

China insight

Illustrated Guide to the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee







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Basic Information of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee



Time: November 8 to 11, 2021



Place: Beijing



Attendance:

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, made an important speech at the session, which was attended by 197 members and 151 alternate members of the CPC Central Committee.



Approved Documents:

A landmark resolution on the major achievements and historical experiences of the CPC's 100 years of endeavors was adopted, according to a communiqué of the plenum released on November 11.

The session also reviewed and passed a resolution on convening the 20th National Congress of the CPC in the second half of 2022 in Beijing.

Full Text: Xi's explanation of resolution on major achievements and historical experience of CPC over past century



Full Text: Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century



CPC Plenum Passes Landmark Resolution



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, makes an important speech at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee in Beijing, capital of China

A high-profile meeting of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has adopted a landmark resolution on the major achievements and historical experience of the CPC's 100 years of endeavors, according to a communique released on November 11.

The resolution was reviewed and adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, held in Beijing from November 8 to 11, said the communique of the plenum.

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, made an important speech at the session, which was attended by 197 members and 151 alternate members of the CPC Central Committee.

The session heard and discussed a work report Xi delivered on behalf of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. He also explained the draft of the resolution to the session.

The session also reviewed and passed a resolution on convening the 20th National Congress of the CPC in the second half of 2022 in Beijing.

Since its founding in 1921, the Party has made seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation its mission, said the communique.

In the period of the new-democratic revolution, Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, adapting the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism to China's specific realities, established Mao Zedong Thought, which charted the correct course for securing victory in the new-democratic revolution, according to the communique.

In the period of socialist revolution and construction, Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, put forward a series of important theories for socialist construc-

tion. China was transformed from a poor and backward Eastern country with a large population to a socialist country, according to the communique.

During the new period of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization, after the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, Chinese communists, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as their chief representative, by focusing on the fundamental questions of what socialism is and how to build it, established Deng Xiaoping Theory. The reform and opening up drive was launched, and socialism with Chinese characteristics was successfully founded.

After the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee, Chinese communists, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as their chief representative, deepened the understanding of what socialism is and how to build it, and what kind of Party to build and how to build it. On this basis, they formed the Theory of Three Represents. Socialism with Chinese characteristics was successfully launched into the 21st century.

After the 16th National Party Congress, Chinese communists, with Comrade Hu Jintao as their chief representative, united and led the whole Party and the entire nation in advancing practical, theoretical, and institutional innovation during the process of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and formed the Scientific Outlook on Development. They succeeded in upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics under new circumstances, according to the communique.

Following the Party's 18th National Congress, socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era. Chinese communists, with Comrade Xi Jinping as their chief representative, have established Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era is the Marxism of contemporary China and of the 21st century. It embodies the best of the Chinese culture and ethos in our times and represents a new breakthrough in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context. The Party



Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng attend the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Communist Party of China Central Committee in Beijing, capital of China

has established Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and defined the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. This reflects the common will of the Party, the armed forces, and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, and is of decisive significance for advancing the cause of the Party and the country in the new era and for driving forward the historic process of national rejuvenation, according to the communique.

Since the Party's 18th National Congress, the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership have remained robust and, through revolutionary tempering, the Party has grown stronger, according to the communique.

China's economic development has become much more balanced, coordinated, and sustainable, and the Party has consistently promoted broader and deeper reform across the board.

The Party has actively developed whole-process people's democracy and made comprehensive efforts to improve the institutions, standards, and procedures of China's socialist democracy.

The system of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics has constantly been improved, and a sweeping and fundamental shift has been seen in the ideological domain.

The people's lives have improved in all aspects, and the environmental protection endeavors have seen sweeping, historic, and transformative changes.

The people's military has been through an all-around revolutionary restructuring in preparation for the next stage, according to the communique.

The CPC Central Committee has made moves to restore order in Hong Kong and ensure a turn for the better in the region; and firmly opposes foreign interference and maintains the initiative and ability to steer cross-Strait relations.

With regard to foreign affairs, the major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics has been advanced on all fronts, with the concept of a human community with a shared future becoming a banner leading trends of the times and human progress, the communique added.

The Party's endeavors over the past century have opened up the right path for achieving rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, enabling China to complete a process of industrialization that took developed countries several centuries in the space of mere decades, and bringing about the two miracles of rapid economic growth and enduring social stability.

The Party has led the people in great endeavors and accumulated valuable histori-

cal experience over the past century. This covers the following ten aspects: upholding the Party's leadership, putting the people first, advancing theoretical innovation, staying independent, following the Chinese path, maintaining a global vision, breaking new ground, standing up for ourselves, promoting the united front, and remaining committed to self-reform, said the communique.

It was stated at the session that "to accomplish the Party's mission, we should never forget why we started."

The whole Party must uphold Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development and fully implement Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the communique said.

The entire Party must forever maintain close ties with the people and act in line with the people-centered philosophy of development, it added.

The Central Committee calls upon the entire Party, the military, and all Chinese people to rally more closely around the Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, the communique said, vowing to make tireless efforts to realize the Second Centenary Goal and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. **C**

Communiqué of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on November 11, 2021

The 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China convened its sixth plenary session in Beijing from November 8 to 11, 2021.

A total of 197 members and 151 alternate members of the Central Committee attended the session. Members of the Standing Committee of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and leading officials of other relevant departments were present at the meeting in a non-voting capacity. Some of the colleagues working at the primary level who were delegates to the 19th National Party Congress, along with a number of experts and scholars, also attended the meeting in a non-voting capacity.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee presided over the meeting. General Secretary of the Central Committee Xi Jinping delivered an important address.

At the session, the Central

Committee heard and discussed the report on the work of the Political Bureau, presented by Xi Jinping on behalf of the Political Bureau, and considered and adopted the Resolution on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century and the Resolution on the Convocation of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Xi Jinping delivered explana-

tory remarks on the draft Resolution on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century.

At the session, the Central Committee fully affirmed the work that its Political Bureau has carried out since the fifth plenary session of the 19th Central Committee. It was unanimously agreed that the external environment has grown increasingly

At the session, the Central Committee heard and discussed the report on the work of the Political Bureau, presented by Xi Jinping on behalf of the Political Bureau, and considered and adopted the Resolution on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century and the Resolution on the Convocation of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China.

complex and grave over the past year under the combined impact of worldwide changes of a scale unseen in a century and the global coronavirus pandemic, while China has faced extremely arduous tasks in Covid-19 prevention and control as well as economic and social development at home. The Political Bureau has held high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics; followed the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development, and Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era; and fully implemented the guiding principles of the 19th National Party Congress and the second, third, fourth, and fifth plenary sessions of the 19th Central Committee.

The Political Bureau has given full consideration to both domestic and international imperatives, coordinated the Covid-19 response with economic and social development, and placed equal emphasis on development and security. It has continued to follow the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, fully applied the new development philosophy, and accelerated efforts to foster a

new pattern of development. The economy has maintained good momentum, positive advances have been made in building up China's scientific and technological self-reliance, and further progress has been achieved in reform and opening up. A complete victory has been secured in the fight against poverty as scheduled, the people's wellbeing has been further improved, social stability has been maintained, steady progress was made in modernizing national defense and the armed forces, and China's major-country diplomacy has advanced on all fronts. The campaign on studying the Party's history has produced solid results, and severe natural disasters of multiple categories have been dealt with effectively. Through these efforts, significant progress has been made in all areas of the Party and country's endeavors.

A series of celebrations have been held to mark the centenary of the Party. In his speech on July 1, General Secretary Xi Jinping announced that China has achieved the First Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and he encouraged all Party members and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups to set out on a new journey toward the Second Centenary Goal in confident strides.

At the session, the Central Committee explained that a review of the Party's major achievements and historical experience over the past century was necessary for the following purposes:

- starting a new journey to build a modern socialist country in all respects in the historical context of the Party's centenary;

- upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era;

- strengthening our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership;

- enhancing our confidence in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics;

- resolutely upholding Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and upholding the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership to ensure that all Party members act in unison;

- advancing the Party's self-reform, building our fighting strength, strengthening our capacity to respond to risks and challenges, and maintaining our vigor and vitality; and

- uniting and leading the people



Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng attend the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Communist Party of China Central Committee in Beijing, capital of China

in making continued efforts to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

All Party members should uphold historical materialism and adopt a rational outlook on the Party's history. Looking back on the Party's endeavors over the past century, we can see why we were successful in the past and how we can continue to succeed in the future. This will ensure that we act with greater resolve and a stronger sense of purpose in staying true to

our Party's founding mission, and that we more effectively uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

It was highlighted at the session that the Party has had a glorious journey over the past hundred years. Since its founding in 1921, the Party has made seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation its mission. Staying committed to communist ideals and socialist convictions, it united and led the

Chinese people in working tirelessly to achieve national independence and the liberation of the people and then to make our country prosperous and strong and bring happiness to the people. The endeavors of the Party and the people over the past century represent the most magnificent chapter in the millennia-long history of the Chinese nation.

It was stated at the session that the major tasks of the Party in the period of the new-democratic revolution were to



The Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Communist Party of China Central Committee is held in Beijing, capital of China, from November 8 to 11, 2021

oppose imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism, seek national independence and the people's liberation, and create the fundamental social conditions for realizing national rejuvenation. In the course of the revolutionary struggle, Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, adapted the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism to China's specific realities and developed a theoretical synthesis of China's unique experience which came from painstaking trials and great sacrifices. They blazed the

right revolutionary path of encircling cities from the countryside and seizing state power with military force. They established Mao Zedong Thought, which charted the correct course for securing victory in the new-democratic revolution. The Party led the people in fighting bloody battles with unyielding determination, achieving great success in the new-democratic revolution, establishing the People's Republic of China, and achieving national independence and the people's liberation. This put an end to China's history as a semi-colonial, semi-feu-

dal society, to the rule of a handful of exploiters over the working people, to the state of total disunity that existed in the old China, and to all the unequal treaties imposed on our country by foreign powers and all the privileges that imperialist powers enjoyed on our land, marking the country's great transformation from a millennia-old feudal autocracy to a people's democracy. This also reshaped the world political landscape and offered enormous inspiration for oppressed nations and peoples struggling for national liberation around the world. Through

tenacious struggle, the Party and the people showed the world that the Chinese people had stood up and the time in which the Chinese nation could be bullied and abused by others was gone and would never return. This marked the beginning of a new epoch in China's development.

It was stated at the session that the major tasks of the Party in the period of socialist revolution and construction were to realize the transformation from new democracy to socialism, carry out socialist revolution, promote socialist construction, and lay down the fundamental political conditions and the institutional foundations necessary for national rejuvenation. In this period, Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, put forward a series of important theories for socialist construction. Mao Zedong Thought represents a creative application and advancement of Marxism-Leninism in China. It is a summation of theories, principles, and experience on China's revolution and construction that has been proven correct through practice, and its establishment marked the first historic step in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context.

Under the Party's leadership, the people worked diligently for a stronger China with a spirit of self-

reliance, achieving great success in socialist revolution and construction. This brought about the most extensive and profound social change in the history of the Chinese nation and a great transformation from a poor and backward Eastern country with a large population to a socialist country. Moreover, an independent and relatively complete industrial system and national economic framework were established, the conditions of agricultural production were markedly improved, and impressive progress was made in social programs such as education, science, culture, health, and sports. The People's Liberation Army continued to grow in strength, and the humiliating diplomacy of the old China was put to an end. Through tenacious struggle, the Party and the people showed the world that the Chinese people were not only capable of dismantling the old world, but also of building a new one, that only socialism could save China, and that only socialism could develop China.

It was stated at the session that the major tasks of the Party during the new period of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization were to continue exploring the right path for building socialism in China, unleash and develop the productive forces, lift the people out of poverty and help them become

prosperous in the shortest time possible, and fuel the push toward national rejuvenation by providing new, dynamic institutional guarantees as well as the material conditions for rapid development.

After the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, Chinese communists, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as their chief representative, united and led the whole Party and the entire nation in conducting a thorough review of the experience gained and the lessons learnt since the founding of the People's Republic. On this basis, and by focusing on the fundamental questions of what socialism is and how to build it and drawing lessons from the history of world socialism, they established Deng Xiaoping Theory, and devoted their efforts to freeing minds and seeking truth from facts. The historic decision was made to shift the focus of the Party and the country's work onto economic development and to launch the reform and opening up drive. Chinese communists brought the essence of socialism to light, set the basic line for the primary stage of socialism, and made it clear that China would follow its own path and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. They provided sound answers to a series of basic questions on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and

Historical significance of the Party's endeavors over the past century

They have fundamentally transformed the future of the Chinese people, who have been freed from bullying, oppression, and subjugation, become the masters of the country, of society, and of their own fate, and are now seeing their aspirations for a better life become a reality.

They have opened up the right path for achieving rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, enabling China to complete a process of industrialization that took developed countries several centuries in the space of mere decades, and bringing about the two miracles of rapid economic growth and enduring social stability.

They have demonstrated the strong vitality of Marxism. In China, Marxism has been fully tested as a scientific truth, its people-centered and practical

nature has been fully implemented, and its open-ended nature and contemporary relevance have been fully demonstrated.

They have produced a profound influence on the course of world history. The Party has led the people in pioneering a uniquely Chinese path to modernization, creating a new model for human advancement, and expanding the channels for developing countries to achieve modernization.

They have made the Party a forerunner of the times. The Party has developed a long line of inspiring principles originating from its great founding spirit, preserved its advanced nature and integrity, and kept improving its governance and leadership capacity. The Party has proved to be a great, glorious, and correct party.

formulated a development strategy for basically achieving socialist modernization by the middle of the 21st century through a three-step approach. They thus succeeded in founding socialism with Chinese characteristics.

It was stated at the session that after the fourth plenary session of the 13th Central Committee, Chinese communists, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as their chief representative, united and led the whole Party and the entire nation in upholding the Party's basic theory and line, deepening their understanding of what socialism is and how to build it, and what kind of Party to build and how to build it. On this basis, they formed the Theory of

Three Represents. In the face of complex domestic and international situations and serious setbacks confronting world socialism, they safeguarded socialism with Chinese characteristics, defined building a socialist market economy as an objective of reform and set a basic framework in this regard, and established a basic economic system for the primary stage of socialism under which public ownership is the mainstay and diverse forms of ownership develop together, as well as an income distribution system under which distribution according to work is the mainstay while multiple forms of distribution exist alongside it. They opened up new horizons for reform and opening up

across all fronts and advanced the great new project of Party building. All these efforts helped to successfully launch socialism with Chinese characteristics into the 21st century.

It was stated at the session that after the 16th National Party Congress, Chinese communists, with Comrade Hu Jintao as their chief representative, united and led the whole Party and the entire nation in advancing practical, theoretical, and institutional innovation during the process of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. They gained a deep understanding of major questions such as what kind of development to pursue and how to pursue it under new circumstances, and provided

clear answers to these questions, thus forming the Scientific Outlook on Development. Taking advantage of an important period of strategic opportunity, they focused their energy on development, with emphasis on pursuing comprehensive, balanced, and sustainable development that put the people first. They worked hard to ensure and improve people's wellbeing, promote social fairness and justice, bolster the Party's governance capacity, and maintain its advanced nature. In doing so, they succeeded in upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics under new circumstances.

It was stressed at the session that in this period, the Party upheld and developed Marxism in light of new practices and the features of the times, and effectively answered a series of basic questions regarding socialism with Chinese characteristics, including development path, stage of development, fundamental tasks, development drivers, development strategies, political guarantee, national reunification, diplomacy and international strategy, leadership, and forces to rely on, thereby forming the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics and achieving a new breakthrough in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context. The Party led the people in freeing their minds and forging

ahead, achieving great success in reform, opening up, and socialist modernization. China achieved the historic transformations from a highly centralized planned economy into a socialist market economy brimming with vitality, and from a country that was largely isolated into one that is open to the outside world across the board; it achieved the historic leap from a country with relatively backward productive forces to the world's second largest economy; and it achieved the historic strides of raising the living standards of its people from bare subsistence to an overall level of moderate prosperity and then ultimately to moderate prosperity in all respects. All these achievements marked the tremendous advance of the Chinese nation from standing up to growing prosperous. Through tenacious struggle, the Party and the people showed the world that reform and opening up was a crucial move in making China what it is today, that socialism with Chinese characteristics is the correct road that has led the country toward development and prosperity, and that China has caught up with the times in great strides.

It was stated at the session that following the Party's 18th National Congress, socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era. The major tasks facing the Party

in this period are to fulfill the First Centenary Goal, embark on the new journey to achieve the Second Centenary Goal, and continue striving toward the great goal of national rejuvenation. The Party has led the people in bolstering self-confidence and self-reliance and in innovating on the basis of what has worked in the past, thereby bringing about great success for socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

It was stressed at the session that Chinese communists, with Comrade Xi Jinping as their chief representative, have established Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era on the basis of adapting the basic tenets of Marxism to China's specific realities and its fine traditional culture, upholding Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development, thoroughly reviewing and fully applying the historical experience gained since the founding of the Party, and proceeding from new realities. Comrade Xi Jinping, through meticulous assessment and deep reflection on a number of major theoretical and practical questions regarding the cause of the Party and the country in the new era, has set forth a series of

original new ideas, thoughts, and strategies on national governance revolving around the major questions of our times: what kind of socialism with Chinese characteristics we should uphold and develop in this new era, what kind of great modern socialist country we should build, and what kind of Marxist party exercising long-term governance we should develop, as well as how we should go about achieving these tasks. He is thus the principal founder of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. This is the Marxism of contemporary China and of the 21st century. It embodies the best of the Chinese culture and ethos in our times and represents a new breakthrough in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context. The Party has established Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and defined the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. This reflects the common will of the Party, the armed forces, and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, and is of decisive significance for advancing the cause of the Party and the country in the new era and for driving forward the historic process of national re-

juvenation.

It was stated at the session that the Central Committee, with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, has demonstrated great historical initiative, tremendous political courage, and a powerful sense of mission. Keeping in mind both domestic and international imperatives, the Central Committee has implemented the Party's basic theory, line, and policy and provided unified leadership for advancing our great struggle, great project, great cause, and great dream. Acting on the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, it has introduced a raft of major principles and policies, launched a host of major initiatives, pushed ahead with many major tasks, and overcome a number of major risks and challenges. It has solved many tough problems that were long on the agenda but never resolved and accomplished many things that were wanted but never got done. With this, it has

prompted historic achievements and historic shifts in the cause of the Party and the country.

It was stressed at the session that since the Party's 18th National Congress, with regard to upholding the Party's overall leadership, the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership have remained robust, the Party's leadership systems have improved, and the way in which the Party exercises its leadership has become more refined. There is greater unity among all Party members in terms of thinking, political resolve, and action, and the Party has significantly boosted its capacity to provide political leadership, give guidance through theory, organize the people, and inspire society.

With regard to full and rigorous self-governance, the Party's ability to improve and reform itself and maintain its integrity has been significantly strengthened, and the problem of lax and weak governance over Party organizations has

The Party has established Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and defined the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

been addressed at the fundamental level. An overwhelming victory has been achieved in the fight against corruption, and this has been consolidated across the board. Through revolutionary tempering, our Party has grown stronger.

With regard to the economy, our economic development has become much more balanced, coordinated, and sustainable. China's economic strength, scientific and technological clout, and composite national strength have reached new heights. Our economy is now on a path of higher-quality development that is more efficient, equitable, sustainable, and secure.

With regard to reform and opening up, the Party has consistently promoted broader and deeper reform across the board. The system of socialism with Chinese characteristics is now more mature and well-defined, and the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance has reached a higher level. The cause of the Party and the country now radiates with fresh vitality.

With regard to political work, we have actively developed whole-process people's democracy, made comprehensive efforts to improve the institutions, standards, and procedures of China's socialist democracy, and given better play to the strengths of the Chinese social-

ist political system in an effort to consolidate and develop political stability, unity, and dynamism.

With regard to comprehensively advancing law-based governance, the system of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics has constantly been improved, solid progress has been made in building China into a rule of law country, and the Party's ability to lead and govern the country through law-based methods has been notably enhanced.

With regard to cultural advancement, we have seen a sweeping and fundamental shift in the ideological domain, a notable boost in confidence in our culture among all Party members and all Chinese people, and a major increase in cohesiveness throughout society. All of this has provided solid ideological guarantees and powerful inspiration for opening up new horizons for the cause of the Party and the country in the new era.

With regard to social development, the people's lives have improved in all aspects. Public participation in social governance is growing; social governance is smarter, more law-based, and more specialized. We have continued to develop a sound atmosphere in which people are able to live and work in peace and contentment and social stability and order prevail. As

a result, China's miracle of long-term social stability has continued.

With regard to eco-environmental advancement, the Central Committee has devoted greater efforts than ever before to ecological conservation and made significant progress in building a Beautiful China. Our environmental protection endeavors have seen sweeping, historic, and transformative changes.

With regard to national defense and the armed forces, the people's military has been through an all-around revolutionary restructuring in preparation for the next stage, while our defense capabilities have grown in step with our economic strength. Our people's military, firmly carrying out the missions of the new era, has taken concrete actions to safeguard our national sovereignty, security, and development interests with an indomitable fighting spirit.

With regard to national security, we have enhanced security on all fronts and withstood the many political, economic, ideological, and natural risks, challenges, and trials. This has helped ensure that the Party and the country thrive and enjoy lasting stability.

With regard to upholding the policy of One Country, Two Systems and promoting national reunification, the Central

Committee has adopted a series of measures to address both symptoms and root causes of relevant issues and resolutely implemented the principle that Hong Kong and Macao should be governed by patriots. These moves have helped to restore order in Hong Kong and ensure a turn for the better in the region. All this has laid a solid foundation for advancing law-based governance in Hong Kong and Macao and for securing steady and continued success of the One Country, Two Systems policy. We uphold the one-China principle and the 1992 Consensus. We firmly oppose separatist activities seeking “Taiwan independence.” We firmly oppose foreign interference. We have maintained the initiative and ability to steer cross-Strait relations.

With regard to foreign affairs, we have advanced major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics on all fronts. The concept of a human community with a shared future has become a banner leading trends of the times and human progress. China has broken new ground in its diplomatic endeavors amid profound global changes and turned crises into opportunities amid complex situations on the international stage. These efforts have resulted in a marked increase in China’s international influence, appeal, and

power to shape. Through tenacious struggle, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have shown the world that the Chinese nation has achieved the tremendous transformation from standing up and growing prosperous to becoming strong.

At the session, the historical significance of the Party’s endeavors over the past century was highlighted as follows:

They have fundamentally transformed the future of the Chinese people, who have been freed from bullying, oppression, and subjugation, become the masters of the country, of society, and of their own fate, and are now seeing their aspirations for a better life become a reality.

They have opened up the right path for achieving rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, enabling China to complete a process of industrialization that took developed countries several centuries in the space of mere decades, and bringing about the two miracles of rapid economic growth and enduring social stability.

They have demonstrated the strong vitality of Marxism. In China, Marxism has been fully tested as a scientific truth, its people-centered and practical nature has been fully implemented, and its open-ended nature and contem-

porary relevance have been fully demonstrated.

They have produced a profound influence on the course of world history. The Party has led the people in pioneering a uniquely Chinese path to modernization, creating a new model for human advancement, and expanding the channels for developing countries to achieve modernization.

They have made the Party a forerunner of the times. The Party has developed a long line of inspiring principles originating from its great founding spirit, preserved its advanced nature and integrity, and kept improving its governance and leadership capacity. The Party has proved to be a great, glorious, and correct party.

It was stated at the session that the Party has led the people in great endeavors and accumulated valuable historical experience over the past century. This covers the following ten aspects: upholding the Party’s leadership, putting the people first, advancing theoretical innovation, staying independent, following the Chinese path, maintaining a global vision, breaking new ground, standing up for ourselves, promoting the united front, and remaining committed to self-reform. These ten points represent valuable practical experience gained over long term and intel-

lectual treasures created through the joint efforts of the Party and the people. All of us must cherish them, uphold them over the long term, and continue to enrich and develop them in practice in the new era.

It was stated at the session that to accomplish the Party's mission, we should never forget why we started. The Communist Party of China remains focused on achieving lasting greatness for the Chinese nation, and a hundred years on from its founding, the Party is still in its prime. Over the past century, the Party has secured extraordinary historical achievements on behalf of the people. Today, it is rallying and leading the Chinese people on a new journey to realize the Second Centenary Goal.

Every Party member should bear in mind what the Party is and what its mission is—these are issues of fundamental importance that we must never lose sight of. We must have a precise grasp of historical trends, stand firm in our ideals and convictions, and stay true to our Party's founding mission. We must remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and work hard. We must not be intimidated by any risks or led astray by any distractions, and we must be absolutely certain that we make no catastrophic mistakes on fundamental issues. With the de-

termination to never let up until we reach our goals and the attitude that the last leg of the journey marks the halfway point only, we must make unremitting efforts to advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

It was stressed at the session that the whole Party must uphold Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development and fully implement Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. We must use Marxist positions, viewpoints, and methods to observe, understand, and steer the trends of the times, and constantly deepen our understanding of the laws underlying governance by a

communist party, the building of socialism, and the development of human society.

We must adhere to the basic theory, line, and policy of the Party; strengthen our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership; stay confident in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics; and uphold Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and uphold the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership.

We should continue to apply systems thinking and ensure coor-

Valuable historical experience the Party has accumulated over the past century

Upholding the Party's leadership
 Putting the people first
 Advancing theoretical innovation
 Staying independent
 Following the Chinese path
 Maintaining a global vision
 Breaking new ground
 Standing up for ourselves
 Promoting the united front
 Remaining committed to self-reform

minated implementation of the Five-Sphere Integrated Plan and the Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy. We need to ground our work in this new stage of development, apply the new development philosophy, foster a new pattern of development, and promote high-quality development. We should deepen reform and opening up across the board, promote common prosperity for all, and build up our country's strength in science and technology. We should develop whole-process people's democracy and ensure it is the people who run the country. We should continue to advance law-based governance in all respects, uphold the core socialist values, ensure and enhance people's wellbeing in the course of development, and promote harmony between humanity and nature. We need to balance development and security imperatives, move faster to modernize national defense and the armed forces, and take well-coordinated steps toward making our people prosperous, our nation strong, and our country beautiful.

It was stressed at the session that the entire Party must forever maintain close ties with the people and act in line with the people-centered philosophy of development, so as to better realize, safeguard, and advance the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people, and unite and lead the

Chinese people in working ceaselessly for a better life. All Party members must keep in mind that one thrives in adversity and perishes in laxity, see things from a long-term, strategic perspective, and always remain mindful of potential dangers. We will continue to advance the great new project of Party building in the new era, exercise full and rigorous self-governance, and remain committed to improving Party conduct, upholding integrity, and combating corruption. We must be able to overcome all difficulties and withstand all pressures, and steer the great ship of socialism with Chinese characteristics to cleave the waves and sail ahead with unstoppable momentum.

The Central Committee decided at the session that the Communist Party of China will convene its 20th National Congress in Beijing in the second half of 2022, and stated that this congress, which is to be held at an important time when the Party has embarked on a new journey to build a modern socialist country in all respects and to realize the Second Centenary Goal, will be a highly important meeting and an event of great political significance for both the Party and the country. The entire Party must unite and lead the Chinese people in surmounting difficulties and forging ahead so as

to make new and greater contributions toward building a modern socialist country in all respects, securing great success for socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, and realizing the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation, and to ensure that excellent results are achieved by the time the 20th National Congress is convened.

The Central Committee calls upon the entire Party, the military, and all Chinese people to rally more closely around the Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, to fully implement Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and to champion the great founding spirit of the Party. We will always remember the glories and hardships of yesterday, rise to the mission of today, and live up to the great dream of tomorrow. We will learn from history, work hard, forge ahead for a better future, and make tireless efforts to realize the Second Centenary Goal and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

We are convinced that the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will build upon the great glories and victories of the past hundred years with even greater glories and victories on the new journey that lies before us in the new era. **C**



President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, addresses the opening of a training session for young and middle-aged officials at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee (National Academy of Governance) on September 1

CPC Meetings and Events

(Prior to the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19 CPC Central Committee)

October 18, 2021

A meeting of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee Political Bureau decided that the 19th CPC Central Committee would hold its Sixth Plenary Session in Beijing from November 8-11, during which a key resolution on the major achievements and historical experience of the Party's 100 years of endeavors will be reviewed.

October 9, 2021

A high-profile meeting marking the 110th anniversary of the Revolution of 1911 that ended the millennia-long absolute monarchy in the country took place in Beijing. Addressing the event, President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, called for promoting the great spirit of revolutionary pioneers and pooling strength for national rejuvenation.

September 10, 2021

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, chaired a symposium in Beijing to solicit non-Communists' views and suggestions on the drafting of a resolution on the major achievements and historical experience of the Party over the past century. The event was attended by the leaders from the central committees of the non-CPC political parties, head of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and people with no party affiliation.

September 1, 2021

Xi called on young officials to firm up their ideals, stay loyal to the Party, seek truth from facts, shoulder responsibilities, and strive to become the backbone of a society and carry out important tasks entrusted by the Party and people, while addressing the opening of a training session for young and middle-aged officials at the

Party School of the CPC Central Committee (National Academy of Governance).

August 31, 2021

A meeting of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau decided on hosting the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee.

July 1, 2021

The CPC celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding as its top leader declared that China has realized its first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and that the Chinese nation is advancing toward rejuvenation with unstoppable momentum.

June 29, 2021

Xi conferred the July 1 Medal, the Party's highest honor, on model CPC members in Beijing, in the run-up to the Party's centenary celebration on July 1. A total of 29 CPC members who made outstanding contributions to the Party and the people received the honor, several of them posthumously. This is the first time for the medal to be granted.

June 25, 2021

At a group study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee in Beijing, Xi stressed efforts to make new achieve-

ments that will stand the test of time and are worthy of the people's trust, ahead of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

June 18, 2021

Xi stressed bearing in mind the course of the Party's struggles, shouldering its historic mission and drawing strength from the Party's history to forge ahead. He made the remarks when visiting an exhibition on CPC history themed Staying True to the Founding Mission in Beijing.

March 1, 2021

Xi made several remarks while addressing the opening of a training session for young and middle-aged officials at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee (National Academy of Governance), calling on young officials to carry on the tradition and fine conduct of the CPC and contribute their efforts to building a modern socialist country.

February 20, 2021

At a key meeting to launch a campaign on Party history learning and education among all Party members held in Beijing, Xi urged all CPC members to study the Party's history, understand its theories, do practical work and make new advances, so as to embark on a new journey in high spirits to build a modern socialist China and to welcome the Party's centenary with outstanding achievements.



President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, visits the Yangjiagou revolutionary site in Mizhi County during his inspection tour of Yulin City in Shaanxi Province on September 13. During his visit, Xi learned about the progress in strengthening the protection of revolutionary sites, as well as sustaining the nation's revolutionary legacy

19th CPC Central Committee Plenums

1

First Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee

October 25, 2017

The plenum elected Xi Jinping as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee. It also elected members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and its Standing Committee. It approved the election of the secretary, deputy secretaries and members of the Standing Committee of the 19th Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

2

Second Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee

January 18-19, 2018

The CPC Central Committee proposed writing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism With Chinese Characteristics for a New Era into the Constitution of the People's Republic of China.

A proposal from the CPC Central Committee on a revision to the Constitution was adopted. According to the proposal, major theoretical achievements, principles and policies adopted at the 19th CPC National Congress should be incorporated into the revision; and new achievements in, experiences of and requirements for the development of the Party and nation at large should be embodied in the revised Constitution.

3

Third Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee

February 26-28, 2018

The plenary session reviewed and adopted a decision by the CPC Central Committee on deepening the reform of Party and state institutions as well as a plan for the reform.

4

Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee

October 28-31, 2019

The session reviewed and adopted the CPC Central Committee's decision on some major issues concerning how to uphold and improve the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and advance the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance.

5

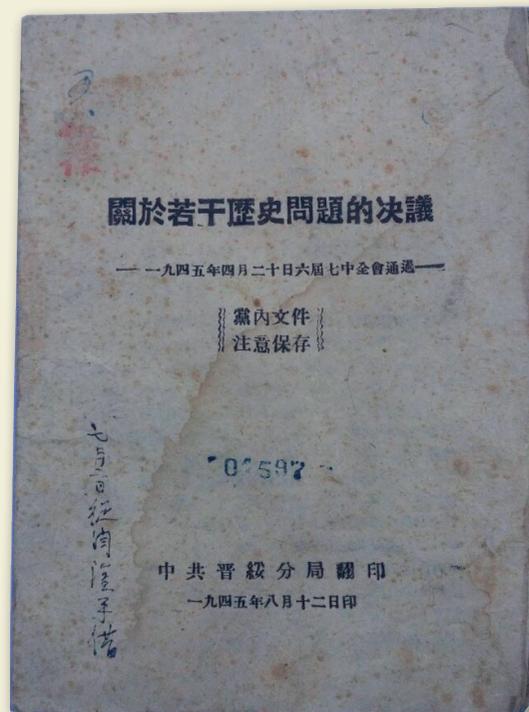
Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee

October 26-29, 2020

The session adopted the CPC Central Committee's proposals for the formulation of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-25) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035.

Previous Landmark Resolutions on CPC History

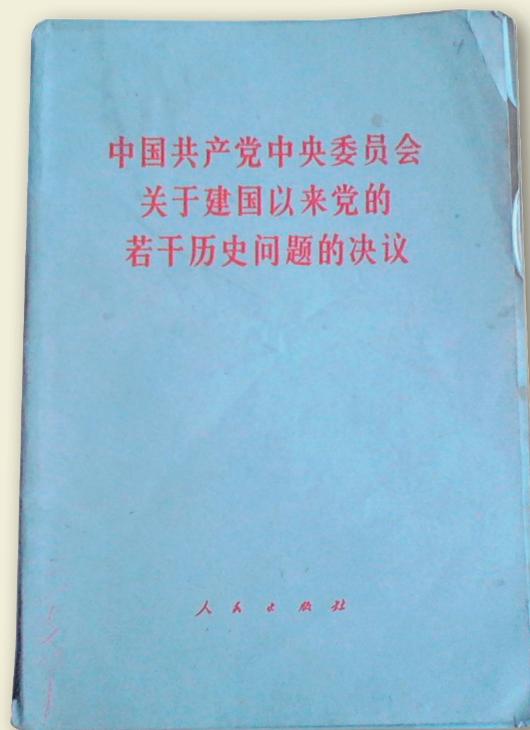
Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party



(Adopted by the Enlarged Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixth CPC Central Committee in April 1945)

The resolution summarized the experiences from the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1921 to the outbreak of the whole-of-nation resistance war against Japanese aggression in 1937. It drew clear and realistic conclusions regarding several major issues in the Party's history. In particular, it made formal decisions on the issues of the leadership line of the Central Committee during the period from the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee to the Zunyi Meeting. The resolution recognized Mao Zedong's outstanding contributions in using the basic Marxist-Leninist theory to solve the specific problems of the Chinese revolution and made the most adequate ideological preparations for the victory of the Seventh CPC National Congress held in 1945, which in turn laid the foundations for the victory of the New-Democratic Revolution in the whole country.

Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China



(Adopted by the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in June 1981)

The resolution summed up the major historical events of the Party in the 32 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, particularly the "cultural revolution" (1966-76). It scientifically analyzed the rights and wrongs in the Party's guiding ideology during these events, examining the subjective factors and social causes that gave rise to mistakes, realistically evaluated the historical role played by Comrade Mao Zedong in the Chinese revolution and fully elaborated on the great significance of Mao Zedong Thought as the guiding ideology of the Party. It affirmed the correct path toward the building of a modern and powerful socialist country, a path which has been gradually established since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and which conforms to the realities in China, and further pointed out the orientation for the continued advance of the country's socialist cause and the Party's work.

A Brief History of the CPC Over the Past Century

The Period of the New-Democratic Revolution

(MAY, 1919—October, 1949)

New Youth Magazine

Revolutionary magazine *New Youth*, which initiated the New Culture Movement and spread the influence of the May Fourth Movement, was launched by Chen Duxiu in Shanghai in 1915. Its editorial office was briefly based in Beijing, but relocated to Shanghai in 1920. Its site also served as the office for the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee in the 1920s.



New Culture Movement

In 1915, in the face of Japanese encroachment on China, young intellectuals, inspired by *New Youth*, began agitating for the reform and strengthening of Chinese society. As part of this New Culture Movement, they lambasted traditional Confucian ideas and embraced Western ideas, particularly those on science and democracy. Their inquiry into liberalism, pragmatism, nationalism, anarchism, and socialism provided a basis from which to evaluate traditional Chinese ethics, philosophy, religion, and social and political institutions and criticize the backward elements. Moreover, Chen and U.S.-educated scholar Hu Shi proposed a new naturalistic vernacular writing style (*baihua*), replacing the difficult 2,000-year-old classical style (*wenyan*). These patriotic feelings and the zeal for reform culminated in an incident on May 4, 1919, a date from which the movement took its name.



Li Dazhao

Li Dazhao (1889-1927) is considered a pioneer in China's communist movement, a great Marxist and revolutionary, and

one of the main founders of the CPC. He devoted his lifetime to the cause of communism. To unite the nation at a time of crisis, Li actively took part in the May Fourth Movement during his tenure as Director of Peking University Library. He wrote hundreds of articles for *New Youth* magazine and others to promote democracy, support constitutional government, endorse individual freedom and call for a national revival. Li is one of the earliest and strongest advocates of Marxism in China. He influenced many people, including Mao Zedong who later became the leader of the CPC.



May Fourth Movement

The May Fourth Movement is a great patriotic and revolutionary campaign pioneered by forward-thinking young intellectuals and joined by people from all walks of life to resolutely fight imperialism and feudalism. It started with mass student protests on May 4, 1919, against the government's response to the Treaty of Versailles that contained unfair terms on China and undermined the country's sovereignty, following the end of WW I. On that day, more than 3,000 students from 13 colleges in Beijing partook in a mass demonstration against the decision of the Paris Peace Conference to transfer the former German concessions in Shandong Province to Japan. It then triggered a national campaign to overthrow the old society and promote new ideas, including science, democracy and Marxism. For one week, beginning on June 5, merchants



and workers across Shanghai and other cities went on strike in support of the students. In big cities, strikes and boycotts against Japanese goods lasted more than two months.

The First CPC National Congress

The founding fathers of the CPC secretly started the First CPC National Congress at No.76 Xingye Road, a two-story brick-and-wood building in downtown Shanghai, on July 23, 1921. The meeting concluded on a boat on Nanhu Lake in



Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province. Thirteen delegates, Mao Zedong, He Shuheng, Dong Biwu, Chen Tanqiu, Wang Jinmei, Deng Enming, Li Da, Li Hanjun, Zhang Guotao, Liu Renjing, Chen Gongbo, Zhou Fohai and Bao Huiseng, were in attendance. The First National Congress of the CPC, after adopting the Party's program, passing the resolution on the current work and electing the Central Bureau of the Party, proclaimed the founding of the CPC.

The Third CPC National Congress



The Third CPC National Congress was held from June 12-20, 1923. The congress mainly discussed the establishment of the united revolutionary front based on the Kuomintang (KMT)-Communist cooperation. It accepted the Resolution on the Relationship Between the CPC and the KMT adopted by the Communist International on January 12 of that year and decided that all CPC members would join the KMT in the capacity of individuals for the benefit of establishing the united front of various democratic classes. The Central Executive Committee elected Chen Duxiu, Mao Zedong, Luo Zhanglong, Cai Hesen and Tan Pingshan to form the Central Bureau. Chen was further elected Chairman of the Central Executive Committee.

Northern Expedition

Thanks to the correct leadership of the CPC and to KMT-Communist cooperation, a great revolution against imperialism and feudalism rose around the country. In 1925, the May 30th Movement took place in Shanghai, marking the beginning of a nationwide revolutionary upsurge and laying the groundwork for the revolutionary war against the northern warlords. Known as the Northern Expedition, the war was launched under the slogan "Oppose Imperialism and Warlords," a slogan raised

by the CPC. The mainstay of the Northern Expeditionary Army was made up of CPC members, members of the Communist Youth League and progressive personages of the KMT. Along with the victorious advance of the Northern Expedition, the CPC-led workers' and peasants' movement rapidly grew in force, shaking the reactionary rule of imperialist and feudal forces in China. However, at the critical moment of the struggle, the bourgeoisie betrayed the revolution, and Chen Duxiu, then General Secretary of the CPC, pursued an erroneous line of capitulationism. As a result, the revolution failed.



Counter-Revolutionary Coup

On April 12, 1927, the KMT reactionaries launched a counter-revolutionary coup in Shanghai, where they wantonly slaughtered communists and revolutionary masses. Over 1,000 communists were arrested, some 300 were officially executed, and more than 5,000 went missing. Communists in Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou, Ningbo, Nanjing, Hangzhou and Changsha were also arrested or killed. In Beijing, on April 28, warlord Zhang Zuolin killed 20 communists who had taken up refuge at the Soviet embassy, including Li Dazhao.



Nanchang Uprising

The Nanchang Uprising was an armed resistance led by the Chinese Communist forces on August 1, 1927, in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province, in order to counter the anti-communist purges by the KMT. The military forces were under the leadership of CPC members Zhou Enlai, Tan Pingshan, Ye Ting, Zhu De and Liu Bocheng, and He Long, who joined the Party in the event's aftermath. The Soviet Army military adviser M. F. Kumanin from the 20th Army was also among the leaders. On August 1, 1927, the first shots of the armed resistance against the KMT reactionaries were fired by the CPC and the left-wing KMT, lifting the curtain for the CPC to independently lead the armed struggle and create a revolutionary army.



Autumn Harvest Uprising

On September 9, 1927, Mao Zedong launched the Autumn Harvest Uprising in Hunan-Jiangxi border area. From September 29 to October 3, 1927, Mao led the famous "Sanwan Reorganization" at Sanwan Village in Yongxin County, Jiangxi Province. He devised a new strategy for running the army, based on principles like "the Party commands the gun," "the Party branch is organized on a company basis," and "officers and men shall receive equal treatment."



Jinggang Mountains Revolutionary Base Area

After the Autumn-Harvest Uprising, Mao Zedong led the insurgent troops to the Jinggang Mountains in Jiangxi province and launched the agrarian revolution and established the first rural revolutionary base area—the Jinggang Mountains Revolutionary Base Area.



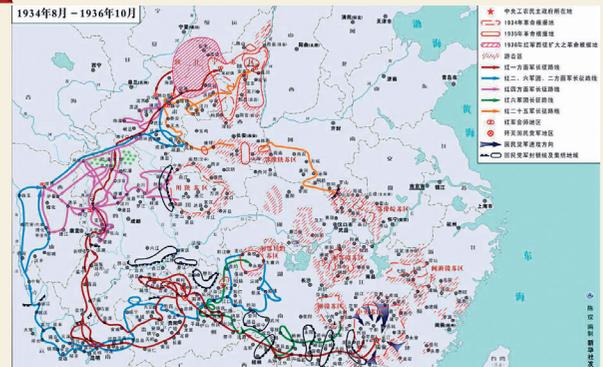
The Chinese communists, represented by Mao, accumulated experience in the struggle and gradually shifted the focus of the Party's work from the cities to the countryside. While residing in the countryside, the CPC mobilized the peasants and established base areas, thus opening up a road of encircling the cities from the rural areas and seizing political power with armed force. Under the Party leadership, people in base areas overthrew the landlords and shared the land. Revolutionary armed forces and workers and peasants' governments were established. Communist forces foiled, one after the other, the "encirclement and suppression" campaigns launched by KMT armies. The base areas became settings of revolutionary activities.

September 18th Incident

In 1931, the Japanese imperialists staged the September 18th Incident in an attempt to colonize China. The CPC was the first to hold up the banner of armed resistance against Japan. It called on people of the whole country to fight the Japanese for the salvation of the motherland.



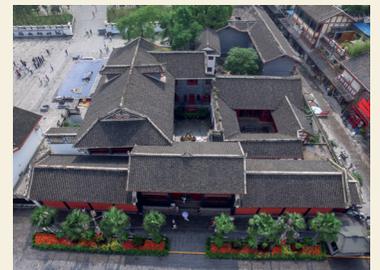
Long March



As the revolution resumed momentum, Wang Ming, then a senior CPC leader, pursued an erroneous line of "Left" dogmatism, which brought about yet another severe loss to the Party. Due to the failure of the struggle against the fifth "Encirclement and Suppression" campaign, the Red Army was forced to undertake a strategic transfer by embarking on the Long March, a 12,500-km-long journey.

Zunyi Meeting

The Party took its cues from the victories and failures of the great agrarian revolutions. During the Long March, it convened a meeting in Zunyi during which it corrected the "Left" mistakes within the Party and established the leading position of the Marxist line represented by Mao Zedong. The Zunyi Meeting proved to be a critical turning point in the Party history. It indicated that the Party was en route to maturity. After the meeting, the Party led the Red Army to defeat the enemy's encircling, pursuing and blocking tactics, and with extraordinary willpower, overcame all sorts of hazards and obstacles. As a result, the Red Army achieved the great victory of the Long March. In the meantime, the Party adopted a new policy of establishing a national united front against Japan. It played an active role in the peaceful settlement of the Xi'an Incident and the realization of a second KMT-Communist cooperation, thus paving the way for the nationwide War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1931-45).



Chinese United Front Against Japanese Aggression Proposed by the CPC



The Wayaobu Conference refers to an important enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held on December 17, 1935, at Wayaobu in Anding County (today's Zichang County) of Shaanxi Province. Chaired by Mao Zedong, the conference examined the new changes in China's class relations, discussed the issues concerning a national united front, a national defense government, and the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army, and concluded with a strategy for a national united front against Japanese aggression. A resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the prevailing political situation and the tasks of the Party was adopted at the conference. It outlined the major tasks of the Party, namely mobilizing, uniting, and organizing all revolutionary forces nationwide in the fight against Japanese imperialism.

July 7th Incident

On the night of July 7, 1937, while conducting military exercises near the Lugou Bridge, also known as the Marco Polo Bridge, in the vicinity of the town of Wanping outside Beijing, Japanese troops demanded entry into the town under the pretext of looking for a missing soldier. When China's 29th Route Army troops stationed there rejected their demand, Japanese forces began firing on and shelling the town. The Chinese troops fought back. What happened that night is commonly referred to as the July 7th Incident, or the Lugou Bridge Incident; the event shocked the world. It was a deliberate act of aggression on the part of Japan and signaled the start of its full-scale war on and invasion of China. From that point on, the whole of China engaged in a war of resistance, which lasted



until Japan's unconditional surrender on August 15, 1945.

During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the CPC and the KMT entered into a new alliance in order to mount joint resistance against Japan's aggression. This second alliance, known as the national united front against Japanese aggression, followed the first cooperative attempt by the KMT and the CPC to overthrow the rule of the northern warlords from January 1924 to July 1927. In mid-August 1937, the Central Red Army in Northern Shaanxi was reorganized into the Eighth Route Army of the National Revolutionary Army. On September 22, the KMT Central News Agency published the CPC Central Committee's Declaration of Cooperation Between the KMT and the CPC. Chiang Kai-shek delivered a speech the following day, recognizing the legitimacy of the Communist Party. In October, Red Army guerrilla forces, active in the 13 southern regions, were reorganized into the New Fourth Army. A national united front against Japanese aggression thus took shape, ushering in the second KMT-CPC coalition. Within the united front, the CPC gradually became a central pillar in the fight against Japanese imperialist aggressors. The people's revolutionary forces under the leadership of the CPC became pivotal to China's political future and to eventual victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

The Yan'an Rectification Movement

The Yan'an Rectification Movement was the first ideological mass movement initiated by the CPC, spanning a time period from 1941 to 1945. The movement took place at the communist base in Yan'an, a remote mountainous area in northern Shaanxi, after the communists' Long March.



Victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression

Under the banner of the national united front, the CPC became the backbone of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression.

People's revolutionary forces led by the Party during the war had experienced an unprecedented growth. In August 1945, Japanese imperialism announced unconditional surrender. The Chinese people won the great victory of the war.



The Chongqing Negotiations



The Chongqing Negotiations, marking 43 days of top level negotiations between the KMT and the CPC, were an important political event at a vital time when China faced a choice between war and peace after its victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. On August 28, 1945, at the invitation of Chiang Kai-shek, then Chairman of the National Commission of Military Affairs of China, Mao Zedong, Chairman of the CPC Central Committee, flew to Chongqing from Yan'an, Shaanxi Province, to engage in peaceful negotiations to realize the people's desire for nationwide peace and democracy. Weeks later, on October 10, the Minutes of Talks between the Government and Representatives of the CPC, also known as the Double Tenth Agreement, were signed and released to the public.

In order to unite all possible social forces and establish a wider united front for China's peaceful development, Mao Zedong met with over 100 individuals in Chongqing on the sidelines of the negotiations, including senior government officials, military officers, business tycoons, scholars, artists and representatives from other political parties and foreign missions.

An All-Out Civil War



In June 1946, with the support of and aid from the U.S. Government, the ruling clique of the KMT waged an all-out civil war. Under the leadership of the CPC, the People's Liberation Army (PLA), in self-defense, defeated the military attacks of the KMT forces and eventually switched from the defensive to strategic offensive. In the meantime, anti-feudal land reform was carried out in Liberated Areas, bringing the broad masses of farmers into active support of the PLA troops on the frontlines. Across KMT-controlled areas, the people's movement,

spearheaded by the student movement, commenced and became a second front. Due to the failure of the "middle path," the people's democratic united front was further consolidated and expanded, laying the foundation for the multi-party cooperation led by the CPC. The KMT government fell under a siege laid by the whole people.

The Outline Land Law of China

In July 1947, the Working Committee of the CPC Central Committee convened for the National Land Conference and in September, the Outline Land Law of China was passed. On October 10, 1947, it was finally promulgated by the CPC Central Committee. According to the new law, the feudal and semi-feudal exploitative land systems were completely abolished and the "land to the tiller" system was adopted. In addition, the development of national industry and commerce was protected and the People's Court was established.



Three Major Military Campaigns



The Party then led the PLA troops in three major military campaigns—the Liaoning-Shenyang, Huaihai and Beiping-Tianjin campaigns. This wiped out the main military forces of the KMT, armies that had helped uphold the reactionary rule of the KMT. In the Huaihai Campaign (1948-49), the PLA pushed forward with overwhelming drive, capturing a large number of KMT soldiers. During the Liaoning-Shenyang Campaign (1948), the PLA rushed to Jinzhou City under the cover of artillery fire in a powerful blitz attack. In 1948, the CPC Central Committee decided to launch the Beiping-Tianjin Campaign.

As the war progressed, the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee took place to make the political and ideological preparations for a nationwide victory and the establishment of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

Nanjing Liberation



On April 20, 1949, the PLA embarked on the Crossing-the-Yangtze River Campaign. Then, after the liberation of Nanjing, the fall of the reactionary rule of the KMT was declared.

The Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee

In March 1949, with national victory in sight, the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CPC Central Committee took place in Xibaipo, Hebei province. Mao Zedong, who chaired



the meeting, made his famous speech calling on all Party members to remain modest and prudent, free from arrogance or recklessness on the job, and to preserve the virtues of a simple life and hard work. Later that month, the CPC Central Committee and the PLA Headquarters left Xibaipo for Beijing.

The First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)



Held on September 21, 1949 in Beijing (now Beijing), the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC was attended by representatives of the CPC, other political parties, public figures with no party affiliation, mass organizations, regions, the PLA, ethnic groups, overseas Chinese and other patriotic democrats. The Session exercised the functions and powers of the National People's Congress (NPC) and represented the will of the people of the whole country. It adopted a provisional constitution entitled the Common Program of the CPPCC, the Organic Law of the CPPCC and the Organic Law of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China (PRC). It selected Beijing as capital of the PRC, made the five-star red flag the national flag, chose the *March of the Volunteers* as the national anthem and decided that China should adopt the Gregorian calendar. The session also elected the First National Committee of the CPPCC and the Central People's Government Council of the PRC. It proclaimed the founding of the PRC and turned over the first page in the history of the PRC.



The Period of Socialist Revolution and Construction

(October, 1949-December, 1978)

The Founding of the People's Republic of China



On October 1, 1949, some 300,000 military and civilian people gathered at the Tian'anmen Square in Beijing to celebrate the founding of the PRC. Chairman Mao Zedong pressed the control button to raise the national flag over the square. After the raising of the flag, Mao proclaimed the establishment of the PRC and the Central People's Government before a military parade and a mass parade. The founding of the PRC signified the victory of the New Democratic Revolution and the end of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. It also marked the establishment of the new-democratic regime and the start of China's transition to a socialist society.

The War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea

After the Korean War began on June 25, 1950, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army crossed the Yalu River on October 19, 1950, marking the beginning of the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea (1950-53). After entering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the volunteer army launched attacks and quickly drove the U.S.-led troops from the Chinese border back to the south of the 38th Parallel. The volunteer army later successfully



stood its ground along the 38th Parallel and forced the U.S. to propose ceasefire talks. An armistice was signed on July 27, 1953, putting an end to the war.

Land Reform

Following the liberation of China in 1949, the Central Government of the PRC published a Land Reform Law on June 30, 1950. The law abrogated ownership of land by landlords and introduced peasant land ownership. During the winter of 1950-51, land was confiscated from former landlords and redistributed to landless peasants and owners of small plots, as well as to the landlords themselves, who now had to till the land to earn a living.





The reform liberated productive forces, increased the productivity of agriculture, and laid the basis for the industrialization of China.

The Geneva Conference



The Geneva Conference, from April to July 1954, aimed to resolve the issues of the Korean War and the First Indochina War. It was an important international conference after the end of WWII in 1945 and marked the first time that China and the United States sat down together following the conclusion of the Korean War, thus attracting worldwide attention. The conference lasted for nearly three months and aroused heated debates. With the resolve and fortitude of a statesman and diplomat, Zhou Enlai, then Premier and Foreign Minister, facilitated a peaceful settlement on Indochina at the conference despite the difficulties encountered.

Bandung Conference

The Bandung Conference, also known as the first Asian-African Conference, took place in Bandung in Indonesia from April 18-24, 1955. In April 1954, the Indonesian Government proposed the convocation of an Asian-African conference. The conference was attended by



29 Asian and African countries and regions. The Asian-African Conference was held at a time when the post-war movement for national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America was on the rise and the forces of imperialism and colonialism were dealt heavy blows. It was the first international conference hosted by Asian and African countries and regions without the participation of any Western colonial power.

The First Session of the First National People's Congress



From September 15 to 28, 1954, the founders of the PRC, together with more than 1,200 deputies elected to the National People's Congress (NPC), convened the First Session of the First NPC, and adopted the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, thus establishing the country's fundamental political system—the system of people's congresses. This was an epoch-making event in the political history of both China and the world, as China, a country with a history spanning 5,000 years and a population then numbering hundreds of millions, put in place a new type of political system in which the people became masters of their country.

Socialist Transformation



Socialist transformation was carried out in agriculture, individual craft industries, and capitalist industry and commerce. Under the guidance of CPC's general line, the Chinese people engaged themselves in large-scale economic construction in a planned way. The socialist transformation of private ownership of the means of production was basically completed in most parts of the country, thus paving the way for the development of productive forces and laying the initial groundwork for socialist industrialization. In the later stages of the socialist transformation, however, a series of mistakes were made. Too urgent a demand was imposed on the transformation and patient persuasion endeavors were forgone; the transition was made too rapidly and too uniformly. Nevertheless, from a fundamental point of view, the transformation was a historic victory, as it wiped out the exploiting classes in China while a brand new socialist system was put in place. The completion of the socialist transformation laid the foundation for the subsequent progress and development of China. During the First Five-Year Plan period (1953-57), socialist construction in various fields developed dynamically, the people's living standard was improving and China had come to enjoy much higher international standing. All this proved that the Chinese people had made a correct decision in opting for the socialist system.



Richard Nixon's Visit to China



Then U.S. President Richard Nixon's visit, starting on February 21, 1972, was one of the first steps—and a decisive one—in the budding rapprochement between China and the United States after more than two decades of estrangement. Following the icebreaking tour, Beijing and Washington officially established their diplomatic ties in 1979.

The Restoration of China's Lawful Seat in the United Nations



On October 25, the 26th United Nations (UN) General Assembly passed, with an overwhelming majority of the vote (76 votes for, 35 votes against and 17 abstentions), a resolution sponsored by Albania, Algeria and other 21 countries, which decided to restore all the lawful rights of the PRC in the UN and immediately expel the representatives of the KMT authorities from the UN and all its affiliated agencies. This is the famous UN General Assembly Resolution 2758, which resulted in the thorough and fair settlement of China's representation in the UN politically, legally and procedurally. The restoration of China's lawful rights by the 26th UN General Assembly represented a major victory won on this issue through protracted struggle on the part of China and many justice-upholding developing countries. It was a major breakthrough in China's diplomacy and marked the complete failure of the anti-China forces in their attempt to block the restoration of the lawful rights of the PRC in the UN.

The New Period of Reform, Opening up, and Socialist Modernization

(December, 1978-November, 2012)

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee



In December 1978, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee took place. The Party fundamentally freed itself from the prolonged fetter of leftist errors and reaffirmed the ideological, political and organizational lines of Marxism. The session decided to shift the emphasis of the Party's work onto socialist modernization construction. It also formulated the general principle of reform and opening up. The measures brought about a great turning point of far-reaching significance in Party history since the founding of the PRC in 1949. With Deng Xiaoping at the core of leadership, the CPC Central Committee led the work of resolutely righting the wrongs of the past and guided other ideology and practical work. Step by step, the Party established the basic line of adhering to the Four Cardinal Principles and to the policy of reform and opening up, with economic construction at the center of the work.

Family Land Contract Responsibility System

In 1978, 18 farmers gathered for a covert meeting inside a mud hut home in Xiaogang Village in Anhui Province, where they signed a secret agreement to divide communally



owned farmland into family plots. The family land contract responsibility system that derived from the Xiaogang meeting had spread nationwide by 1984, when China's per-capita grain output reached 400 kg, which means that the country basically solved its food shortage problem.

Urban Economic System Reform

The urban reform started with the efforts to invigorate state-owned enterprises and gradually turn them into independent economic entities rather than affiliations of government departments. Various business operation models, such as contracting and leasing, have been popularized in state-owned enterprises to explore ways to separate ownership from management rights after 1978.

Private businesses have been encouraged, while at the same time the public sector of the economy has been kept in the dominant position.

Shekou Industrial Zone

In July 1979, the Shekou Industrial Zone began construction in Shenzhen of Guangdong Province, firing the “first shot” in China’s process of reform and opening up. That same year, the first workshop of China International Marine Containers (Group) Ltd. (CIMC) was created in the zone. CIMC was then a joint venture between Hong Kong and European investors, denoting the first time for the latter to invest in Shenzhen. Over the past four decades, Shekou has transformed from a fishing village into a zone with more than 400,000 residents and its GDP has reached tens of billions of U.S. dollars.



Shenzhen Special Economic Zone



On August 26, 1980, the 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National People’s Congress approved the establishment of special economic zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou in Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province. The window of the country’s reform and opening up drive was opened in Shenzhen,

as the frontrunner kick-started a brand-new market-oriented development pattern. A giant poster bearing the slogan “Time is money, efficiency is life” stood tall before the Shekou Industrial Zone to remind the early builders in Shenzhen to seize the moment and strive for economic miracles. Since

then, Shenzhen has been branded as a prominent test bed of China’s reform and opening-up drive. From 1979 to 2019, Shenzhen’s GDP rose at an annual rate of 21.6 percent. The city has become a major engine for China’s scientific and technological innovation, with a large number of innovation-oriented enterprises.

New Pattern of Opening Up



When it decided to reform the national economic system in 1978, the Chinese Government embarked on a policy of opening up in a planned, step-by-step way. Since 1980, China has established special economic zones in Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou in Guangdong Province and Xiamen in Fujian Province, and designated the entire province of Hainan as a special economic zone. In 1984, China further opened up 14 coastal cities—Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Tianjin, Yantai, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Nantong, Shanghai, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Fuzhou, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang and Beihai—to overseas investment. Then, the state decided to expand, from 1985 onwards, its number of open coastal areas, establishing economic zones in the Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta, and Xiamen-Zhangzhou-Quanzhou Triangle in south Fujian, on Shandong Peninsula and Liaodong Peninsula, and in Hebei Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Message to Compatriots in Taiwan

On January 1, 1979, the NPC Standing Committee issued the Message to Compatriots in Taiwan. It was considered a declaration of the Central Government’s policy for peaceful reunification. A halt to military confrontations was proposed.



Visits, cross-Straits transportation, postal services and economic and cultural exchanges were promoted. Thus, a new page on cross-Straits relations was turned.

South Tour Speeches



In 1992, Deng Xiaoping embarked on his famous tour of south China and held a series of talks on the month-long trip, stressing the importance of economic reform in China. His "South Tour Speeches" heralded a brand new phase of development, accelerating the pace of transformation from a planned economy to a market-oriented system.

China's WTO Accession

China formally joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) and became its 143rd member on December 11, 2001. This was an event of vital importance in its course of reform and opening up.



Since its entry to the WTO, China has further integrated with and become an irreplaceable force in the international economy while benefiting from globalization. "Mutually beneficial" is an accurate description of China's relationship with the rest of the world. China firmly supports multilateral trade systems. It has been and will always be a responsible WTO member and it will keep on contributing to multilateral trade systems.

Hong Kong's Return to the Motherland



Against the historical backdrop of reform and opening up, late Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping put forward the great vision of "one country, two systems," which guided China's diplomatic negotiations with the United Kingdom that ultimately led to the successful return of Hong Kong. On July 1, 1997, Hong Kong returned to the Motherland, which marked a major step toward the complete reunification of China. Hong Kong's return has gone down as a monumental achievement in the history of the Chinese nation. Hong Kong has since embarked on a journey of unity and common development with the mainland.

Macao's Return to the Motherland

On December 20, 1999, China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, once under Portuguese colonial rule. Since then, the Chinese Central Government and the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) Government have



promoted the political and legislative systems in the region in accordance with the Constitution and the Basic Law of the Macao SAR and laid out multiple development plans.

1992 Consensus



The 1992 Consensus on the one-China principle and its respective verbal wording of both sides was reached during a meeting in November 1992 hosted in Hong Kong by the Association for Relations Across Taiwan Straits (ARATS) of the mainland, headed by Wang Daohan, and the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) of Taiwan, led by Koo Chen-fu. The consensus held that “both sides of the (Taiwan) Straits adhere to the one-China principle” and verbally explain the principle respectively.

As exchanges in trade, economy and other fields across the Taiwan Straits have kept increasing since late 1987, the Taiwan authorities adjusted its policy of “no contact, no concession and no negotiation” and set up the SEF to contact and negotiate with the Chinese mainland over any occurring problems. The Chinese mainland agreed to hold negotiations by setting up ARATS in December 1991 to promote exchanges across the Straits.

A Summary of the Wang-Koo Talks published by the SEF in August 1993 stated that the consensus reached by ARATS and the SEF were quite clear: both sides had worked hard to seek common ground while reserving differences in explaining the political content of one China.

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization



The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) is a permanent intergovernmental international organization, the creation of which was announced on June 15, 2001 in Shanghai (China) by the Republic of Kazakhstan, the PRC, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan, and the Republic of Uzbekistan. It was preceded by the Shanghai Five mechanism.

The SCO's main goals are strengthening mutual trust and neighborliness among the member states; promoting their effective cooperation in politics, trade, the economy, research, technology and culture, as well as in education, energy, transport, tourism, environmental protection, and other areas; making joint efforts to maintain and ensure peace, security and stability in the region; and moving towards the establishment of a democratic, fair and rational new international political and economic order.

Eight Member States

The Republic of India	The Republic of Kazakhstan
The People's Republic of China	The Kyrgyz Republic
The Islamic Republic of Pakistan	The Russian Federation
The Republic of Tajikistan	The Republic of Uzbekistan

Four Observer States

The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan	The Republic of Belarus
The Islamic Republic of Iran	Mongolia

Six Dialogue Partners

The Republic of Azerbaijan	The Republic of Armenia
The Kingdom of Cambodia	The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal
The Republic of Turkey	The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The Boao Forum for Asia



The Boao Forum for Asia (BFA), headquartered in China, is an international organization jointly initiated by 29 member states. BFA holds its annual conference in Boao, Hainan Province on a regular basis. The founding purpose of BFA was to promote economic integration in Asia. Its mission now is to pool positive energy for the development of Asia and the world.

Fight Against SARS



The largest outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) struck Beijing in spring 2003, against a backdrop of earlier outbreaks detected in Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hanoi, Toronto, and Singapore. In contrast with Toronto, where the entire outbreak originated from a single imported case, Beijing's outbreak involved multiple distinct imported cases, and transmission from index cases was amplified within several healthcare facilities. China took immediate and decisive measures to contain the spread of SARS.

The Qinghai-Tibet Railway



In the 1950s, the Central Government decided to establish a railway to Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region. In 1956, the Ministry of Railways carried out a comprehensive survey of Tibet to work out the planning and design for this task. After decades of research and debates, in June 2001, the railway connecting Golmud, Qinghai, to Lhasa started construction. Its main obstacles were permafrost, a cold and anoxic environment, and a fragile ecology. Having overcome all three, in July 2006 the railway went into operation.

The Qinghai-Tibet Railway, with a total length of 1,956 km, is the first railway to Lhasa and the world's highest one, which is why it is known as the "Heavenly Road." The railway travels through the Hoh Xil, Sanjiangyuan, Qiangtang and several other national nature reserves. Since its opening, the Qinghai-Tibet Railway has served as an important driving force for the economic development of Tibet.

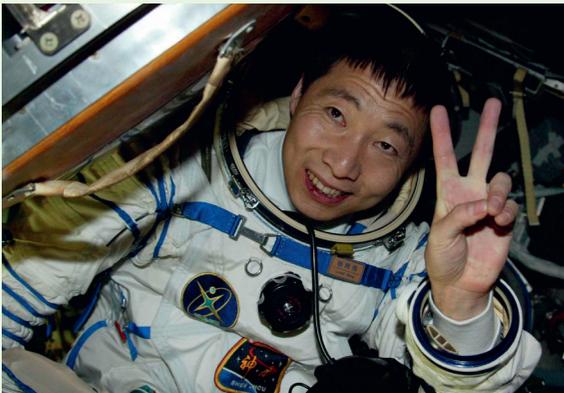
The 2008 Summer Olympics

The 2008 Olympic and Paralympic Games, officially known as the Games of the XXIX Olympiad and commonly known as Beijing 2008, was an international multi-sport event held from August 8-24, 2008 in Beijing, capital of China. A total of 10,942 athletes from 204 National Olympic Committees competed in 28 sports and 302 events. This was the first time China had hosted the Summer Olympic Games,



and the third time the Games had been held in East Asia, following the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo, Japan, and the 1988 Olympics in Seoul, the Republic of Korea. These were also the third Summer Olympic Games staged in a developing country after the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City and the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

Shenzhou-5



China launched Shenzhou-5, its first manned space mission in 2003, becoming the third country in the world to independently develop manned spaceflight, after Russia and the U.S.. Yang Liwei became well-known as China's first taikonaut in space after orbiting the earth 14 times and traveling some 600,000 km in space in 21 hours, a record for the world's most populous nation.

Shenzhou-7

In 2008, China had its first spacewalker, Zhai Zhigang, 42 at the time, ventured outside of the Earth-orbiting Shenzhou-7 spacecraft and became the first Chinese to leave a "footprint in the universe." China thus became the third country in the world capable of conducting spacewalks.



Two other taikonauts, Liu Boming and Jing Haipeng, were also onboard the Shenzhou-7 spacecraft.

Exemption of Tuition and Miscellaneous Fees

The Compulsory Education Law of the People's Republic of China was adopted during the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress on April 12, 1986.



It was amended during the 22nd Session of the Standing Committee of the 10th National People's Congress on June 29, 2006. According to the amended law, starting from September 1, 2008, about 28 million students in the compulsory education system across urban areas were exempted from tuition and other miscellaneous fees.

The New Rural Cooperative Medical System

The New Rural Cooperative Medical System was established in 2003, under which a rural resident pays about 200 yuan (\$30.89) per year to enjoy full medical insurance coverage. For each individual joining the insurance program, the central and local governments contribute about 600 yuan (\$93.78) to the pool. Yet because of its limited resources, the rural insurance program can reimburse only between 20 percent and 60 percent of a patient's overall medical costs. To ensure underprivileged farmers, too, can receive the necessary medical treatment, the government has implemented additional policies that allow people suffering from serious illness or living in extreme poverty to apply for different kinds of subsidies.



Since the CPC's 18th National Congress

(Since November, 2012)

The 18th CPC National Congress



The 18th CPC National Congress is considered a significant plenary meeting for China's ongoing reform and critical in the Party's top leadership transition. The congress elected a new CPC Central Committee and a new Central Commission for Discipline Inspection. Comrade Xi Jinping was elected General Secretary of CPC Central Committee.

The congress lasted from November 8 to 14, 2012. It highlighted China's policies of reform and opening up, a process that was initiated by Deng Xiaoping, China's late statesman considered to be the architect of the country's market economy. At the congress, the Scientific Development Outlook put forward by Hu Jintao was decided upon to serve as the guiding ideology of the CPC.

The Chinese Dream

When Xi became the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee in 2012, he brought up the idea of the "Chinese Dream" for the first time. He said the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation "is a dream of the whole nation, as well as of every individual." At the 19th CPC National Congress in October, 2017, Xi gave a clear picture of the great rejuvenation of the nation—first, building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020; second, basically realizing socialist modernization by 2035; and third, making China a great, prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful socialist country.



Comrade Xi Jinping's Status As the Core of the CPC Central Committee and the Whole Party



Comrade Xi Jinping's status as the core of the CPC Central Committee and the whole Party was endorsed at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee. It is widely acknowledged that when such a big party as the CPC governs such a big country, difficulties are inevitable.

Without a strong core of leadership, it is hard to maintain unity of Party thinking and solidarity across the entire nation.

The 19th CPC National Congress, held in October, 2017, calls on the entire Party and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups to rally closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, hold high the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and earnestly study and put into practice Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

Poverty Alleviation

With a population of 1.4 billion, China is the world's largest developing country. In addition to its weak foundations and uneven development, the nation had long been plagued by poverty on a scale and a level of severity that has rarely been seen anywhere else in the world. As a result, the challenge of poverty alleviation in China almost defies the imagination.

The year 2021 marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC. Over the past century, the Party has united and led the Chinese people in the battle against extreme poverty with unwavering faith and determination. After the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, the CPC Central Committee, with General Secretary Xi Jinping at the core, fought a decisive battle unprecedented in scale and intensity against poverty, benefiting the largest number of people in human history. At a grand gathering on February 25, 2021, marking China's achievements in poverty alleviation and honoring models in the fight against absolute poverty, General Secretary Xi solemnly declared, "Victory in the battle against poverty is complete, and China completed the arduous task of eliminating extreme poverty."

China is home to nearly one fifth of the world's population. Its complete eradication of extreme poverty—the first target of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — 10 years ahead of schedule, set a milestone in the history of the Chinese nation and the history of mankind, greatly contributing to the cause of global poverty alleviation.



Poverty Alleviation in China (1978-2020)

750 mln
Chinese

have come out of poverty since 1978



98.99 mln
poor Chinese



have shaken off poverty from 2013 to 2020

contributing



of global poverty
reduction efforts

This is more
than the
population
of Viet Nam



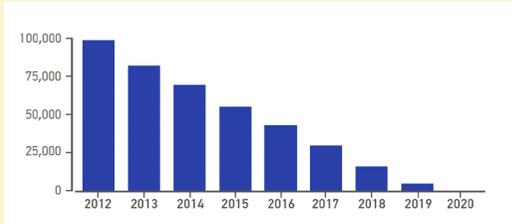
They are scattered in

832
severely impoverished counties

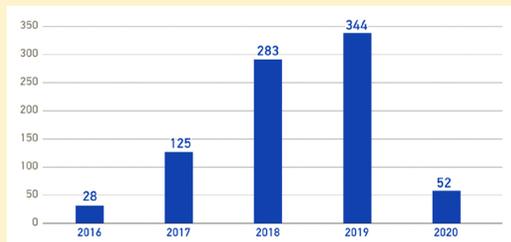


(Source: State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development; designed by Pamela Tobey)

Number of people living in absolute poverty in China (unit: thousand)



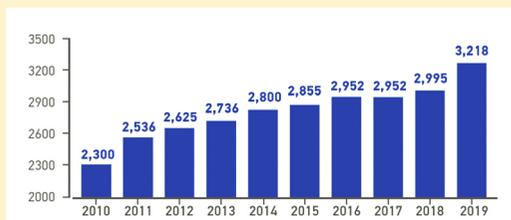
Annual number of delisted poverty-stricken counties across China



Population in poverty drops (unit: million)



Rural poverty line in China (unit: yuan)



Improvements in Livelihood

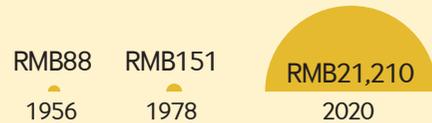
On July 1, 2021, at the ceremony marking the centenary of the CPC, Xi declared that thanks to the continued efforts of the whole Party and the entire nation, China had realized its the First Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

Living Standards

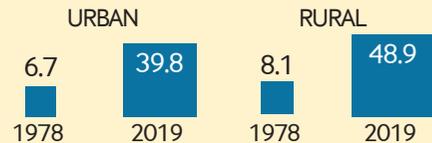
Per Capita Disposable Income



Per Capita Consumer Spending



Per Capita Floor Space (sq.m.)



Education (In 2020)

Completion rate of free nine-year compulsory education

China has reached the average of high-income countries



Gross enrollment rate in senior secondary education

Higher than the average of upper-middle-income countries



Enrollment rate of disabled children in compulsory education



Life expectancy



(Source: State Council Information Office; designed by Pamela Tobey)

Ecological Conservation

China has devoted serious energy to ecological conservation. As a result, the entire Party and the whole country have become more purposeful and active in pursuing green development, and there has been a clear shift away from the tendency to neglect ecological and environmental protection. Efforts to develop a system for building an ecological civilization have been accelerated; the system of functional zoning has been steadily improved; and progress has been made in piloting the national park system. Across-the-board efforts to conserve resources have seen encouraging progress; the intensity of energy and resource consumption has been significantly reduced. Smooth progress has been made in major ecological conservation and restoration projects; and forest coverage has been increased. Ecological and environmental governance has been significantly strengthened, leading to marked improvements in the environment. Taking a driving seat in international cooperation to respond to climate change, China has become an important participant, contributor, and torchbearer in the global endeavor for ecological civilization.

Ecological Progress

Forest Area

80 mln hectares



1949

220 mln hectares



2020

Forest Coverage Rate

8.6%



1949

23.04%



2020

Global Newly-Added Greening Areas



China ranks first in the world

2000 to 2017



Carbon Dioxide Emissions

(Per unit of GDP)

48.4% lower



2020 from 2005

Over-delivering on its greenhouse gas emissions reduction target by 40-45 percent.

Ambient Particulate Matter

(Average concentration)

33 g/m³



2020

Down by 28.3%



From 2015

(Sources: National Forestry and Grassland Administration, State Council Information Office; designed by Pamela Tobey)

Ensuring Full and Strict Governance of the Party



We have achieved remarkable outcomes in ensuring full and strict governance of the Party. We have made sweeping efforts to strengthen Party leadership and Party building, and taken strong action to overcome lax and

weak governance of the Party. We encourage all Party members to hold the Party Constitution in great esteem. We urge them to strengthen their consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment, and to uphold the authority of the Central Committee and its centralized, unified leadership. We have tightened political discipline and rules to ensure that political responsibility for governance of the Party is fulfilled at each level of the Party organization. We have committed to “examining ourselves in the mirror, tidying our attire, taking a bath, and treating our ailments,” launched activities to see members command and act on the Party’s mass line, and initiated a campaign for the observance of the Three Stricts and Three Earnests. We have regularized and institutionalized the requirement for all Party members to have a solid understanding of the Party Constitution, Party regulations, and related major policy addresses and to meet Party standards. As a result, the ideals and convictions of all Party members have been strengthened and their sense of Party consciousness has deepened. We have adopted standards fitting for a new era to assess the caliber of officials, and achieved a notable improvement in the way officials are selected and appointed. Further advances have been made in the reform of the institutional framework for Party building, and continuous improvements have been made to the system of Party regulations. We have given top priority to ensuring compliance with Party discipline, and tackled the prominent problems that prompt the strongest public reaction and that threaten to erode the very foundation of the Party’s governance. We adopted the eight-point decision on improving Party and government conduct, have taken tough action against the practice of formalities for formalities’ sake, bureaucratism, hedonism, and extravagance, and have staunchly opposed privilege seeking. Disciplinary inspections have cut like a blade through corruption and misconduct; they have covered every Party committee in all departments at the central and provincial levels. No place has been out of bounds, no ground left unturned, and no tolerance shown in the fight against corruption. We have taken firm action to “take out tigers,” “swat flies,” and “hunt down foxes.” The goal of creating a deterrent against corruption has been initially attained; the cage of institutions that prevents corruption has been strengthened; and moral defenses against corruption are in the making. The anti-corruption campaign has come into a crushing tide, and is being consolidated and developed.

(Excerpts of Speech by Xi Jinping delivered at the 19th National Congress of the CPC on October 18, 2017)

The 19th CPC National Congress

The 19th CPC National Congress concluded on October 24, 2017, enshrining Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era into the Party Constitution and installing a new Central



Committee and a new Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

The quinquennial congress, which opened on October 18, 2017, was held during the decisive stage when China was building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and at a critical moment as socialism with Chinese characteristics had entered a new era.

CPC and the World



Over 2,000 years ago, the ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius observed that one should make friends with people who are upright, sincere and well-informed. The CPC is ready to make more friends across the world. Over the years, we have maintained regular contacts with more than 600 political parties and organizations in 160-plus countries and regions. It is exploring the construction of a new type of party-to-party relations that seeks to expand common ground while reserving differences and enhances mutual respect and mutual learning, and building a multi-form, multi-level international network for party-to-party exchanges and cooperation. China’s circle of friends continues to grow.

A Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

The concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind was put forth by Xi in 2013 at the Moscow State Institute of International Relations. “Mankind, by living in the same global village within the same time and space



where history and reality meet, have increasingly emerged as a community of common destiny in which everyone has in himself a little bit of others,” he said.

On January 18, 2017, Xi delivered a keynote speech entitled Work Together to Build a Community of Shared Future for Mankind at the United Nations (UN) Office at Geneva. In February 2017, the concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind was written into a UN resolution for the first time. Later, this concept was also adopted by the UN Security Council and Human Rights Council. In October 2017, the concept was written into the CPC’s constitution and included in the preamble of China’s Constitution the following year.

CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting

Over 600 delegates from nearly 300 political parties across the world gathered in Beijing from November 30 to December 3, 2017, to attend CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting, the



Party’s first ever high-level meeting with various political parties across the world, during which world political parties showed their willingness to join hands with the CPC in building a community with a shared future for mankind.

The G20 Hangzhou Summit



The Group of 20 (G20) Hangzhou Summit, chaired by President Xi, ended on September 5, 2016, with broad consensus on stronger global economic governance, a clearer future course for the G20 as well as fresh impetus and new direction for the world. By offering the solutions of innovation and reform, the summit adopted the G20 Blueprint on Innovative Growth and formulated pragmatic action plans such as the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to deliver the consensus. The Hangzhou Consensus underpins China’s shifting role as it transforms from a player in global affairs to a leader of the global agenda.

Belt and Road Cooperation

Proposed by Xi in 2013, the Belt and Road Initiative comprises the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, and aims to build trade and infrastructure networks connecting Asia with Europe and Africa along and beyond the ancient Silk Road routes.

A total of 140 countries have signed cooperation agreements with China under the initiative over the past eight years. The aggregated trade volume between China and its cooperative partners has exceeded \$9.2 trillion and Chinese companies have made direct investment totaling over \$130 billion in countries along the Belt and Road. The Belt and Road Initiative has become the most extensive and largest-scale platform for international cooperation, bringing

The Belt and Road Initiative

Countries Signing Cooperation Agreements with China
(Total)

140



Over the past eight years

Trade Volume
(Between China and its cooperative partners)

\$9.2 tn



Direct Investments by Chinese Companies
(In countries along the Belt and Road)

\$130 bln



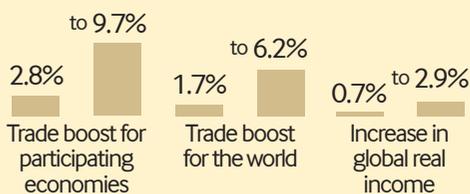
World Bank Study on Belt and Road Economics
(2019)

7.6 mln

Number that could be lifted out of extreme poverty

32 mln

Number that could be lifted out of moderate poverty



(Sources: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, World Bank; designed by Pamela Tobey)



huge opportunities and benefits to countries across the world.

The China International Import Expo



The China International Import Expo is a trade fair hosted in autumn annually since 2018 in Shanghai, China. It is the world's first import-themed national-level expo. It is a historic opportunity for companies from around the world to introduce themselves to the Chinese market and explore opportunities for local cooperation.

The Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation

The Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), held on September 3-4, 2018, shows an encouraging approach of China to its relations with Africa and China's unselfish dedication to help developing countries.

A declaration and an action plan were adopted on September 4. The Beijing Declaration—Toward an Even Stronger China-Africa Community with a Shared Future and the FOCAC Beijing Action Plan (2019-21) were adopted at the two-phase roundtable meeting, chaired respectively by Chinese President Xi Jinping and President Cyril Ramaphosa of South Africa.

At the opening ceremony of the 2018 FOCAC Beijing Summit, Xi stressed that China follows a "five-no" approach



in our relations with Africa: no interference in African countries' pursuit of development paths that fit their national conditions; no interference in African countries' internal affairs; no imposition of our will on African countries; no attachment of political strings to assistance to Africa; and no seeking of selfish political gains in investment and financing cooperation with Africa. "We hope this 'five-no' approach could apply to other countries as they deal with matters regarding Africa. For China, we are always Africa's good friend, good partner and good brother. No one could undermine the great unity between the Chinese people and the African people," he said.

Xi Jinping: The Governance of China I&II&III



The first two volumes of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*, published by the Beijing-based Foreign Languages Press (FLP) in 2014 and 2017, respectively, have been distributed in more than 160 countries and regions. They contain Xi's speeches, interviews, and messages since he was elected General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee in 2012.

Both volumes are available in multiple languages. Over the past six years, China International Communications Group, with which the FLP is affiliated, has worked with publishers in 39 countries to launch foreign-language



editions for local readers. It has not only showcased the volumes at major international book fairs but also held events such as seminars to introduce them to more readers overseas. More than 6.6 million books of the first volume have been published worldwide, and the number of the second volume reached 13 million in 2018.

After the two earlier volumes, which have been best-sellers, the third volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* came out in June, 2020, respectively in Chinese and English. The third volume is a collection of 92 articles, speeches, conversations, instructions and letters by President Xi between October 18, 2017, and January 13, 2020. In 19 sections it discusses topics ranging from national governance and China's all-round opening up to a global community of shared future.

The 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the PRC

On October 1, 2019, the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC was celebrated. A grand meeting, military parade and mass pageantry were held at Tian'anmen Square



on that day. This marked a joyful occasion for the Chinese people to salute the epic progress of their motherland over the past seven decades.

The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee



The 19th CPC Central Committee concluded its Fourth Plenary Session in Beijing on October 31, 2019. Xi made an important speech. The plenary session heard and discussed a work report delivered by him.

The session reviewed and adopted the CPC Central Committee's decision on some major issues concerning how to uphold and improve the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and advance the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance.

"Staying True to Our Founding Mission"-Themed Education Campaign

A campaign themed "Staying True to Our Founding Mission" was launched on May 31, 2019 among all Party members, especially officials at or above the county and



director levels. It was launched out of an urgent need for arming the whole Party with Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, advancing Party building, maintaining the Party's close ties with the people, as well as achieving the goals and accomplishing the tasks put forward at the 19th CPC National Congress.

On January 8, 2020, at a meeting summarizing the campaign, Xi said that the campaign, having been largely completed, had promoted unity in thought, political orientation and action within the Party.

Campaign on Party History Learning and Education



The CPC on February 20, 2021 launched a campaign on Party history learning and education among all its members, a timely and necessary move for this century-old party not only to review its glorious past but also to draw strength to advance the country's modernization drive despite challenges and risks. Speaking at the campaign's launch meeting, Xi called for efforts to study the Party's history, understand its theories, do practical work and make new advances. Xi spoke of the need to embark on a new journey in high spirit to fully build a modern socialist China and welcome the Party's centenary with outstanding achievements.

Fighting Against COVID-19

By the end of 2020, China had provided assistance to over 150 countries and international institutions. It had sent 36 Chinese medical teams to 34 countries in need, and provided more than 220 billion masks, 2.25 billion protective clothing, and 1.02 billion testing kits to countries around the world.

China's Contributions to Global Health

By April 2021, China had dispatched 27,000 medical workers



on aid missions abroad, who have treated

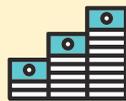
280 mln patients



It has already provided or is offering assistance to 151 countries and 14 international organizations



By April 2021, China had donated



\$50 mln in cash to the World Health Organization, and sent 37 medical expert teams



to 34 countries

As of October 17, China had provided more than



1.5 bln doses to over 100 countries and international organizations

(Sources: State Council Information Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; designed by Pamela Tobey)



The Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee



The CPC Central Committee's proposals for formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-25) for National Economic and Social Development and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 were adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee held in Beijing from October 26-29, 2020. The session raised a set of long-range objectives for China to basically achieve socialist modernization by 2035, and laid down a set of guiding principles to be followed, as well as major economic and social development targets for the next five years.

The 100th Anniversary of the Founding of The CPC

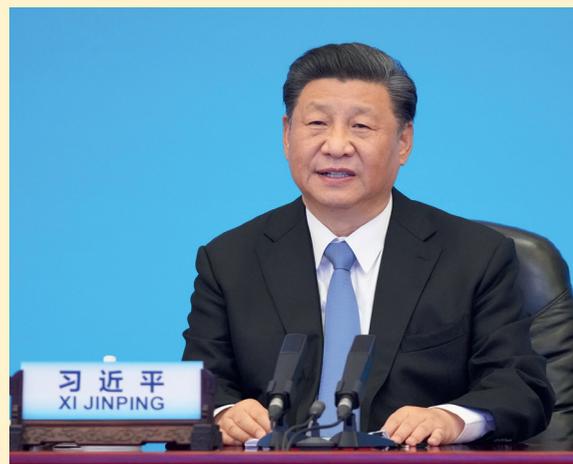


Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Chinese President and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, delivered an important speech at a ceremony marking the centenary of the CPC in Beijing on July 1, 2021. He declared the achievement



of a milestone development goal, namely the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and announced that the Chinese nation is "advancing with unstoppable momentum toward rejuvenation."

CPC and World Political Parties Summit



Chinese leader Xi Jinping attended CPC and World Political Parties Summit in Beijing on July 6. The summit took place via video link.

The cloud summit, which gathered the leaders of more than 500 political parties and organizations from over 160 countries, was convened as human society has "once again found itself at a historical crossroads" that could lead to either hostile confrontation or mutual respect, seclusiveness and decoupling or openness and cooperation, a zero-sum game or win-win results.

CPC Membership Exceeds 95 Million

The Communist Party of China (CPC) has 95.148 million members as of June 5, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee announced on June 30.

Membership was 3.5 percent up from the figure reported at the end of 2019, and approximately 20 times more than the figure

in 1949 when the People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded, the department said in a report ahead of the CPC's centenary on July 1.

Over the past hundred years, the CPC has grown from a small party with just over 50 members into the largest governing party in the world, with more than 95 million members in a country of more than 1.4

billion people. It is a party of major international standing.

It has governed the world's largest socialist country for more than seven decades. It has led the Chinese people onto the path towards national rejuvenation and modernization, and it enjoys extensive support from the Chinese people.

An Era of the Extraordinary

The Communist Party of China (CPC) has

95.148 mln members

Membership was approximately



20 times

more than the figure in 1949 when the People's Republic of China was founded

In 1921 when it was founded, the CPC had more than

50 members

Nearly 23.68 mln Party members



or

24.9%

of the total membership, were aged 35 or younger,

with

52%

of the Party members holding junior college degrees or above

The CPC had 27.45 mln female members,



accounting for

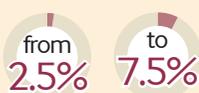
28.8%

of the total membership, compared with merely

11.9%

in the early days of New China

The proportion of members from ethnic minority groups has grown



The total number of Party members from ethnic minority groups has reached

7.135 mln

More than 3.3 mln

primary-level Party organizations and

39 mln

Party members have been mobilized to assist the fight against COVID-19

Workers and peasants remain the majority of CPC members, accounting for



of the total membership

With their total number currently



11.6 times

the figure in 1949

Since the 18th CPC National Congress in late 2012, a total of

255,000

resident work teams have been sent to impoverished villages

and more than

3 mln

people have been dispatched to serve as first secretaries and village official to boost poverty eradication efforts on the front line

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





ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE SIXTH PLENARY SESSION OF THE 19TH CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE

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Please visit the following
websites via scanning the QR codes to read more about CPC.



Qiushi Journal



People's Daily
Online



Beijing Review



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Global Times

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the page consisting of several thin, light-colored wavy lines that curve from the left towards the right, creating a sense of movement and depth.