-18, 2018. (IDCPC)

3. The fourth Africa-China Young Leaders Forum was held during the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting Africa Thematic Event in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province on May 27, 2018 (IDCPC)

1 | 2  
| 3



A sub-forum focusing on people-to-people bonds during the second Belt and Road Forum on International Cooperation was held in Beijing on April 25, 2019. (IDCPC)

# Stories of CPC

## Yunnan / April 2017



1. Yunan Ethnic Group Chorus preformed at the special briefing session Stories of CPC—Targeted Poverty Alleviation held in Yunnan Province on April 27, 2017 (IDCPC)



2. A foreign guest raises questions at a seminar entitled "Leave No One in Poverty" of the special briefing session in Yunnan Province in April 2017 (IDCPC)

## Hubei / May 2017



1. A foreign attendee asks questions at the special briefing session Stories of CPC—Supply Side Structural Reform: The Practice of the CPC Hubei Provincial Committee held in Beijing on May 25, 2017 (IDCPC)



2. A foreign attendee asks questions at the special briefing session Stories of CPC—Supply Side Structural Reform: The Practice of the CPC Hubei Provincial Committee held in Beijing on May 25, 2017 (IDCPC)

## Shanxi / June 2017



1. The seminar of the Selection and Appointment of Officials of the special briefing session Stories of CPC—Practice of the CPC Shanxi Provincial Committee: Maintaining Political Honesty and Integrity, Striving for Excellence is held in Beijing on June 30, 2017 (IDCPC)

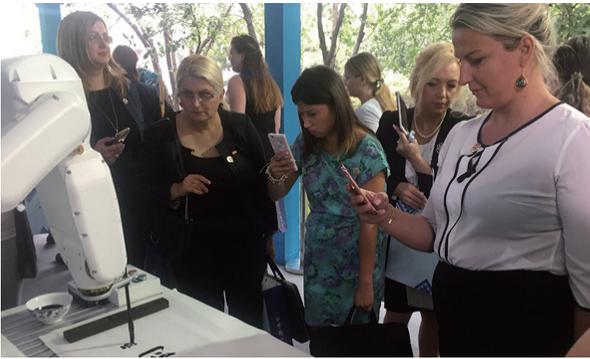


2. Alejandra Noemi Reynoso Sanchez, secretary of the Board of the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico delivers a speech at the special briefing session held in Beijing on June 30, 2017 (IDCPC)

## Jiangsu / August 2017



1. The seminar of Innovative Talents and Innovative Development of the special briefing session Stories of CPC—Practice of the CPC Jiangsu Provincial Committee: Innovation-Driven Transformation and Development is held in Beijing on August 31, 2017 (IDCPC)



2. Foreigners take photos of a robot made in Jiangsu writing Chinese calligraphy during the event in Beijing in August 2017 (IDCPC)

## Fujian / September 2017



1. A seminar entitled "Ecology Plus: A New Development Model" of the special briefing session Stories of CPC—Practice of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee: Blue Rills and Green Hills are as Good as Golden Bills is held in Beijing on September 26, 2017 (IDCPC)



2. Foreign guests visit exhibitions of the event in Beijing in September 2017 (IDCPC)

## Guangdong / May 2018



1. A thematic briefing during a meeting with the theme "Reform and opening-up holds the key to the destiny of contemporary China" was held in Shenzhen, south China's Guangdong Province, on May 27, 2018. (IDCPC)



2. Foreign guests visit exhibitions of the achievements of Guangdong Province over the past 40 years of the reform and opening up in Guangdong on May 28, 2018 (IDCPC)

## Zhejiang / November 2018



1. Representatives from governments and companies shared their stories of high-quality development with the attendees during the "Zhejiang's achievements in practicing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era: promoting high-quality development" event in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, on November 23, 2018. (IDCPC)



2. Guests visit the headquarter of China's Internet giant Alibaba during the event in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province in November 2018 (IDCPC)

## Xinjiang / February 2019



1. Thematic briefing on "China's ethnic policy and the promotion of unity and solidarity among ethnic groups: practice and achievements in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region" was held in Urumqi on February 27, 2019. The picture shows foreign guests on a familiarization tour in Urumqi. (IDCPC)



2. Wu Gang, Chairman of Xinjiang Goldwind Sci & Tech Co.,Ltd. delivers a speech during the event on February 27, 2019 (IDCPC)

## Henan / June 2019



1. The thematic session on the "Staying True to Our Founding Mission" Campaign of the Communist Party of China is held in Zhengzhou, Henan Province in central China on June 27, 2019 (IDCPC)



2. Attendees share stories at the special briefing session Stories of CPC—Henan's Achievements in Practicing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, which is co-organized by the International Department of the CPC Central Committee (IDCPC) and the CPC Henan Provincial Committee in Henan Province on June 28, 2019 (IDCPC)

## Jiangxi / November 2019



1. Foreign guests from Serbia, Egypt, Cyprus, and Cambodia shared their thought on a discussion session of during an event titled "Jiangxi's achievements in practicing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a new era, working for the happiness of the people: mission of political parties" in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province on November 21, 2019 (IDCPC)



2. Foreign guests visit exhibitions during the the Special Briefing on "Stories of the CPC—Jiangxi's Achievements in Practicing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era" Nanchang, Jiangxi Province in November 2019 (IDCPC)

# A Joint Appeal

The Communist Party of China and more than 230 political parties from over 100 countries issued a joint open letter on April 2, calling for carrying out closer international cooperation to beat COVID-19. This is the first joint appeal of major world political parties for strengthening international cooperation since the COVID-19 outbreak.

Many political parties have issued this open letter through their own channels. The voice of those political parties in leading international cooperation against the epidemic has been heard in every corner of the world and echoed by people.

The United Russia Party, the Serbian Progressive Party, the African National Congress of South Africa and other ruling parties have published immediately the full text on their official websites, and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Communist Party of Cuba have published it on their Party newspapers.

A number of political parties in Asia, Africa and Latin America, including the Philippine PDP-Laban Party, Ethiopia's Prosperity Party and Argentina Justicialist Party have published the open letter on social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook. The Cambodian People's Party and the Communist Party of Nepal (CPP) have also encouraged the reports of the letter on their mainstream media.

While issuing the joint open letter, political parties have also expressed their support, solidarity and gratitude to the CPC.

Vojtech Filip, first Vice-Chairman of the Czech Parliament's the Chamber of Deputies and leader of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM) expressed appreciation to China in his letter, as he believed that the joint open letter initiated by China offers a way out of the dilemma for the world.

Miguel Mejia, General Secretary of the Dominican Republic's United Left Movement said that "Putting people's lives first, strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in fields such as economy and trade, and working together to find a solution is the right choice for all at the moment."

The Communist Party of the Russian Federation made a commentary on this open letter, saying that China's achievements in



Screenshots of media reports on the joint letter issued by CPC and more than 230 political parties

fighting the epidemic has proved truly that the vision of a community with a shared future for humanity is superior to the values of individualism. And the party fully agrees with and supports the initiatives as stressed in the letter.

Tadatomo Yoshida, General Secretary of Japan's Social Democratic Party, said that in the face of the global pandemic, political parties in many countries have gone beyond their respective positions and ideologies and jointly expressed the political will to strengthen international cooperation and jointly combat the epidemic.

The joint appeal itself is of epoch-making significance, he said. Based on the recognition of a community with a shared future for mankind, it is a gathering of global resources and forces, and it strengthens international cooperation and assistance, Yoshida said.

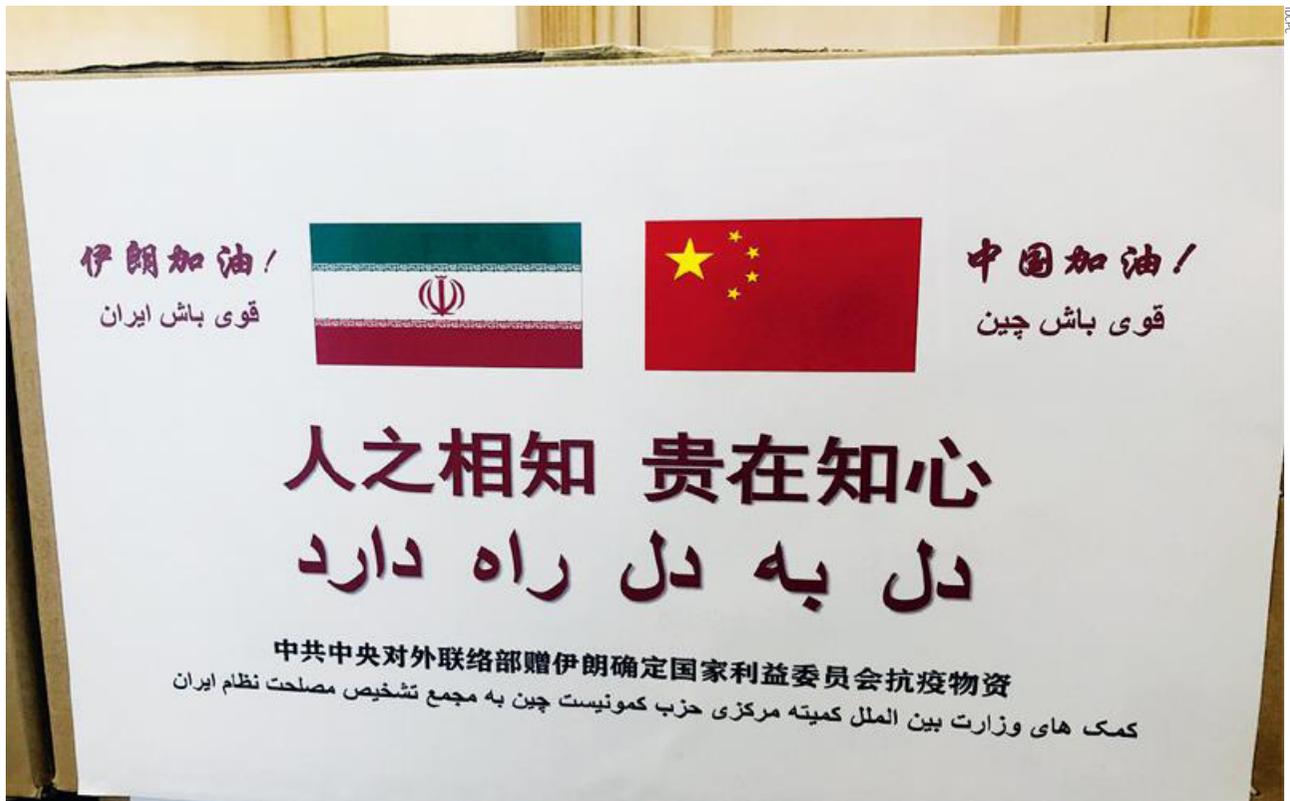
"All countries should give top priority to the safety and health of their nationals and strengthen mutual support and cooperation to jointly prevent and control the COVID-19 epidemic," he said.

Chandra Prakash Mainali, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist) said that countries should cooperate in fighting the epidemic instead of creating prejudice and blaming others. Politicizing the epidemic is quite a wrong choice, he added. **C**

Please scan the QR code to read full text of The Joint Open Letter From World Political Parties Concerning Closer International Cooperation Against COVID-19



Please scan the QR code to follow the International Department, CPC Central Committee on Twitter @ SpokespersonHZM



CPC has donated anti-epidemic materials and equipment to political parties and international political party associations. This picture shows materials donated by IDCPC to Iran Expediency Discernment Council.

# Uniting Political Parties Worldwide to Cooperate in the Global Fight against COVID-19 Pandemic

The Communist Party of China (CPC) strives for both the well-being of the Chinese people as well as overall human progress. To make new and greater contributions to humanity is the CPC's abiding mission.

Under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core, we have actively participated in and led international cooperation to win the global battle against the COVID-19 pandemic, which is a major public health emergency, while also leading the nation in the fight to prevent and control the

disease. We have made many important contributions.

In this process, the Party's international department has brought into play its own unique strengths and bolstered its political leadership among political parties worldwide to further deepen global cooperation. It has provided strong political support for cooperation in combating the pandemic and promoting the building of a human health community, demonstrating through practical action the CPC's founding mission. We have received positive reaction and high evaluation from the international

community.

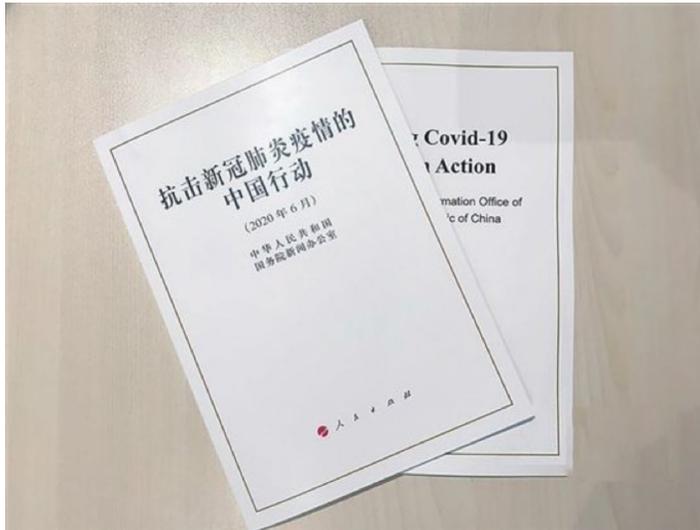
To promote a common appeal by the world's political parties, General Secretary Xi personally spoke by phone with many heads of state and political party leaders, including Bounngang Vorachith, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and President of Laos. Xi emphasized that the virus knows no borders or race, and thus only by working together will the international community be able to defeat it.

More than 240 prominent political parties and international organizations

of political parties in more than 110 countries joined together to issue a joint appeal, actively promoted by the CPC, stating that the COVID-19 pandemic poses the most urgent and serious challenge to human health and the peaceful development of the world and therefore countries should enhance their awareness of the community of a shared future for humankind, strengthen international cooperation, support and help each other, pool global resources and efforts in resolutely defeating the virus, which is a common enemy of humanity, and firmly reject the politicization of public health issues. It called upon states to make the lives of their people a priority and take active measures to protect the health, safety and legitimate rights and interests of foreign nationals and students.

This is the first time since the outbreak of the pandemic that the world's major political parties spoke in a common voice on international cooperation in the fight against COVID-19. At the same time, the appeal promoted the issuance of joint statements by the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP) and the Group of Twenty civil society meetings calling for greater international cooperation in the fight against the pandemic. These initiatives and statements have expressed the political desire of all parties to work together to overcome the current difficulties and have produced good political results.

"China will uphold the concept of the world as a global community with a shared future, share its experience in the prevention and control of COVID-19 and provide necessary support," Xi stressed. The CPC is actively exploring new forms of foreign relations in the context of the pandemic, maintaining close communication with political parties in various countries and



The Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China released a white paper titled Fighting COVID-19 China in Action on June 7



Some of the letters from international political parties as an example of the 600 people from more than 300 political parties and political organizations in more than 130 countries who have expressed their support for Xi Jinping and the CPC Central Committee via telegrams, statements, articles, etc. (Photo: International Department of the CPC Central Committee)

providing intellectual support and material aid to political parties and the people in their fight against the pandemic.

In addition, the CPC has sent letters to the leaders of more than 110 political parties in more than 60 countries, comprehensively explaining China's experience and practices in epidemic prevention and control. It has provided outbreak prevention and treatment programs to nearly 400 political parties and is also exploring ways to strengthen interparty cooperation. The CPC has held meetings, video

links, and correspondences with Laos, Russia, Cuba, Serbia and Venezuela, among others. It has organized an online thematic meeting with over 300 ICAPP member parties and organizations, sharing its experience and initiatives, and promoting regional cooperation in the fight against COVID-19, along with trade and economic cooperation. Several Friends of the Silk Road Club events have been held in Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka to combat COVID-19. The CPC has also provided the necessary medical supplies and technical assistance to foreign political parties and international organizations of political parties in need and has coordinated the work of nearly 30 domestic civil society organizations in carrying out more than 40 international anti-pandemic cooperation projects in more than 20 countries.

Xi noted, "We should proactively respond to international concerns and tell the story of China's fight against the COVID-19 pandemic." To this end, the CPC has made use of interparty communication channels to carry out its duties in multiple forms, at multiple levels and from multiple angles to encourage foreign political parties, political organizations and think tanks to support China's fight against the virus and impartially evaluate the sacrifices and contributions China has made to the global fight against epidemics and underlying manifestations, and refute false statements by a few political forces. Currently, 600 people from more than 300 political parties and political organizations in more than 130 countries have expressed their support for Xi and the CPC Central Committee via telegram, statements, articles, etc. Nearly 100 heads of foreign NGOs and former politicians have acknowledged China's initiatives and the effectiveness of its fight against the COVID-19 pandemic through civil channels. **G**

(Source: *Qiushi Journal*)

# CPC Embracing the Future

## Future Prospects of the Communist Party of China

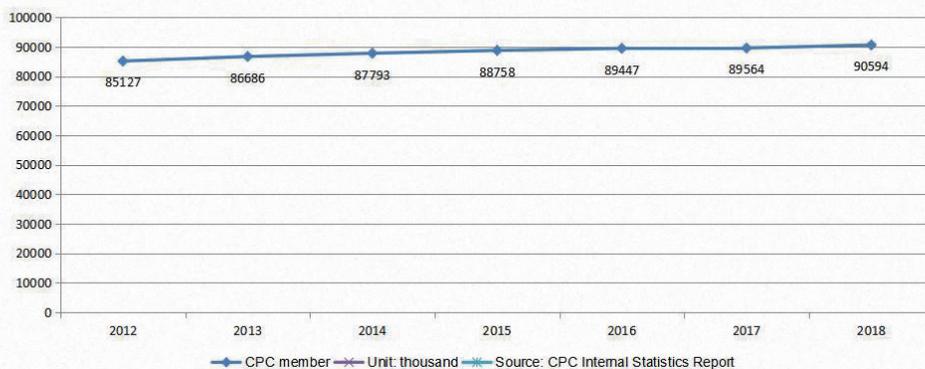
For a long time, the Communist Party of China (CPC) has united and led the Chinese people and the Chinese nation in the unrelentingly fight and finally changed the situation of China being oppressed after the Opium War starting in 1840, lifting the Chinese people and the Chinese nation from poverty and weakness. Today, more than 1.3 billion Chinese people are full of vigour and pride as the country covering more than 9.6 million square kilometers is thriving and the Chinese civilization of more than 5,000 years has remained brilliant. The leadership of CPC and

China's socialist system are strong and vital and the Chinese people and the Chinese nation have seen bright future prospects. In such a great era, we feel confident and proud while also bearing significant responsibilities. We need to show courage and vigour to create achievements in the current era and embark towards a promising journey based on the historical achievements created by the previous generations of CPC members who have united and led the Chinese people.

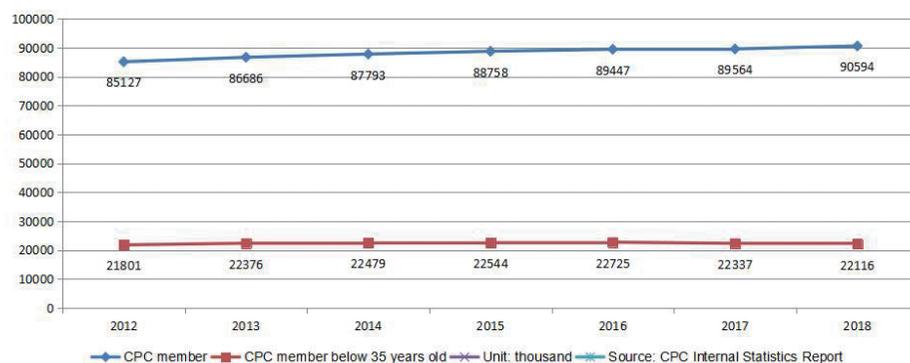
China will build a moderately prosperous society across the board

in 2020. As it strives to complete the goal and achieve common prosperity, no individual or groups can be left behind. China will mobilize all the strength of the CPC and the country to complete the task of poverty alleviation and live up to the promises. The CPC must bear in mind that it needs to work for meeting people's expectations for a better life, adhere to the people-centered philosophy, ensure and improve people's well-being, enhance their sense of gain, happiness, and security and continue to advance common prosperity.

CPC Membership in 2012-2018

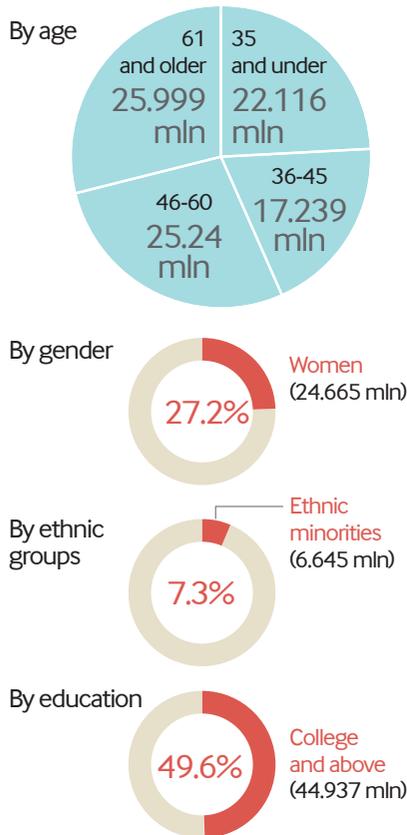


Young CPC Members in 2012-2018

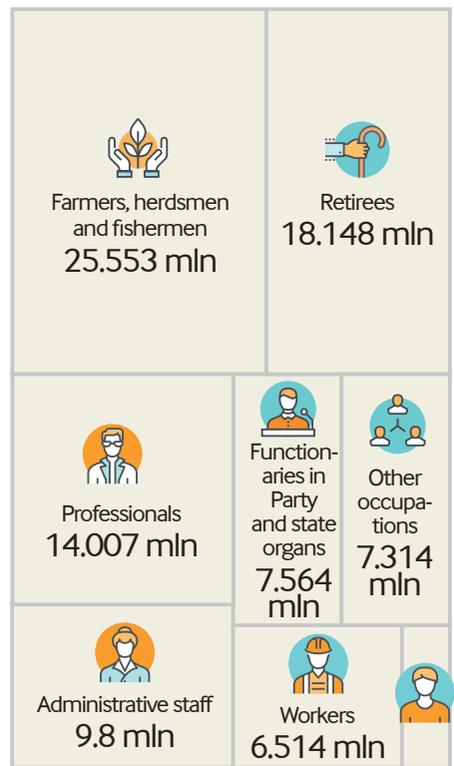


## CPC Membership in 2018

### Membership Composition



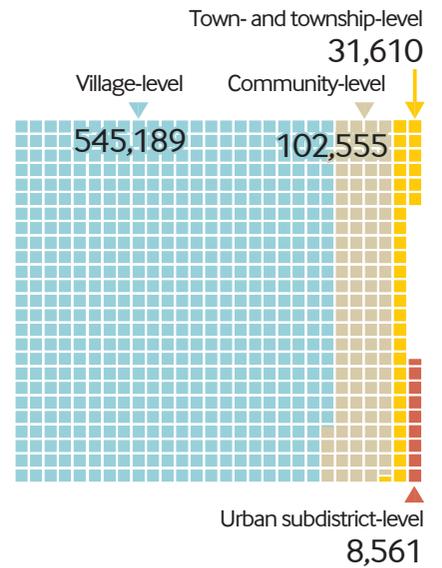
### By occupation



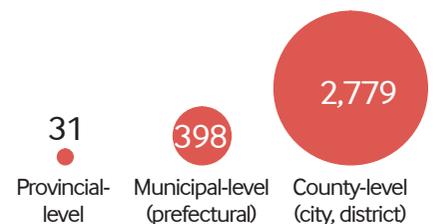
Total party membership in 2018: **90.594 mln** (Up 1.03 mln over 2017)

### Primary Party Organizations

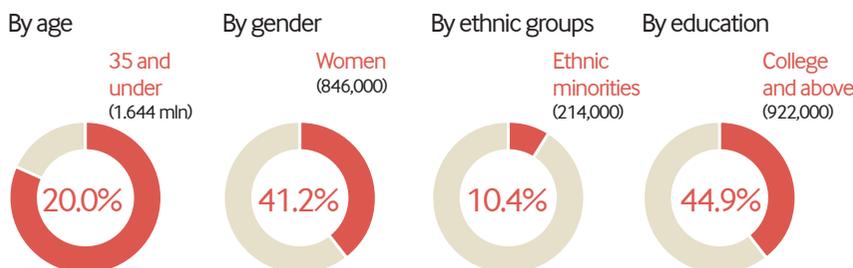
(1 square=1,000 organizations)



### Local CPC Committees



### New Recruits



### Membership in 2018

Total CPC membership



Total new recruits  
2.055 mln  
(Up 72,000 over 2017)

(Source: Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee; designed by Pamela Tobey)

# Xi Jinping Replies to Letter From Young Medics of Peking University Fighting COVID-19 in Hubei

All the post-90s CPC members of Peking University Medical Team to Hubei Province:

Thank you for your letter. In the battle against the novel coronavirus epidemic, you have joined other medics fighting on the frontline of epidemic prevention and control fearlessly, showing the vigor of youth and living up to expectations. You have demonstrated with your deeds that the Chinese youth of the new era can be entrusted with great missions. I would like to extend my sincere greetings to you and to other young people who are fighting on the frontline of epidemic prevention and control in China.

A nation will be full of hope and a country will have a brilliant future when its younger generations have ideals, ability, and a strong sense of responsibility. I hope that you can improve yourselves through serving the people, enhance your willpower and competence through hard work, continue your work in saving more patients, motivate your fellow youth to shoulder greater responsibilities, and make contributions in places where the Party and the people need you most.

Xi Jinping

March 15, 2020

# A Post-90s CPC Member Makes Intensive Devotion in Fighting COVID-19

Reminiscences of a millennial doctor about fighting COVID-19 By Liu Zhongdi

On the eve of Lunar New Year in 2020, it occurred to me that the novel coronavirus opened the Pandora's Box and unleashed a public health crisis in Wuhan, the hardest hit Chinese city by the epidemic. A wave of extreme uneasiness wrapped everyone since the spread of the epidemic was incredibly rapid and discreet.

On January 26, the first medical team of Peking University People's Hospital rushed to Wuhan to treat patients contracted the novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Their determination and bravery made my heart flutter, and then I decided to join the battle when I was informed on February 2 that another batch of medical teams would be formed soon. My wife helped me pack luggage and bought disposable items that might be useful.

On February 7, I left my house for the hospital at 5 a.m. It was cold and dark outside. Members of the third batch of medical teams quickly assembled at the hospital. Prior to our departure, Jiang Baoguo, president of the hospital, boosted our morale with rousing remarks. I was brimming with ambition, strength and power.

As I was looking down at the sea of clouds below me from the plane, I thought of my father. When the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) broke out in China in 2003, my father, as the head of his department, rushed to the frontline on the first notice and took charge of the imageological diagnosis of patients. I remembered witnessing this when I was 13, and thus hoping to become someone like him, a white-clad warrior who saved the lives of many. My father had passed away before he could see me dress in the same white gown he once did. But it did not matter, because I had never felt so close to him as I did then.

At 3 p.m., we arrived in Wuhan. Walking out of the eerily quiet airport lobby, I was greeted by a piercing wind. It was the first time that I had ever been to Wuhan, and it was also the first time that I had felt such bitter, chilly air.

On the way to the hotel, there were no other cars or people on the street. Through the windows of the residential buildings we passed by, not a single moving figure could be seen. The whole city seemed to have stopped living. It was hard to imagine the once bustling metropolis had turned into a lifeless ghost town in such a brief amount of time. Everyone felt nervous in the overwhelming ominous atmosphere.

After arriving at the hotel, our whole

team immediately received emergency training. We were introduced with details regarding the conditions of the medical wards and given updated information about the patients. We also received training on personal protection and precautions.

## The battle begins

On the next day, our team visited the newly established intensive care unit (ICU) ward at the Tongji Hospital. When we arrived, the team leader and the hospital support staff were still busy making final adjustments to the medical equipment and the information system.

Immediately, everyone on the team was busy with their respective tasks: doctors were managing the medical record system, while nurses were busy inspecting medical instruments and checking the drugs. We were all busy preparing for the impending battle ahead. It took only 24 hours for the ICU to be fully prepared for incoming patients!

Around 10 p.m., the first wave of patients streamed into the ICU, signaling the beginning of our battle. I entered the changing room prior to their arrival, wearing protective clothing, gloves, shoe covers, goggles and face shields. Everyone on our team checked up on each other for any misplacement or gaps in our safety equipment. It became evident to us all that the following days at the hospital would be challenging.

In order to enter the contaminated zone, we had to go through four buffer zones and five protective doors. For safety, the team members made sure we entered the ward in separate groups. Tension was building up with every door that was opened in front of us.



On January 26, members of the national medical team take a group photo at the Beijing Capital International Airport before their departure to Wuhan in Hubei Province to fight the novel coronavirus outbreak. The team included doctors from Peking University People's Hospital

## A dynamic Wuhan returns

Through continuous and valiant efforts, many patients gradually recovered. Patients started to be discharged from the hospital on February 21. It was definitely a hard-earned milestone.

The work went on, and before I realized, the last day of February had quickly arrived. I turned 30 on March 1, and I spent my birthday on the frontline combating COVID-19 with my fellow colleagues. In the past, I usually made self-deprecating jokes claiming that I was an old millennial. What was more exciting to me was that on March 15, 14 days after my birthday, Chinese President Xi Jinping wrote a letter to the post-90s generation in the medical teams of Peking University and extended sincere greetings to the young people working in various positions to prevent and control the pandemic. As a member of this age group, I was lucky to receive a reply from President Xi and it was an honor and a privilege to be recognized and encouraged by him!

In his letter, President Xi encouraged us to serve the people, strive to improve our skills through hard work, and develop our capability through practice. As a medical worker and a millennial, I am bound by my duty to serve my country and the people with my knowledge and skills. While I was working in Wuhan, I was frequently touched by the friendship that existed all around me. Over the course of my time in Wuhan, I took notice of the little things that mattered, and I was constantly reminded of how united China has become when we were all fighting the same battle.

As the weather in Wuhan started to get warm, I saw the early cherry blossoms on the sides of the road on my way to work. I did not know exactly when they started to blossom, but just like when silver linings appear in dire times, new life always emerges when least expected. Before we all realized, spring had arrived and transformed Wuhan into a lively, cheerful, and resilient city we once knew. **CI**

(The author is an attending physician with the Trauma Rescue and Treatment Center of Peking University People's Hospital)



Ji Xiaolei (L) helps his wife Guo Chen wear protective suit in a laboratory of Nantong center for disease control and prevention in Nantong, Jiangsu Province in east China on April 26. Guo and Ji, who are the post-90s, work at a detection team of the microbiology laboratory in the Nantong center for disease control and prevention

# Post-90s CPC Members Rising Up to the Challenge of Combating Virus

By Wang Jing

**L**i Zongyu, a 27-year-old nurse from Zhongda Hospital affiliated to the Southeast University and a member of the Communist Party of China having her hair cut short for the convenience of wearing protective gear.

Post-90s in China are typically stereotyped as twenty-something light-hearted kids. But, a large number of these post-90s including medical workers, policemen, community workers, and even volunteers, have defied this generalization in their fight against the novel coronavirus pneumonia (NCP) since its outbreak in Wuhan and other cities in China's Hubei Province.

## Commendable Courage

"After cancelling my wedding recep-

tion banquet, I applied to join in the battle against the novel coronavirus in Wuhan," said 26-year-old Yan Peng. He and his wife Chen Jinyang, are a post-90s generation couple who work at the Tongji Hospital that is affiliated to the Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science and Technology. They had already booked flights to their hometown in northwestern China's Gansu Province, and planned to hold a wedding ceremony on February 1. However, the battle against the deadly virus changed their plans.

On February 4, when connected online with Hubei Daily for the interview, Yan had just finished cleaning up the intensive care unit (ICU) of the hospital. It was also the 11th day since he joined in this battle against the coronavirus and the third

month of his wife's pregnancy. "We've been married for a long time but haven't found time to hold our wedding ceremony. Now, with our country at risk, we must give up our plans," said Yan.

"Patients always take the first place in his heart," Chen said. She understood her husband and added, "It is his way to love by ensuring a world with no epidemic outbreak raging."

"I am single and my parents are in good health. I am ready for the battle," said Li who has worked in the Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University for eight days.

Li's father wrote a poem to encourage the brave spirit she has shown, by likening her as the brave female general Hua Mulan in ancient Chinese history who disguised herself as a man in order to fight on the battlefield.



2. Nurses in their 20s prepare to work in the newly built Jiangnan Makeshift Hospital in Wuhan. Hubei Province in central China on February 5

"I know my father takes pride in me. He is an ex-serviceman who often says that without a nation there would be no family," Li said. She is confident that the virus can be overcome with the support of a strong nation and countless families.

"Please take care of my parents if I am infected," said Yu Yaqun, a 28-year-old nurse of the intensive care unit at the Shandong Provincial Cancer Hospital, to her close friend. She even left her bank card PIN and keys with her elder sister in Dalian.

One day before Yu set off to the Dabieshan Regional Medical Center in Huanggang, her grandfather passed away. "My parents were heartbroken. My mother warned me with tears streaming down her face that I must return safe," she said. Yu never regrets her choice of becoming a nurse. "It is the call of duty. Being more meticulous and hardworking I can save more patients and protect myself," she said.

## Angels in the Real World

"Dear mom and dad, I am still in the hospital attending my patients during this battle against the novel coronavirus. I see in their eyes the trust and gratitude they show for our work and their desire to recover. We are the hope for their lives," 29-year-old Zhou Qin, a supervisor nurse of Hunan Provincial Hospital of Traditional

Chinese Medicine wrote on February 1 in the first letter to her family.

It was the ninth day of Zhou's work in the Dabieshan Regional Medical Center in Huanggang. She decided to tell her parents that she had come to the frontline of the battle against novel coronavirus after she arrived.

"Of course, fear comes naturally. But, when the duty calls, our sense of mission prevails," Zhou said. In this battle, she sees herself as a warrior.

"We should be optimistic in face of fear," said Zhong Yongjian, a nurse with the Affiliated Hospital to Chengdu University of Traditional Chinese Medicine. He jokingly painted "the most handsome man" on the protective suit of his fellow medical coworker Zhang Jiwei. 27-year-old Zhong and 25-year-old Zhang were once roommates during their college days and are colleagues now at the same department in the same hospital. At present, they become comrade-in-arms in the battle against the virus in the Wuhan Red Cross Hospital.

"We are ordinary people who are also afraid of getting infected. And at first we also didn't know how to operate the new medical equipment," Zhong said. Now, after much training, he has become very skillful in operating the machine. "All fear comes from the sense of uncertainty about the unknown," he added.

"There is no time to hesitate, we must

continue our work as usual," said Xing Xiaoyi, a 24-year-old nurse from the Xinhua Hospital affiliated to Dalian University. She is now serving at the Xiehe Jiangbei Hospital of Huazhong University of Science and Technology. According to Xing, the hospitable Wuhan locals and brave teammates have given her the courage and confidence she needs to overcome all difficulties.

"Soon after I arrived, a warm-hearted cleaner at the hotel where I stay said to me, 'You are as young as my little daughter. If you need any help, just feel free to let me know.'" Xing recalled one of her first experiences after arriving at Wuhan. Then she added, "I have learned to grow through difficulties and will do my best to fight for the Wuhan people and be a real angel in the world."

## Growing Up in the Battle

"I have made up my mind to become a Party member. Now I am even more determined as I am going onto the battlefield against the novel coronavirus," said the Party membership application submitted by 28-year-old Chen Ping, a nurse of the First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, on January 30.

"I have been deeply moved by the medical staff who have come from all around the nation. They are all brave soldiers who dare to brave all the risks and take responsibilities," said Chen. She started her nursing work at the Wuhan No.9 Hospital on January 26. During a break time, Chen made a short video titled "Never Give Up" to cheer her fellows up.

At the Yiling Hospital in Yichang City of Hubei Province, 15 medical workers submitted their applications to become Party members, among whom seven are post-90s, and 29-year-old Huang Hao is one of them.

"In the hospital, many soon-to-be retired Party members offered to serve in the frontline. We were deeply moved by their heroic move," Huang said.

Among the 137 members of the first medical team dispatched from Hunan to Hubei Province, there are altogether 35 post-90s. Wu Liwei, a nurse from Xiangdong Hospital affiliated to Hunan Normal University, is one of them.

"I was nominated as a group leader of a team of 10. It is my duty and mission as a CPC member to combat the virus fearlessly and ensure everyone's safety," Wu said while serving at the Dabieshan Regional Medical Center in Huanggang city. **C**

# Party to Party Brief

## May 6

Li Mingxiang, Assistant-minister of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (IDCPC), attended an opening ceremony of the online training workshop of the Prosperity Party of Ethiopia, and delivered a speech through video link.

## May 9

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Chinese President sent a verbal message of thanks to Kim Jong Un, Chairman of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chairman of the State Affairs Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in reply to an earlier verbal message from the latter.

## May 18

Li Mingxiang, Assistant-minister of the IDCPC, attended an opening ceremony of the online training workshop for cadres of Gabonese Democratic Party (PDG), and delivered a speech via video link.

## May 19

Guo Yezhou, Vice-minister of the IDCPC, attended a CPC-AL video conference on COVID-19 response and governance experience under the theme of Towards Anti-epidemic Synergy & Better Governance Practices: Political Parties at Work. Wang Hesheng, Director of the Hubei Provincial Health Commission and Member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Hubei Provincial Committee; Faruk Khan, Presidium Member of the Central Working Committee of the Awami League (AL) of Bangladesh; and Zahid Malik, Minister for Health and Family Welfare of Bangladesh, attended and addressed the event.

## May 20

Qian Hongshan, Vice-minister of the IDCPC, met with Nikolai Snopkov, the new Belarusian Ambassador to China.

## May 21

Qian Hongshan, Vice-minister of the IDCPC, had exchanges via video link with Fabien Roussel, National Secretary of the French Communist Party.

## May 25

The IDCPC donated epidemic prevention materials to PNG One Nation Party. The handover ceremony was held at the Chinese Embassy in Papua New Guinea.

## May 27

Relevant official from the IDCPC had telephone conversation via video link with Suos Yara, Member of the Central Committee of Cambodian People's Party (CPP) and Vice Chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the CPP Central Committee.

## May 29

Li Jun, Vice-minister of the IDCPC attended an online video conference on COVID-19 response between the ruling parties of China and Venezuela.

## June 2

Qian Hongshan, Vice-minister of the IDCPC, had communications via video link with Lars Klingbeil, General Secretary of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

## June 2

Li Jun, Vice-minister of the IDCPC, had telephone conversation via video link with Yeidckol Polevnsky Gurwitz, General Secretary of the National Regeneration Movement of Mexico.



## June 4

Song Tao, Minister of the IDCPC, had a telephone conversation at request via video link with Dashzegve Amarbayasgalan, General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Party. Song also had a telephone conversation at request via video link with José Luis Gioja, President of the Justicialist Party and Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies of Argentina on the same day.

## June 5

Wang Yajun, Vice-minister of the IDCPC, met with Ueno Atsushi, the outgoing Chief Minister at the Japanese Embassy in China.

## June 8

Qian Hongshan, Vice-minister of the IDCPC, had communication via video link with Marek Suski, Vice Chairman of Parliamentary Group of the Law and Justice Party of Poland and Vice President of Polish-Chinese Parliamentary Group.

## June 9

The IDCPC held a video conference with communist parties of several Latin American countries including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

## June 10

The ruling parties of China and South Africa held a virtual seminar themed coordinating COVID-19 response and economic and social development: exploration and practice of the ruling parties of China and South Africa.

## June 11

Qian Hongshan, Vice-minister of

the IDCPC, had exchanges via video link with Manfred Grund, Secretary-General of the Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union Parliamentary Group in the German Bundestag.

## June 11

The China-Sri Lanka Belt and Road political parties joint consultation mechanism between the CPC and main political parties of Sri Lanka was established and the first meeting of the mechanism, with the theme of Building the Belt and Road Initiative and Promoting Economy and People's Livelihood, was also held via video link.

## June 15

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Chinese President sent a verbal message to Bounnhang Vorachith, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) Central Committee and President of Laos.

## June 15

Li Mingxiang, Assistant-minister of the IDCPC, attended the opening ceremony of an online training workshop for cadres of the Alliance for the Republic (APR) of Senegal and addressed the workshop via video link. On behalf of Minister Song Tao and the IDCPC, Li congratulated on the opening of the workshop and briefed on outcomes, experience and practices in COVID-19 response under the CPC's leadership.

## June 16

Qian Hongshan, Vice-minister of the IDCPC, held video exchanges with Heinz Bierbaum, President of Party of the European Left. Both sides expressed

their willingness to further deepen the exchanges and cooperation between the two parties in the new situation and promote the healthy and stable development of China-Europe relations.

## June 19

CPC and Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) held a seminar on managing the party and governing the country with the theme of "build a strong ruling party for the people and keeping pace with the times". Song Tao, Minister of the IDCPC, Madhav Kumar Nepal, CPN Secretariat Member and former Premier, and Ishwar Pokhrel, CPN Secretariat Member, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense attended this seminar together with over 100 participants.

## June 22

The China-Arab States Political Parties Dialogue Extraordinary Meeting, was held through video link. Chinese President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee sent a congratulatory letter on June 22. Song Tao, Minister of the IDCPC, gave a keynote speech during the meeting. Zhu Rui, Assistant-minister of the IDCPC, hosted the opening session. The meeting ended with the publishing of a declaration titled *Joining Hands against COVID-19 and Jointly Build a Community with a Shared Future for China and Arab States in the New Era*.

## June 30

The CPC and major political parties from the Philippines held the First Conference of China-Philippines Political Parties Belt and Road Consultation Mechanism via video link, with the theme--Working Together to Promote Economic Development and Improve People's Lives Through Belt and Road Cooperation.