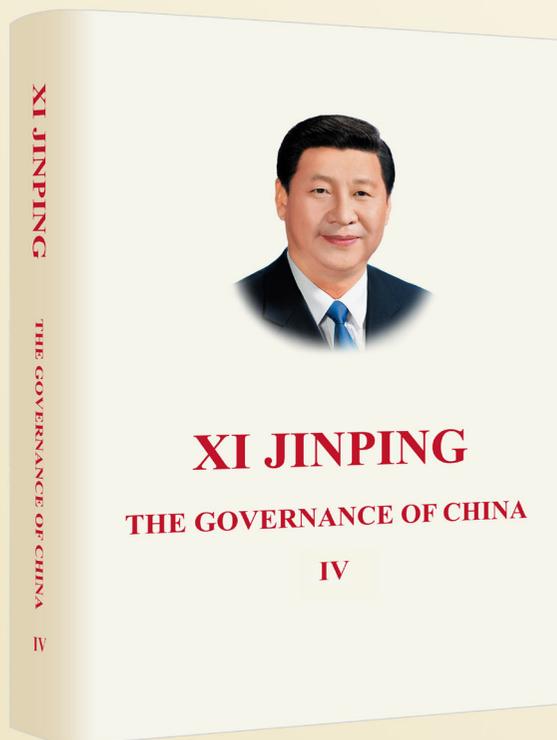
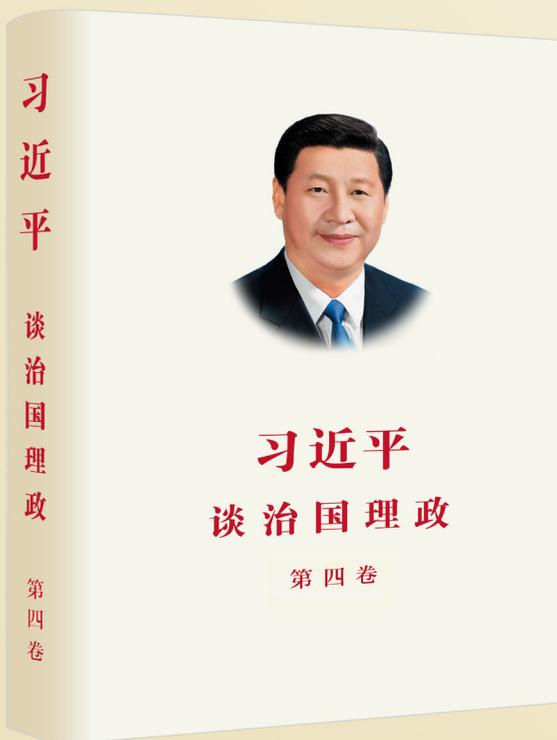


The Press Office, International  
Department of CPC Central Committee

SPECIAL ISSUE ON  
*XI JINPING: THE GOVERNANCE OF CHINA IV*



# China insight



# CONTENTS



## 100 years of the CPC: A Glorious Journey

Socialism with Chinese Characteristics:  
A Guide (P3-P8)

CPC Leadership Key to  
Development (P9-P12)

Model CPC Party Members(P13-P14)

COVID-19 Containment and  
Socio-Economic Development (P15-P17)

Alleviating Poverty and Building  
a Moderately Prosperous Society (P18-P22)

## Marching on a New Journey

New Journey Toward Building a  
Socialist Modern Country  
(P23-P28)

High-Quality Development  
(P29-P33)

One Country, Two Systems  
(P34-P37)



# CONTENTS

## Enhancing Foreign Exchanges

Strengthening Cooperation Among Political Parties (P38-P39)

Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind (P40-P49)

Global Governance and Multilateralism (P50-P52)



## Together for A Shared Future

CPC:  
A Great Magnet for the Youth (P53-P55)

The 20th CPC National Congress (P56)

*Xi Jinping:*  
*The Governance of China* (P57-P59)

# Editor's Note

The publicity of the first to third volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* has provided a channel for the international community to understand China. Upon the convening of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), China has published the fourth volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*. The book available at home and abroad is aimed at introducing the latest development of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, explaining how the CPC and Chinese people succeeded and would succeed in the future, and improving understandings on China's path, governance and philosophy.

The fourth volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* records how the CPC Central Committee with Xi at its core has kept in mind both internal and international imperatives, and ensured COVID-19 containment while boosting socio-economic development facing changes unseen in a century, global pandemic spread and global turbulence. The book has introduced how the CPC Central Committee has made practices and seen achievements in leading all CPC members and people of all ethnic groups across China to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects and march on the new journey of building a modern socialist country.



The fourth volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* (XINHUA)

## Main Contents

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- Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in the New Era
- Overall CPC Leadership
- The People First
- Confront Challenges Head-On
- Epidemic Response and Socio-Economic Development
- Towards a Modern Socialist Country
- New Development Stage, Philosophy and Dynamic
- High-Quality Development
- Further Reform and Opening Up
- Whole-Process People's Democracy
- Socialist Rule of Law
- Advanced Socialist Culture
- Public Wellbeing and Social Progress
- Harmony Between Humanity and Nature
- Strong Armed Forces
- Development and Security
- One Country, Two Systems and National Reunification
- A Global Community of Shared Future
- Global Governance and Multilateralism
- High-Quality Belt and Road Cooperation
- Party Self-Reform for Social Transformation

100 years of the CPC: A Glorious Journey

Socialism With Chinese Characteristics: A Guide

# 100 years of the CPC: A Glorious Journey

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, Chinese President and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, on July 1, 2021 addressed a ceremony celebrating the CPC centenary at Tian'anmen Square in Beijing. Edited excerpts of Xi's speech follow:



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, Chinese President and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, delivers an important speech at a ceremony marking the centenary of the CPC in Beijing, capital of China, on July 1, 2021. (XINHUA)

- Since the very day of its founding, the Party has made seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation its aspiration and mission. All the struggle, sacrifice, and creation through which the Party has united and led the Chinese people over the past hundred years has been tied together by one ultimate theme—bringing about the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

- Over the past hundred years, the Party has united and led the Chinese people in writing the most magnificent chapter in the millennia-long history of the Chinese nation,

embodying the dauntless spirit that Mao Zedong expressed when he wrote, “Our minds grow stronger for the martyrs’ sacrifice, daring to make the sun and the moon shine in the new sky.”

- Over the past hundred years, the Party has carried forward this great founding spirit. Through its protracted struggles, it has developed a long line of inspiring principles for Chinese Communists and tempered a distinct political character. As history has kept moving forward, the spirit of the Party has been passed on from generation to generation.

- The leadership of the Party is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics and constitutes the greatest strength of this system. It is the foundation and lifeblood of the Party and the country, and the crux upon which the interests and wellbeing of all Chinese people depend.

- This country is its people; the people are the country. As we have fought to establish and consolidate our leadership over the country, we have in fact been fighting to earn and keep the people’s support. The Party has in the people its roots, its lifeblood, and its source of strength.

- The Party has always represented the fundamental interests of all Chinese people; it stands with them through thick and thin and shares a common fate with them. The Party has no special interests of its own—it has never represented any individual interest group, power group, or privileged stratum.

- Any attempt to divide the Party from the Chinese people or to set the people against the Party is bound to fail. The more than 95 million Party members and the more than 1.4 billion Chinese people will never allow such a scenario to come to pass.

- At the fundamental level, the capability of our Party and the strengths of socialism with Chinese characteristics are attributable to the fact that Marxism works.

- We must follow our own path—this is the bedrock that underpins all the theories and practices of our Party. More than that, it is the historical conclusion our Party has drawn from its struggles over the past century.

- We are eager to learn what lessons

we can from the achievements of other cultures, and welcome helpful suggestions and constructive criticism. We will not, however, accept sanctimonious preaching from those who feel they have the right to lecture us.

- The Party and the Chinese people will keep moving confidently forward in broad strides along the path that we have chosen for ourselves, and we will make sure the destiny of China's development and progress remains firmly in our own hands.

- A strong country must have a strong military, as only then can it guarantee the security of the nation.

- We have never bullied, oppressed, or subjugated the people of any other country, and we never will. By the same token, we will never allow any foreign force to bully, oppress, or subjugate us. Anyone who would attempt to do so will find themselves on a collision course with a great wall of steel forged by over 1.4 billion Chinese people.

- Having the courage to fight and the fortitude to win is what has made our Party

invincible.

- A hallmark that distinguishes the Communist Party of China from other political parties is its courage in undertaking self-reform.

- No one should underestimate the resolve, the will, and the ability of the Chinese people to defend their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

- In the new era, our young people should make it their mission to contribute to national rejuvenation and aspire to become more proud, confident, and assured in their identity as Chinese people so that they can live up to the promise of their youth and the expectations of our times, our Party, and our people.

- Acting on the purpose of the Party, you should always maintain close ties with the people, empathize and work with them, stand with them through good times and bad, and continue working tirelessly to realize their aspirations for a better life and to bring still greater glory to the Party and the people. 

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



Visitors at the site where the first CPC National Congress was held in 1921, in Shanghai, east China, on July 1, 2022. (XINHUA)

## Socialism With Chinese Characteristics: A Guide

# Highlights of Comments on the CPC Centenary



### **Adama Barrow, Gambian President**

“The CPC has led the Chinese people to achieve great achievements in poverty eradication and economic development, which the Gambian government sincerely appreciates. China’s development path is worth learning for all developing countries.”

### **Mohamed Menfi, Chairman of the Presidential Council of Libya**

“China will achieve greater progress and prosperity. I look forward to working with Xi to develop and strengthen bilateral relations in various fields and realize the common interests of the friendly people of the two countries.”



### **Micheal Martin, Irish Prime Minister**

“China, under the leadership of the CPC, has seen enormous changes over the past century and that hundreds of millions of the Chinese people have been lifted out of poverty. My country looks forward to continuing to deepen its mutually beneficial relations with China and work together to promote world peace and development.”

### **Ali Ahmadov, Deputy Prime Minister of Azerbaijan and vice chairman of the ruling New Azerbaijan Party**

“The leadership of the CPC is the determining factor behind China’s great changes and remarkable achievements.”



### **Mauro Alboresim, National Secretary of the Italian Communist Party**

“Running a country as large as China, the CPC is providing a significant amount of experience that can be drawn on in the field of governance.”

Socialism With Chinese Characteristics: A Guide

# CPC's 100 Years of 'Routine Miracles'

By William Brown



A staff member works on the production line of the CoronaVac vaccine at Sinovac Life Sciences Co. Ltd. in Beijing, on July 8, 2021 (XINHUA)

**A**t a grand ceremony commemorating the centenary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) at Beijing's Tian'anmen Square on July 1, 2021, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, solemnly declared the completion of building China into a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the country's first centenary goal.

Almost any of China's great achievements that Xi mentioned in his address would be considered miracles in any other country. Yet in China, they do not surprise me. With the same creativity and perseverance in which the country carried out its targeted poverty alleviation campaign and contained the COVID-19

pandemic, China now leads the world in fighting desertification, deforestation, food and water insecurity, illiteracy – virtually all of the global challenges that face every country.

China has an effective and efficient government. Unlike so-called democracies with multiple parties and contradictory self-seeking political goals, China adopts a democracy that runs in the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC. All parties now pursue the same goal – building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects, the country's second centenary goal. Since the founding of the People's

Republic of China in 1949, poverty reduction had been the top priority of the country with the objective to greatly improve people's lives, and pragmatic Chinese leaders had fought poverty ever since – a feat I had personally witnessed for over 30 years. Since I moved to China in 1988, I have driven almost 200,000 kilometers around China, including areas such as Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region which was once deemed utterly hopeless by the United Nations (UN). But early on, the ever-pragmatic Chinese adopted the pragmatic strategy of "roads first, then riches," as they believe transportation infrastructure is fundamental to development. Very simple, very pragmat-



Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century (FILE)

ic – and it worked. In 1994, it took me three months to drive 40,000 kilometers around China. Then over 20 years later in 2019, following the same route it only took 32 days to complete the journey – and even those once poorest villages in Ningxia now have concrete roads that lead right to the villagers’ doorsteps. The most amazing thing, to me at least, was that not only did people in remote valleys in Tibet have access to electricity and Internet but they engaged in thriving online e-commerce!

I asked many people all across China why their lives had improved and many said, “Life is good because policies are good.” “Why are policies good?” I then asked, and a large number of them replied, “Because the government knows our needs and cares for us.”

I soon learned how the government knows their needs. Even in remote villages, I saw photos of Xi Jinping, who had visited them to understand the unique roots of their poverty and then suggest solutions – even as he had done as a young leader in Fujian 30 years ago. I marveled that he set his foot in Pingtan Island 20 times when he worked in Fujian to help fight poverty. Thanks to his dedication, when I visit there now, I can take the bridge instead of a boat.

No other nation in history has ever tackled poverty so single-mindedly and for so long – this is precisely why it as the world’s most populous nation has accomplished what would be a miracle in any other nations, but in China it was simply inevitable because of that old principle, “You reap what you sow.”

Sadly, some underdeveloped nations have not only not abolished poverty but in many cases are now worse off than 30 years ago. Even in a world of unprecedented wealth and technology undreamed of 20 years ago, around nine percent of the world’s people live in extreme poverty. Each day, 25,000 people die from hunger related causes. This is not just tragic but criminal in nature – but China offers hope.

With Xi Jinping’s proposal of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), China is simply applying its pragmatic method “roads first, then riches” into other nations – especially on the continent of Africa.

Africa is so large and rich in resources, yet it is also by far the poorest because of the legacy of colonialism that continues to this day – the very forces that almost destroyed China a century ago. But my African friends are grateful that, after centuries of struggles, China’s BRI offers hope.

U.S. President Joe Biden told Africa, “The U.S. can do better for you!” That should be true because the U.S. is richer – but so far it has only been mere talk, and no action. China, however, is letting its actions do the talking.

My youngest son, who lives with his wife and children in Africa and doing volunteer medical and social work, says that in the remotest areas of Africa, he sees Chinese working alongside Africans to help build highways, railways, dams, bridges, ports, and airports. In other words, “roads first, then riches.”

At the CPC centenary ceremony, Xi Jinping said that China has stood up, grown rich, and is becoming strong. And to no one’s surprise, the West now warns that a strong China is a threat to the so-called world order. Western fear mongering is nothing new. Even in 1899, when the West was destroying China, their media portrayed China as the world’s “Yellow Peril.” However, as President Xi Jinping said, China has never exploited others and never will.

History proves that a strong China is not a threat to peace but rather a force for it – and perhaps the only hope for the underdeveloped world that is still struggling in extreme poverty. So, I congratulate China on achieving its first centenary goal of moderate prosperity, and I applaud its attempt to share its experiences with the rest of the world. **CI**

(Source: China Today)

## Socialism With Chinese Characteristics: A Guide

# Xi Stresses Studying Party History as CPC Gears Up For Centenary

The Communist Party of China, the world's biggest Marxist ruling party with over 91 million members, launched a campaign on Party history learning and education among all of its members in February 2021. Speaking at the campaign's launch meeting, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, called for efforts to study the Party's history, understand its theories, do practical work and make new advances.

Xi, also Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military Commission, spoke of the need to embark on a new journey in high spirit to fully build a modern socialist China.

Xi stressed the vital necessity of launching the campaign as the CPC stands at a critical juncture where the timeframes of its two centenary goals converge.

Xi urged Party committees at all levels to attentively implement the arrangements made by the CPC Central Committee on the campaign.

"Our Party's history is a history of continuously adapting Marxism to the Chinese context," Xi said, calling for educating and guiding the whole Party to learn from its "extraordinary" past so as to understand how Marxism has profoundly changed China and the world.

He also called for efforts to equip the whole Party with the latest achievements in its theoretical innovation, and to use the theories to guide its practice and advance its work.

Throughout its 100-year history, the CPC has been of one mind with the people, breathed the same breath as the people, and shared weal and woe with the people, said Xi.

With people's trust and support, the CPC is invincible in the face of any obstacles, Xi said, adding that it is the duty of the Party to cement the unity of 1.4 billion Chinese people to create an unstoppable force to push forward the

great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Xi stressed that the CPC must draw lessons from the past to tackle current challenges.

By urging CPC members to summarize past experience, the Party will improve its leadership and governance, and make itself more capable of fighting corruption, preventing degeneration and warding off risks, he said.

Xi called on all CPC members to carry forward the traditions from revolutionary times, maintain the brave spirit of the revolutionaries, and march toward a brand new journey.

Taking a clear-cut political stand as well as safeguarding the Party's unity and solidarity are the CPC's lifelines, and the key to its endeavors of building a large political party with a 100-year history and making historic achievements,

Xi noted.

All CPC members should closely follow the CPC Central Committee in terms of the thinking, political stand and actions, and bring together the strength of the whole Party, he said.

Xi called on all Party members to attach great importance to the campaign, stressing the need to develop an accurate understanding of Party history, and urged CPC members to unequivocally oppose historical nihilism.

Efforts should be made to deliver services to the people and resolve their difficulties, Xi added, calling for combining Party history learning with summing up experience and solving practical problems. **C**

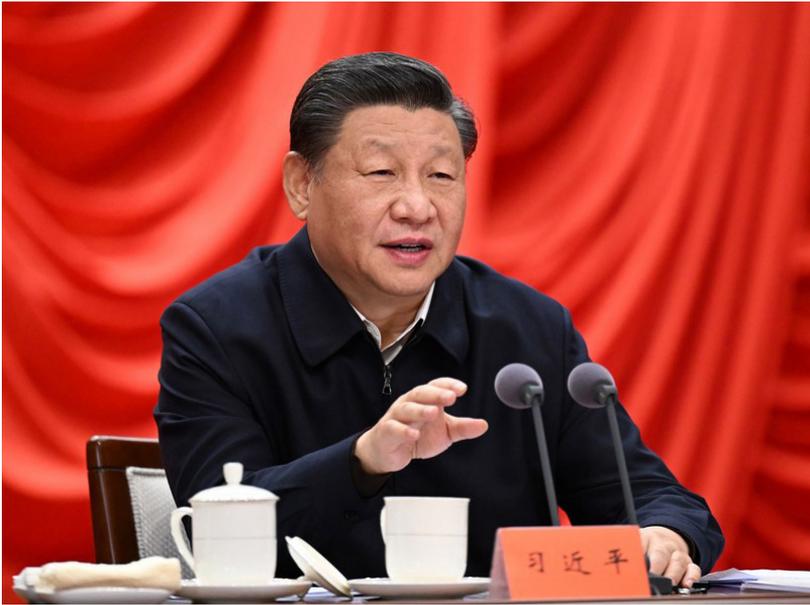
(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



The replica of a boat, now referred to as the Red Boat, on which the founders of the Communist Party of China convened a historic meeting in 1921, floats on Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing, east China's Zhejiang Province. (XINHUA)

## CPC Leadership Key to Development

# CPC Leadership Key to Development



Chinese President Xi Jinping called for ensuring a good start for fully building a modern socialist country. Xi, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, made the remarks when addressing the opening of a study session at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee attended by provincial and ministerial-level officials in 2021. Edited Excerpts follow:

Chinese President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, addresses the opening of a study session at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee attended by provincial and ministerial-level officials, on January 11, 2021 (XINHUA)

## Building Modern Socialist China

“The new development stage remains in the primary stage of socialism, but it is also a new starting point built on decades of development.”

“We have laid a solid material foundation to embark on a new journey and achieve new and higher goals by our unremitting endeavors since the founding of the New China, especially over the four decades since the reform and opening up.”

“The primary stage of socialism is not static, but rather dynamic, active, promising and permeated with vigorous vitality.”

“For China's socialism to advance from the primary stage to a higher one, it is necessary to fully build a modern socialist China and basically realize socialist modernization.”

“The world is undergoing profound changes unseen in a century, but time and situation are in our favor.”

“Since the 18th CPC National Congress, many major theories and concepts on economic and social development were put forward, with the new development phi-

losophy being the primary and most important one, which has led China to make historic achievements and transformations in economic development.”

“Party members need to fully and faithfully practice the new development philosophy, whose "roots" and "soul" lie in striving for people's well-being and national rejuvenation.”

“Efforts should be made to strengthen awareness of potential dangers, persist in considering the worst-case scenario and always be ready to cope with even more complex and difficult situations.”

“We must be brave to fight and be good at it. We must comprehensively strengthen ourselves.”

“Only by smoothing the domestic circulation can China withstand the rapid changes in the international arena.”

“New advantages must be created for China to engage in international cooperation and competition, and attention should be paid to using the international circulation to boost the efficiency and quality of domestic circulation.”

## Political Building and Unity



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, presides over a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and delivers an important speech. The meeting of criticism and self-criticism, themed on studying the Party's history, stressed carrying forward the Party's great founding spirit and upholding its historical experience from the endeavors over the past century. The meeting was held from December 27 to 28, 2021 (XINHUA)

“Over the past 100 years, the Party has been committed to pursuing happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation, to seeking progress for humanity and the common good for the world.”

“Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, the unity and solidarity of the Party, which is the Party's lifeline, has reached a new high with the concerted efforts from the whole Party.”

“The CPC comes from the people, has its roots among the people, and is dedicated to serving the people. The Party should always maintain its close bond with the people.”

—Excerpts from Xi's speech at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee on December 27 to 28, 2021

## Key Words of CPC Conduct Code

- CPC members should remain mindful of China's most fundamental interests.
- All Party members must strengthen their 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.
- All Party members should stay confident in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics.
- All Party members should 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.
- The Central Committee has required leading officials to improve their capacity for political judgment, thinking, and implementation.

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

## CPC Leadership Key to Development

# Anti-corruption: From Overwhelming Momentum to Sweeping Victory

By Li Yongzhong

In 2012, the newly-elected General Secretary Xi Jinping could see a worsening problem of corruption. Five years later, Xi Jinping pointed out in the report of the 19th CPC National Congress in 2017 that "The anti-corruption campaign has built into a crushing tide, is being consolidated, and continues to develop". A new era beckons for the campaign.

Xi Jinping said in his report that: "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 our tigers', 'swap 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 been one of the hottest issues and a key focus in these five years.

## An Overwhelming Momentum

The momentum of the campaign manifests itself in three ways:

First, the goal of creating a deterrent against corruption has been initially attained.

This result has been achieved by a strict and unremitting anti-corruption campaign. According to data from the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI), more than 300 officials at or above ministerial and provincial level, and more than 170,000 officials at county level was investigated from 2012 to May 2021.

During the period, the CCDI initiated 3.805 million investigation cases, punished 4.089 million officials and criticized and educated 8.834 million CPC members violating regulations. Since the 19th CPC National Congress, CCDI addressed 280,000 cases on poverty alleviation, and 280,000 cases relating to people's well-being. Under such strict execution of discipline and such a rigorous anti-corruption campaign, the increase in corruption has been effectively curbed. The number of corruption cases is now falling, and the initial goal of creating an effective deterrent to corruption has been attained.

Second, the cage of institutions that prevents corruption has been strengthened.

Amendment of related laws and regulations. Since the opening of the 18th National Congress, more than 80 Party rules has been amended, mainly focused on the two guiding principles concerning integrity and self-discipline and inner party political life, and four regulations regarding on-site inspection visits, disciplinary actions, the accountability system, and supervision.

Sending more discipline inspection teams to the Party organizations and bodies. Under the support of the Central Committee of the CPC, the CCDI has set up over 40 discipline inspection teams by integrating and activating its resources and adjusting its structures. Among all the teams, 20 have been accredited to the Party organs as stationed individual teams, while others take charge of the supervision of 139 governments' departments.

Making the most of external supervision. During these five years, the CCDI has carried out on-site inspections covering over 200 Party organizations, re-inspected 16 provinces and municipalities, and carried out mobile on-site inspections of several central government departments. The CCDI

## Anti-Graft Campaign of the CPC

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 2012, Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (CCDI) of the CPC investigated

453  
vice ministerial-level officials



From 2012 to May 2021, the CCDI investigated

392 officials at ministerial and provincial level

22,000 bureau-level officials

170,000

county-level officials

616,000

township-level officials

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CCDI initiated:

3.805 mln investigation cases

Punished

4.089 mln officials

Imposed disciplinary punishment on

3.742 mln CPC officials,

Criticized and educated

8.834 mln CPC members violating regulations

0 2 4 6 8 mln

Since the 19th CPC National Congress in 2017, 42,000



CPC members violating laws and regulations surrendered themselves to the central committee

has fulfilled its promise to implement full-coverage discipline inspection.

Third, moral defenses against corruption are in the making.

After the Sixth Plenary Session, the 18th CPC

Central Committee announced in early November 2016 the Pilot Program for Supervisory System Reform in Beijing Municipality, and Provinces of Shanxi and Zhejiang published by the General Office of the Communist Party of China – a vital and comprehensive political system reform. It was a comprehensive reform because it involved amendments to the Party Constitution, the law and the national Constitution; implemented in these three provinces and municipalities, the pilot reform also showed the determination and strength of the Central Committee of the CPC in carrying out political reform.

### The Next Step in the Anti-corruption Campaign

Regarding the report of the 19th CPC National Congress, I think the next step of anti-corruption campaign will emphasize the following three points:

Focus on the duration. Focus on those who have been corrupt for a long time without restraint, so as to highlight the targeted and flexible features of the policy and its implementation;

Focus on the nature of the cases. Put emphasis on the cases that most evidence points to and the cases that are of most concern to the people;

Focus on the upper echelons. Put emphasis on those who are still occupying important positions and in a position to be promoted in the Party, so as to eradicate hidden perils.

The anti-corruption campaign has attained significant results because of three factors:

First, it is systematic – ensuring Comprehensive and Strict Party Governance was included in the Four-Pronged Strategy; Second, it is creative – applying question-oriented strategy and using the campaign as a sharp sword to change the situation so as to set up integrated and clean government;

Third, it is effective – The Central Committee of the CPC shoulders the main responsibility of anti-corruption campaign while the CCDI takes charge of supervision. At the same time, on-site inspection has covered the whole range while the three provinces and municipalities have started pilot political reform.

Following the spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress should start from the perspective of the Four-pronged Strategy, and actions should be taken under the guidance of Comprehensive and Strict Party Governance. Promoting anti-corruption legislation and the creation of an offence reporting platform that covers the supervision of the whole CCDI system will not only elevate the legal status of the fight against -corruption, but will also prevent the phenomenon of “darkness under light” in which ineffective supervision becomes the shelter for corruption. Deterring corruption calls for a robust law and regulation system and the reform of the power structure; enhancing the moral defenses against corruption requires better self-discipline through education, but external management by laws and education is even more important.

The report of the 19th CPC National Congress told us that the anti-corruption campaign has built overwhelming momentum, but this does not mean a sweeping victory. As the Chinese saying goes “the last leg of a journey is marked by the half way point.” The anti-corruption campaign will continue. **C**

(Source: Central Commission for Discipline Inspection)



## Model CPC Party Members

# Veteran Hid Glorious Past for Decades

For more than 60 years, 97-year-old Zhang Fuqing kept his past achievements in the military a secret, even from his family.

It wasn't until the local veterans' affairs bureau began collecting ex-servicemen's information in 2018 that his certificates and medals of honor were revealed.

Zhang was a soldier in the Northwest Field Army, one of the main forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army during the Liberation War, which lasted from 1945 to 1949. He was awarded the Combat Hero medal twice, but he wrapped the medals and certificates in cloth and kept them in a leather box.

"Many of my comrades sacrificed their lives in the war. Compared to them, how could I take out any of the medals and show off my achievements?" Zhang said.

"One by one, they fell. I think about them all the time. I cannot forget."

During the Qingming Festival every year, a traditional Chinese festival to honor the deceased, Zhang quietly takes the medals out of the box and reminisces about his fallen comrades.

"I never told anyone. I have received so many honors and I am more than satisfied," he said.

Zhang fought in many battles as a commando. One early November morning in

1948, Zhang, loaded with over 30 kilograms of grenades and explosives, led a commando team of three on a mission to blow up enemy bunkers in Yongfeng, Shaanxi province.

Zhang destroyed two bunkers that day but was severely wounded in the head by a bullet. The other two soldiers died on the mission.

He never watches movies or TV shows about war and seldom talks about the battles he has fought.

"Most of the time, we did not wear shoes. There was no time for sleep. Tears and blood blended together, and lice were everywhere," he said.

When asked why he volunteered to be a commando, Zhang said that when he joined the Party, he made a vow to sacrifice everything for it and the people.

In 1955, he retired from the army and chose to work as a grassroots official in remote and mountainous Laifeng county, in Hubei province, even though it is more than 400 kilometers from his hometown in Shaanxi province.

He has since devoted himself to helping people in the county get out of poverty.

When he started to work as a village official in Gaodong village, he discovered that the mountainous village had no roads to the outside world, running water or electricity.

He persuaded the villagers to build a road and the local government to allocate money and resources for its construction.

With great effort, they built a 5-km dirt road, about 3 km of which ran along a cliff, allowing tractors to bring food and water to the village.

Nowadays, the village has shaken off poverty, and the dirt road has been transformed into a wide concrete one.

Zhang held different positions in Laifeng and retired in 1985. The family has always led a thrifty lifestyle.

In 2012, his left leg was amputated due to an infection caused by fever. As he did not want to be a burden to others, he began using an artificial limb less than a year later. He was 88 at the time.

"My children should devote their attention to work for the Party and the people instead of looking after me," he said.

"Now that I'm retired, I can't make as many contributions to the country as before. So I need to be as thrifty as possible," he said.

In March 2019, two soldiers from Zhang's former regiment were sent to visit him after learning about him from media reports.

They read him a letter written by all soldiers in the regiment. As he could not hear clearly, his wife repeated its contents more loudly closer to his ear.

To welcome his comrades, Zhang put on all his medals for the first time to show off his honors. Using all his strength, he stood up straight and gave them a solemn salute.

Seeing him now as a completely different person, Zhang's son said he realized that his father's only wish was to wear the uniform again and return to his beloved regiment. 

(Source: China Daily)



Zhang Fuqing wears an old-fashioned military uniform to salute the military (XINHUA)



95-year-old war hero Zhang Fuqing reads and studies at home in Laifeng County, Hubei Province. (XINHUA)

## Model CPC Party Members

## An Ordinary Hero



Huang Wenxiu (XINHUA)



Huang visits a villager's home in Baini (XINHUA)

**H**uang Wenxiu didn't know the rainy night in the mountains surrounding the Guangxi Zhuang autonomous region's Baise city would be her last. She instead expected it'd be a homecoming to the village where she began her career after graduation.

Huang released a video on social media around midnight of June 16 that showed lightning and thunder, and roads covered in water. Some of her colleagues commented: "Watch out! Be careful!" Some asked her to quit the trip and stay in a safe place. After 1 am, they lost contact with Huang, whose body was found in a car washed into a valley by the flash flood.

The 30-year-old was Party chief of Baini village in Baise's Leye county. She led the local poverty-relief work. Her death drew huge attention among the locals and netizens on social media, who mourned for her because she devoted her life to the well-being of others instead of her own.

That night, her father, Huang Zhongjie, who was recovering from a liver-cancer surgery, noticed the bad weather and persuaded her to stay until the next morning. But she told him: "That's why I have to go now. The village could be flooded tonight."

## Road less taken

In 2016, Huang Wenxiu graduated from Beijing Normal University with a master's degree. Instead of seeking a career in the capital city, she decided to work in Baise, her hometown, and was employed by the municipal publicity department. In 2018, she was sent to Baini, which is in a remote area.

Huang Wenxiu had tasted the bitterness of poverty herself. A bed and a "sofa" made of tires and planks were once all the furniture in her house in De'ai village in Baise's Tianyang county.

## An ordinary hero

Baini is about 200 kilometers, or four hours' drive, from the urban area of Baise.

When she was appointed Party chief in March 2018, about 23 percent of the village's 472 families lived in poverty. Now, the figure is 2.71. The area also has four new reservoirs and 17 street lamps.

## Young dreamer

She soon realized the job was by no means easy. To figure out solutions to help the poor families, Huang Wenxiu needed to visit each household to learn more about them. But some villagers refused to talk and some even refused to let her in, according to a Xinhua report.

Some said: "We have been poor for so many years. Is it possible to change?" And others said: "Is she really coming to help? Maybe she just needs some grassroots experiences to get a promotion."

After spending some time without success, Huang Wenxiu approached Liang Jiannian, a former Party chief of the village, for help.

Liang told her to make friends first. "If they know you, they will accept you."

Then she entered villagers' homes and occasionally cleaned their yards or washed vegetables with them. If they were not at home, she would go to the farmlands to help them plant seeds and pick fruit. She even learned the local dialect to chat with them.

Huang Bangxuan, who's also from one of the poor families, didn't open the door for her at first. Huang Wenxiu visited his house three times to tell him that "an allowance can only meet basic living needs. To shake off poverty, we should use our own hands", according to a Xinhua report. She then helped him get a subsidy of 7,000 yuan (\$1,023) to begin his own business of growing fruit.

Wei Naiqing, who's from a poor family, says Huang Wenxiu helped him to plant tea oil trees on a discounted loan. "She was like my daughter," the 53-year-old says.

Huang Wenxiu promoted the development of agriculture based on firs, oranges, star anise and loquats.

She invited experts to tell the villagers about improving production and quality, and contacted customers online and offline to boost local sales. During her stint, the area growing oranges increased from 33 hectares to 133 hectares. Buyers from the nearby provinces of Yunnan and Guizhou sent trucks to the village. An e-commerce service station was also opened. The income of poor families growing oranges increased by 2,500 yuan annually on average.

## Spirit never dies

Over 100 people attended her funeral on June 22. The story of how a young woman sacrificed her life on the way to help a poor village is inspiring. Activities were held on the campus of Beijing Normal University to mourn the loss. Qiu Jianzhong, a student there, tells Guangming Daily that Huang Wenxiu has become a role model.

"She had a spirit that's rarely seen but most needed in our modern times - dedication to the country."

Sui Lulu, a teacher at the university, encouraged students to "combine individual dreams with Chinese dreams" when speaking about Huang Wenxiu, the paper reports.

Huang Wenxiu once wrote: "Whoever works for poverty alleviation should be as proud as soldiers during wartime."

Huang Wenxiu was named a "national model for poverty alleviation" by the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, and the State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development in June 2019. 

(Source: China Daily)

## COVID-19 Containment and Socio-Economic Development

# China Ramps Up Support for Businesses More Vulnerable to Impacts of COVID-19

Li Jin, General Manager of Tinythings, a media company based in Shanghai, has had a hard time during the COVID-19 resurgence in the city in recent months. The company, which has a dozen employees, was established in 2020 and focuses on making documentaries. Starting from March, all of its filming projects have been suspended.

"The major costs of micro and small enterprises are office rent and staff salaries. Our clients cannot pay us in a timely manner during the pandemic, adding to our financial burdens," Li told Beijing Review.

Many micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and self-employed individuals are facing similar challenges. They include disruptions from COVID-19, rising commodity prices, declining market demand, labor shortages, high logistical costs and power crunch, according to Pan Helin, Co-Director of the Digital Economy and Financial Innovation Research Center at Zhejiang University's International Business School.

"Meanwhile, MSMEs across sectors play a key role in ensuring steady economic and job growth, boosting innovation and improving people's wellbeing," Pan told Beijing Review.

To support these businesses to weather the impacts of COVID-19, the government has introduced a slew of relief policies including tax cuts and refunds, administrative fee reductions and financial subsidies. Efforts are also being stepped up to stabilize commodity prices, lower costs of digital transformation for businesses, ensure smooth logistics and boost resumption of production.

Financial institutions will shore up their support to cover more MSMEs and self-employed businesses. This year, large state-owned banks will add over 1.6 trillion yuan (\$241.7 billion) of inclusive loans for micro and small enterprises, according to a notice issued by the State Council leading group for promoting the

development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) on May 9. The lenders have been required to renew loans, extend and adjust repayment arrangements, and waive default interest for businesses in difficulties without affecting their credit records.

### Targeted support

In recent months, Chinese MSMEs and self-employed businesses have been facing mounting pressure as pandemic-induced impacts continue to linger.

In April, the SMEs Development Index, based on a survey of 3,000 firms, edged down 0.3 percentage points in April from the previous month to 88.3, the third consecutive month of decline for the index, the China Association of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises said.

The sub-indexes for industry, construction, transportation and postal services, wholesale and retail, as well as hospitality and the food and beverage industry all retreated from a month ago, according to the association.

Against the heavy downward pressure, targeted support from the government and financial institutions have become the source of confidence for many entrepreneurs.

The Ministry of Finance has reduced or waived six local taxes and two fees, such as real estate tax and education surcharge for small and micro businesses. The tax and fee cuts came into play from January 1, 2022, and will be effective until December 31, 2024.

The policies are aimed at supporting low-profit businesses with annual taxable incomes of less than 3 million yuan (\$442,334), no more than 300 employees and 50 million yuan (\$7.37 million) in total assets.

The People's Bank of China (PBC), the central bank, along with other central government departments, issued guidelines in February on increasing financing

support for businesses in the service industry, especially sectors of food and beverage, retail, tourism and transportation, where there are many MSMEs and self-employed businesses.

The balance of China's inclusive loans to small and micro businesses stood at 20.8 trillion yuan (\$3.1 trillion) at the end of March, up 24.6 percent from the same period last year. The number of recipients totaled 50.39 million during the same period, 2.2 times that at the end of 2018, the PBC said.

Local governments have also introduced policies for cutting rental, power and water costs. Audio Specific Signal Processing, a Beijing-based computer chip company, is one of over 100 small and micro enterprises that have benefited from rental cuts unveiled by the municipal authorities in May. It received rental relief for six months totaling over 100,000 yuan (\$14,744), which has been set aside for its research and development (R&D) programs.

To ensure the stability of supply chains of MSMEs, local governments have encouraged greater participation of transportation and digital enterprises in related efforts. According to e-commerce firm JD.com, over 60,000 orders were made on its industrial supply platform between the beginning of March and April 20. Many companies found new suppliers using the service.

Although MSMEs and self-employed individuals have gained much support, deferred payment is still a major concern for them. According to the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the average payment period for enterprises reached 54.7 days in the January-March period, compared to 30 days in pre-pandemic times. The prolonged duration is putting pressure on many product and service suppliers with tight cash flow.

The authorities need to tighten oversight in this regard and introduce innovative financial tools, such as bills



Workers on the assembly line at a solar-power light company in Quanzhou, Fujian Province, on May 14. The lights will be exported to Southeast Asia and the U.S. (XINHUA)

issued by core enterprises to other businesses on supply chains, to tackle the problem, Sun Wenkai, a professor at the School of Economics at Renmin University of China, told 21st Century Business Herald.

## Boosting circulation

Currently, rising costs of raw materials, transportation and overseas businesses caused by the pandemic and geopolitical conflicts are major challenges for many foreign trade MSMEs.

Aosom, a cross-border e-commerce firm in Zhejiang Province, has seen rising orders from overseas markets this year, but inadequate production capacity of cash-strained upstream suppliers has affected its businesses. Eventually, some of its suppliers received a total of 30 million yuan (\$4.4 million) of loans introduced specially for cross-border e-commerce companies from the Export-Import Bank of China, which has helped Aosom complete its orders.

Some companies have sought new modes of business in response to the cur-

rent environment. Jh Leicast Cookware Co. Ltd., a cookware manufacturer in Zhejiang, focused on the overseas market before 2020. Due to rising labor and material costs since the emergence of COVID-19, its products began to lose competitiveness in the international market. With supporting policies from the government, the company started to explore the domestic market.

"To meet demands of domestic consumers, we developed new teams to redesign our products. The competition in the domestic market can be even greater, but we finally made it," Jing Xuezhan, assistant to the general manager of the company, told People.cn.

According to Jing, the company received orders from two enterprises worth nearly 30 million yuan in 2021. Its products have also reached rural consumers, with annual sales averaging nearly 10 million yuan (\$1.47 million).

To support MSMEs engaged in foreign trade, a major driving force for China's economic growth, a State Council Executive Meeting in early May announced that credit loans issued to the

firms will be increased. Banks were told not to withdraw, cut off or withhold loans to firms experiencing temporary hardship.

## Relieving pandemic strain

With effective measures to balance COVID-19 control with development, China's economy remained stable in January-April.

During this period, value-added industrial output measuring factory activities went up 4 percent year on year, and exports jumped 10.3 percent year on year to nearly 6.97 trillion yuan (\$1.03 trillion), according to the NBS.

However, industrial output declined 2.9 percent year on year in April alone from the previous month, and retail sales of consumer goods, a significant indicator of consumption, went down 11.1 percent month on month in April.

At a press conference on May 16, NBS spokesperson Fu Linghui said the decline does not necessarily mean economic contraction in the second quarter, as Shanghai and Jilin Province, which are financial and industrial hubs hit hard by



Shoppers select vegetables in a supermarket in Shanghai on May 10 (XINHUA)



the recent COVID-19 flare-ups, are gradually resuming work and production. The Chinese economy is expected to improve in May, he concluded.

Businesses in Shanghai have been reopening starting from May 16. The city will fully restore production and normal order of life from June 1 to mid-late June under the outbreak containment strategy.

So far, Shanghai has included about 3,000 companies on its various white lists that allow businesses to resume their operations. More than 70 percent of them have restarted their business, the municipal government said.

Many of the large enterprises in industrial production and sectors relating to daily necessities have restored a large proportion of their capacity, and small businesses such as convenience stores will soon reopen.

According to a press conference on May 8, financial institutions in Shanghai provided about 70 billion yuan (\$10.3 billion) of loans to more than 10,000 retail, food and beverage, tourism and transportation enterprises. For self-employed individuals, the municipal government called on financial institutions to defer payment periods of those affected by the recent flare-ups, and provide special support for the self-employed, such as owners of online stores.

The city has also provided targeted support for small and medium-sized tech companies. It has pledged to ensure financing costs for these enterprises to remain below 2021 levels.

Pan said production resumption should be accelerated to stabilize supply chains. Local governments need to further support the MSMEs and the self-employed to resume business while enhancing COVID-19 prevention and control. Small businesses should also be encouraged to improve digital and intelligent transformation to reduce impacts of labor force shortages, he suggested.

"As brick-and-mortar businesses and consumers' expectations have not fully recovered, the government needs to promote e-commerce and live commerce to help small retail businesses weather difficulties, and issue consumption vouchers to boost domestic demand when the outbreaks begin to ease," Pan said. **CI**

(Source: Beijing Review)

Staff of the local tax bureau provide consultations on tax refunds for a cosmetic company in Huzhou, Zhejiang Province, on April 20 (XINHUA)

## Alleviating Poverty and Building a Moderately Prosperous Society

### Xi Jinping on 'People First'

#### 2022

- We need to always put people and their lives first, adhere to the dynamic zero-COVID approach with science-based and targeted measures, and contain the spread of the virus as soon as possible.

— Excerpts of Xi's speech at a meeting convened by the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee on March 17, 2022

#### 2020

- In the face of the spread of COVID-19, the CPC has, from the very beginning, stated clearly that people's life and health should be considered as the top priority.

- We are willing to protect people's life and health at all costs.

- Authorities must make working for the people their primary political achievements.

- The people are the main source of the Party's confidence.

— Excerpts of Xi's speech in a deliberation with his fellow deputies from the delegation of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region at the third session of the 13th National People's Congress in Beijing on May 22, 2020

#### 2017

- China follows a people-oriented development philosophy and is committed to bettering the lives of its people. Development is of the people, by the people and for the people.

— Excerpts of Xi's keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the World Economic Forum 2017 in Davos, Switzerland on January 17, 2017

#### 2016

- Since the founding of the CPC in 1921, we have seen protecting public health as a part of the cause of pursuing national independence and people's liberation.

- We should advocate a healthy lifestyle, promote the idea of all-round wellness, shift the focus from treating ailments to healthcare, improve the healthcare education system, enhance the health awareness of the public, and integrate fitness and healthcare across the country.

- Due to industrialization, urbanization, and an aging population, and with the changing spectrum of diseases, environment, and lifestyle, China is facing a complex situation in which threats from multiple diseases coexist and various factors affecting people's health intertwine. We have to deal with health problems facing both developed and developing countries.

- The people-centered development philosophy is not an abstract, abstruse concept. We will not restrict ourselves to lip service or idle reflection, but put it into practice in all areas of social and economic development.

- We should reflect the people-oriented development idea at every link of economic and social development, grasp and promote in reform whatever the people care about and expect, and give the people a stronger sense of gain by implementing reform.

— Excerpts of Xi's speech at a study session on implementing the decisions of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, attended by officials at the provincial/ministerial level on January 18, 2016

#### 2013

- Always put people's lives first.

— Excerpts of Xi's speech in the Huangdao Economic and Technological Development Zone of Qingdao when addressing the relief effort following an oil pipeline leak explosion on November 24, 2013

## CPC's Governance Capability Leads China to Prosperity, Says Swiss Communist Leader

The Communist Party of China (CPC) has led China, a large country with complex conditions and realities, to prosperity, which fully reflects the party's governance capability, Massimiliano Ay, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Switzerland, has said.

"China is a very large country, which is composed of many different ethnic groups" and "different economic situations ... All this makes it complicated to govern the country; that's why the role of the Communist Party (of China) has proved to be very useful and very important," said Ay in a joint interview with Chinese media.

The year of 2021 marks the 100th anniversary of the CPC's founding. Looking back at the party's century-long history, Ay said the CPC has successfully united the nation and the people around socialism, and constructed a sense of national identity.

China has been able to direct its national resources to where they are needed, and invest them in strategic fields, he said, noting that the

country's tremendous economic development has also lifted many people out of poverty.

On the international stage, instead of interfering in other countries' internal affairs, China is committed to advancing win-win cooperation, and helping countries and their people reduce poverty through the Belt and Road Initiative, he observed.

Ay is also deeply impressed by China's efficient management of the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting the country's swift response to the outbreak.

The unified command by the country, cooperation and solidarity among the people, as well as coordination and mutual help between different regions are all key factors to China's success in the anti-virus fight, while the country also made international cooperation a priority when tackling the global health emergency, he noted.

"While some countries were fighting over masks, that is, they were stealing each other's masks at the borders, China was working with solidarity; it was providing medical supplies to other countries; it was providing health personnel -- this is a big difference," he said.

Looking to the future, Ay hoped the CPC would further strengthen and China's "path to socialism and a prosperous society will continue." **CI**

## Former General Secretary of Communist Party of Israel Highlights CPC's Commitment to Serving People

The Communist Party of China (CPC) has been committed to satisfying the common needs and interests of the Chinese people, a key reason why the CPC is able to embrace its 100th anniversary with full confidence, said Issam Makhoul, member of the political bureau and former General Secretary of the Communist Party of Israel.

Recalling his two visits to China in 2006 and 2018 respectively, Makhoul said he was deeply impressed by the changes in the country as he saw a more flourishing, modern and technologically developed country during the second trip.

Having witnessed China's efforts to raise people's living standards, Makhoul said he appreciated the country's historical process to become fully modern and developed.

Hailing the idea of "socialism with Chinese

characteristics," Makhoul expressed belief that at the core of Marxism is a socialism that develops in accordance with the changing historical, cultural, and social context of a specific place.

Under the leadership of the CPC, the Chinese people are moving towards the long-range objectives through 2035 and the goal of building a great modern socialist country by 2050.

"This is a very important promise not for the Chinese people alone but for the whole of humanity," he said.

China has been promoting a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation, he said, adding that he appreciates China's vision represents a new way of thinking about international relations highlighting "shared interests."

The concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind and the joint construction of the Belt and Road reflect a harmony of interests and will benefit the world, said Makhoul. **CI**

## Alleviating Poverty and Building A Moderately Prosperous Society

### Xi Jinping on Poverty Alleviation

Through continuous efforts, the final 98.99 million impoverished rural residents in China had all been lifted out of poverty, and all 832 impoverished counties and 128,000 villages had been removed from the poverty list by the end of 2020.

Chinese President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, addressed a gathering in Beijing on February 25, 2021 to mark the country's accomplishments in poverty alleviation and honor its model poverty fighters. Excerpts of Xi's speech follow:

- China has scored a complete victory in its fight against poverty.
- China has adopted a targeted poverty alleviation strategy and strives to eradicate poverty through development.
- China has created a model of poverty reduction and made great contributions to global poverty alleviation.
- Shaking off poverty is not the finish line, but the starting point of a new life and new endeavor.
- China's struggle against poverty has forged a Poverty Alleviation Spirit, a spirit of pulling together, exerting all our strength, being precise and results-oriented, breaking new ground, braving challenges, and living up to the people's expectations.

## Alleviating Poverty and Building a Moderately Prosperous Society

# Teacher Realizes Dream With Tuition-Free School For Girls

By CAI HONG in Beijing and LI YINGQING in Kunming, Yunnan

**E**ditor's note: As the Communist Party of China celebrates the 100th anniversary of its founding this year, China Daily talks to CPC members to know what made them want to become a Party member and the impact this has had on their work and life.

Twenty years ago, Zhang Guimei encountered a teenage girl sitting in a daze on the side of a road in Huaping county, Yunnan province, with a sickle in one hand and a broken straw basket at her

side.

Zhang, a local high school teacher, asked what was wrong.

The girl told Zhang that she wanted to go to school, but her family was too poor to afford it. Her parents had arranged for her to be engaged and had already received betrothal money of 30,000 yuan (\$4,665) from her fiancé's family.

Zhang went to the 14-year-old girl's home in an attempt to persuade her parents to allow their daughter to continue

schooling.

"Please leave the girl to me. I'll take care of her tuition and allowance," Zhang said to the girl's parents.

However, they flatly refused her. Unable to help, Zhang left.

With the young woman always on her mind, Zhang racked her brain trying to figure out how to help the local girls.

"I found that the number of girls in school was getting smaller from grade 10 to grade 12," she said.

Girls often had to drop out of school



Role model Zhang Guimei (right) addresses students at Huaping Girls' High School in Lijiang, Yunnan province, in September 2020 (XINHUA)

because their parents save money for their sons instead, or the girls must prepare for marriage after their parents have received a dowry.

"If you educate a woman, you educate a nation," Zhang said. "An educated woman will be responsible and won't let her children drop out of school."

Zhang came up with the idea of building a girls-only high school where students wouldn't have to pay anything. She started fundraising campaigns, but they weren't successful.

In 2007, Zhang was elected a representative of the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and attended the plenum in Beijing. A news report on Zhang helped her ambition of building the school catch the attention of Huaping county officials and other supporters.

In 2008, Huaping Girls' High School, China's first tuition-free high school, was opened and enrolled 100 students, with Zhang as its president. Most of the girls were from mountainous areas and had failed high school entrance exams. Several had physical disabilities or were orphans or children of single parents.

"As long as the girls want to be edu-

cated, the high school opens its arms to them," Zhang said.

However, the school did not fare well in the beginning. Less than half a year after opening, there was an exodus of the teaching staff—nine of the 17 teachers recruited by the school left.

Zhang was happy to find that six of the teachers who remained were CPC members and were committed to helping girls in the mountainous area pursue their dream of going to a university.

"I hope that the girls get stronger and are able to assist those who are in the need of help," she said.

In 2016, Huaping Girls' High School was upgraded with new facilities, including a canteen, dormitory and track field.

Ninety-six of the first 100 students made it to college entrance examinations and got offers from universities.

So far, 1,804 of the school's students have been enrolled in institutions of higher learning in China.

Zhang was born in 1957 into a worker's family in Northeast China's Heilongjiang province, the youngest of six children. At 17, she followed a sister who was sent to work in Yunnan. After graduating from Lijiang Normal School, Zhang moved with

her husband to Dali, Yunnan, where both of them were teachers.

In the aftermath of her husband's death in 1996, Zhang moved to Huaping, where she taught at a school during the day and took care of a children's home in her spare time.

Shan Qiyang, who graduated from Huaping Girls' High School in 2014, called the school "a big family with Zhang having an important place in their hearts". Now Shan herself is a kindergarten teacher.

Zhang has donated more than 1 million yuan to the school in the past three decades, having only meager savings for herself. She lived in the school's dormitory with the girls.

Following in Zhang's footsteps, many of the graduates of Huaping Girls' High School have chosen to work in remote areas.

"I'm grateful to Teacher Zhang," said Zhou Yunli, who graduated from the school and was enrolled at Yunnan Normal University. Now she teaches at Huaping Girls' High School.

Zhang was among the role models commended by the Ministry of Education in September. **CI**

(Source: China Daily)

## Alleviating Poverty and Building a Moderately Prosperous Society

# Road on Cliff Leads Villagers to Better Lives

By Cui Can



Mao Xianglin carries oranges in Xiazhuang village, Wushan county, southwestern China's Chongqing municipality, on Jan. 7, 2021. (XINHUA)

Surrounded by thousand-meter cliffs on all sides, nearly 400 villagers lived at the bottom of a valley tucked away in the rocky mountains of southwestern China's Chongqing municipality, with just an old pathway zigzagging through the mountains. Life was hard for people living in Xiazhuang village back in 1997, when their annual income averaged only approximately 300 yuan with no convenient access to the outside world.

Mao Xianglin, the 62-year-old head of the village, has devoted his life over the past two decades to carving a road out of the cliffs and seeking a way for villagers to escape poverty. His efforts led people to compare his effort to "the Foolish Old Man who removed the mountains," a famous Chinese fable about the virtues of perseverance and willpower.

In 2004, an 8-kilometer-long road on the cliff was completed, reducing the travel time for a round trip between Xiazhuang village and the downtown area of Wushan county from at least four days to within a day. It enables more villagers to venture out and find work, and the village prospered over the years by planting oranges and hosting tourists. The per capita disposable income of the villagers topped 13,000 yuan in 2020, more than 40 times that before the construction of the road, according to local authorities.

Mao recalled the days during which they built the "sky road" along the cliff that for generations had cut off the village from the

outside world. It had required much determination to overcome many obstacles.

Mao said he had to raise funds for the road at first. He borrowed 20,000 yuan on his own, and other villagers came up with another 4,000 yuan. In 1997, Mao led more than 100 villagers to begin building the road.

However, the construction work was way more difficult than they had imagined. Without machines, the workers had to choose a primitive method. They tied ropes around their waists and dangled from the cliff, using hammers and drills to clear obstacles. Although aware of the risks, the workers rose to challenges with their determination and their expectation for a better life.

None of the challenges had shaken Mao's resolve, until falling rocks hit two workers in two consecutive months, and sent them tumbling into the valley.

"One of the young men had found work in the neighboring province, but volunteered to return to the village of his birth to build the road," Mao said, saddened by the memory.

At Huang Huiyuan's funeral, Mao asked the villagers whether they should continue. Huang's 72-year-old father stood up and encouraged his fellow villagers. "We've already done half of the job, and hundreds of people are still stuck in this place," he said. "Despite my son's death, I hope we can continue with the construction, so that our future generations can live a better life."

Touched by his words, Mao and other villagers carried on.

To speed up the construction, the workers brought tools and food up the mountains. They lived in caves and tied ropes to trees and around their waists to avoid falling off the cliff while sleeping. Mao himself worked and lived among the mountains for three months without going home.

After seven years of arduous efforts, people in Xiazhuang village finally built the road linking the outside world. It is more than a road; it is a pathway to prosperity.

### Road to a better life

Though the road was open, most of the villagers still lived in poverty. For Mao, building the road was only the first step, and finding a way to help villagers shake off poverty was next.

He led villagers to plant lacquer trees, but they withered due to the unfavorable climate. Mao also tried raising goats, but that attempt failed, too.

Mao said he was thankful that his fellow villagers did not blame him for his failures. "We overcame the difficulties in building a road on the cliff. Now what's the big deal?" they told him.

With the villagers' support, Mao decided to try orange trees. At first, the oranges over fields covering an area of over 33 hectares were mostly destroyed by pests, but still, he did not lose faith.

Agricultural experts were brought to the village to teach people how to grow fruit. They suggested the locals plant oranges, peaches and watermelons. In 2019, the orange output reached nearly 40 metric tons. At present, the orange orchard already covers a total area of over 43 hectares, and Mao said he expected the annual sales of the oranges would reach 900,000 yuan, the watermelons approximately 100,000 yuan, and the peaches 100,000-200,000 yuan by the end of 2020.

The whole village has shaken off poverty in 2015. By the end of 2019, a total of 269 people from 64 households had been lifted out of poverty. The poverty headcount ratio has been reduced to 0.29% and the per capita disposable income has reached 12,000 yuan on average.

Mao now has a bigger dream than an easy access of the village to the outside world. He hopes that more people will come and take tours in Xiazhuang village. In order to develop rural tourism, a total of 19 houses in the village have been turned into homestays.

"In a couple of years, with the development of tourism, we will see our income double," Mao said with confidence. 

(Source: China.org.cn)

Marching on a New Journey

New Journey toward Building a Socialist Modern Country

# Looking Deeper—China's 14th Five-Year Plan Can Be Game-Changer for Our World

By Thomas W. Pauken II

China's 14th Five-Year Plan is forward-thinking. Chinese citizens know they have a bright future ahead. The rest of the world can join them on the path to peace and prosperity.

The China skeptics are hard to please and anything the Chinese government does will be viewed by them in a negative light. According to them, China's rise should be feared, while forecasting China's doom is smart thinking. But what is the real China and how to understand the nation from a more neutral perspective?

The future is more important than the past and that's why China's Central Government, its ruling Communist Party of China (CPC) makes a big splash when announcing its five-year plans to reaffirm its commitment to keep the nation vibrant while adapting to changing geo-political conditions and international business trends. Nothing stays the same.

At this year's annual Two Sessions of the National People's Congress (NPC) and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), the Chinese leaders formally introduced China's Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) at the fourth Session of the 13th NPC. A crucial part was headlined, "National Economic & Social Development", as well as the "long-range objectives through the year 2035", according to China.org.

The strength of China is its economy, but the Chinese believe social stability must play the leading role to maintain the right conditions for peace and prosperity, while the Government serves as the driver to keep the country on the right path. The Chinese government will intervene to prevent boom and bust cycles in a domestic economy and that's not necessarily bad.

China's five-year plans are strategic in purpose, but this time around the 14th Five-Year Plan added the long-term objectives up

to 2035, which demonstrates the visionary mindsets of Chinese President Xi Jinping and the State Council (China's Cabinet).

Nevertheless, many Westerners claiming to be experts on China have overlooked a key understanding of the 14th Five-Year Plan. They speak about President Xi's "hold on power", reforms to upgrade and modernize the PLA (People's Liberation Army) and the growing influence of Chinese diplomats. Many opportunities do abound if foreign sovereign governments and enterprises choose collaboration with the good people of China.

Hence, Chinese officials proposing Dual Circulation, in which the domestic economy is the mainstay, while the foreign and domestic markets boost each other, can be viewed as a transitional moment for the country. But how so? We have to understand the terms. We can use an allegory to comprehend it better.

Dual Circulation is like a healthy bird in flight. The domestic economy is represented as the body of the bird, while the bird's wings are the foreign and domestic markets that keep the bird balanced when flying. But there's a deeper message to Dual Circulation that many so-called experts have overlooked.

Dual Circulation can connote two different strategies for China. Beijing has praised globalism and promoting free trade agreements, such as the RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) with ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations), China, South Korea, Japan, Australia and New Zealand and China-EU CAI (Comprehensive



Staff assembly vehicles in a workshop of BAIC Motor in Zhuzhou, Hunan Province, on July 21 (XINHUA)

Agreement on Investments).

China stands tall as the world's largest manufacturer and exporter. The globalism movement with support from the World Trade Organization, and many nations that have long embraced cross-border trade and investments with China. But the political climate can change and we are witnessing the rising trade protectionism, populism and anti-China attitudes from a number of nation states. A day could happen when more sovereign governments choose to back away from China and consider decoupling their markets to punish Beijing.

We all hope such a day never arises but Washington continues to lash out at China even though Donald J. Trump is no longer in the White House. The Biden administration is following in Trump's footsteps in regards to its China policy and there's no eagerness among the Washington Beltway Establishment to shift gears and find ways to cooperate with Beijing.

Dual Circulation addresses that potential challenges. The Chinese government has boosted China's consumption and services sectors. Should China's manufacturers face

restrictions on exports they can sell their goods and services to the domestic markets. China's consumption will lead to a surge in imports and as a result other foreign markets will score higher revenues and profit streams selling to Chinese consumers.

For the time-being, the US market has been most attractive to global manufacturers and exporters but as China's economy remains resilient – exporters will see greater success tapping into the Chinese market. Meanwhile, the US economy no longer seems as strong as it was in its former glory days. The US is fading and there's no turning back.

Washington may threaten to punch ahead on decoupling from China but Biden lacks the courage and fortitude to make good on that. Besides, Dual Circulation is Beijing's back-up plan just in case the US and other nations choose to march ahead on attempting to isolate China on the world stage. Chinese consumers can come to the rescue for China's manufacturers.

China's 14th Five-Year Plan is forward-thinking. Chinese citizens know they have a bright future ahead. The rest of the world can join them on the path to peace and prosperity. China's rise will continue on, whether or not other nations march with them, hand-in-hand. **C**

(Source: China Focus)

## The session adopted 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-25) and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035

### New targets for 2021-25



Realize sustained and healthy economic development



Prioritize the development of agriculture and rural areas, and fully advance rural vitalization



Enhance social etiquette and civility; core socialist values shall be embraced by the people



Speed up the "dual circulation" strategy



Make new progress in building an ecological civilization



Achieve fuller and higher-quality employment



Enhance multi-tiered social security system and health system



Make major strides in the modernization of national defense & the armed forces



Improve the national administration systems; the role of the government will be better played



Maintain long-term prosperity and stability for HK & Macao, and promote the peaceful development of relations across the Taiwan Straits and national reunification

### Vision for China 2035

## China is aiming to basically achieve socialist modernization



Making major breakthroughs in core technologies in key areas, China will become a global leader in innovation



China will finish building a modernized economy



The per capita GDP will reach the level of moderately developed countries. The size of the middle-income group will be significantly expanded



Eco-friendly ways of work and life will be advanced to cover all areas of society. Carbon emission will steadily decline after reaching a peak



The opening-up will reach a new stage with substantial growth of the country's strengths for participating in international economic cooperation and competition



The implementation of the Secure China initiative will be promoted to a higher level

## New Journey toward Building a Socialist Modern Country

# Insight Talk: The 14th Five-Year Plan will Make Chinese People More Prosperous in All Respects

**E**ditor's Note: China has unveiled the draft outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) for national economic and social development and the long-range objectives through the year 2035 recently. What is the significance of the plan to China's future? What are its implications to the world? In the Insight Talk, Stephan Ossenkopp gives his opinions on these topics. Ossenkopp is a web-journalist and a researcher at Schiller Institute in Germany.

**China Focus:** What is the significance of 14th Five-Year Plan from your perspective?

**Stephan Ossenkopp:** Europe would be in much worse shape without China. China has become Europe's largest trading partner, and European companies have benefitted from China's swift economic recovery, made possible by the great struggle of the Chinese people against the COVID-19. The West should therefore pay close attention to the 14th Five-Year Plan and China's long-term objectives for 2035, because it can learn a lesson.

The fundamental principle of the new Five-Year Plan is this, "Development is the foundation and key to solving all of China's problems." "Making the real economy the focal point of economic development" will turn China into a manufacturing powerhouse, with a more robust industrial and agricultural base, with a high-standard market system, and an increasingly healthy and well-educated population.

New economic infrastructure will better integrate urban and rural areas, create jobs, raise the income of lower income brackets of society, consolidate poverty alleviation, offer more affordable housing. Europe should unquestionable welcome such an action plan which aims to make the Chinese people more prosperous in all respects.

**China Focus:** Apart from economy, what areas will the five-year plan influence profoundly?

**Stephan Ossenkopp:** Many experts around the world will be discussing the economic significance of the Five-Year Plan rightly so. But let me talk about an aspect which is my area of expertise: education and culture. A large part of the new plan deals with the revitalization of Chinese culture, and the promotion of high-quality literary and artistic works, to what I quote "reflect the new atmosphere of the era and celebrate the new creativity of the people." If a 5000-year-old civilization such as the Chinese is striving to reach new heights in expressing its outstanding culture and ingenuity, the world should listen up.

China will foster cultural exchanges with the world and strengthen a multilevel dialogue of civilizations. The vision of the Chinese government includes the construction of a high-quality education system, which aims to cultivate the people's character and serve as a precious public good. Chinese successes

in education have already won top places in international rankings. As the quality of higher education increases, even further, the cultivation of talents in science, engineering agricultural and medical professions will reach a new peak.

**China Focus:** Some western political elites view China as a threat, which has affected the bilateral relations with China. What do you think of this trend?

**Stephan Ossenkopp:** Many leaders in the West are making a fundamental mistake by repeating sensationalist press reports, which accuse China of wanting to become a superpower, and to take over the place of a declining United States. But nothing can be further from the truth. It speaks volumes about the so-called elite educational systems of the West, that almost all they can produce is a league of bureaucrats who believe the world ought to be run by them, the Western liberal establishment, alone.

**China Focus:** In the global fight against COVID-19, Chinese President Xi Jinping has called for building a community of common health for mankind. What do you think of this proposal?

**Stephan Ossenkopp:** The high-level dialogue, which concluded negotiations on the China-Europe Investment Agreement is definitely a positive sign. But European programs such as the "Green Deal" and the so-called "Taxonomy Plan" threaten to destroy what is left of the ailing real economy in Europe. Farms are currently ruined by unfair price structures and regulations, which bring profits only to international cartels and profit-oriented financial firms. Whereas China is vigorously expanding its public health infrastructure and is building a Community of Common Health for Mankind, the European and American Leaders have bungled almost all aspects of the fight against COVID-19 pandemic.

This comes at a sad and heavy death toll and a high economic price tag. It would do Western politicians, economists, scholars and citizens alike good to study the 14th Five-Year Plan, and to get reminded what statecraft, the economy, and culture is all about: serving the common good of the citizens. Have they done that? Well, mostly not, But better late than never. **C**



Passengers in Chongqing Municipality on June 4, 2022 (XINHUA)

(Source: China Focus)

## New Journey toward Building a Socialist Modern Country

# What Does 'Path of Socialism With Chinese Characteristics' Mean?



Photo taken on February 24, 2021 shows a molten-salt solar thermal power plant in Dunhuang, Gansu Province. (XINHUA)

The term “socialism” is often understood differently. In the United States, for instance, progressive Democrats are often branded by Republicans as “socialists.” But what they advocate is different from both Marxist socialism and the ideology upheld and the system taken by China. To these Democrats, private ownership and market economy are still considered the main body of U.S. institutions, even

though they push for more government control over the economy.

It’s rather plain and simple - no matter how far progressives go, they never depart from those two principles. This, however, leaves ground for people to sow doubt about the way China works. But anyone who has been to China and approaches it without bias would draw the conclusion that China is nowhere near a system that Westerners are so un-

familiar with.

In China’s case, the situation is more nuanced. In the 1950s, when the Communist Party of China (CPC) eliminated elements of exploitative classes and institutions, China began to enter the phase of building a socialist society as it needed to address the principal contradiction facing the society at the time - one between the ever-growing material and cultural needs of the

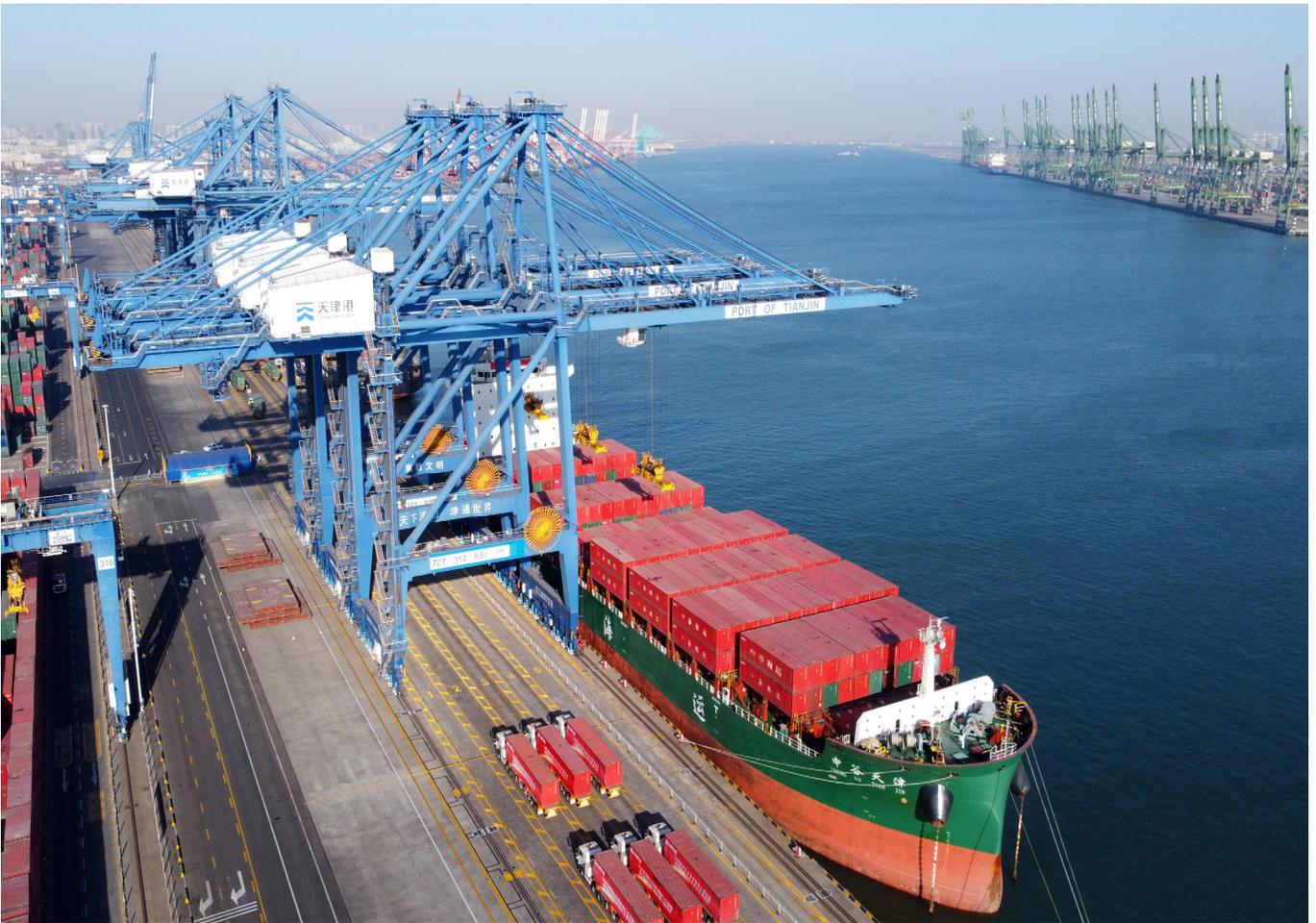


Photo taken on January 17, 2021 shows a container terminal of Tianjin Port in Tianjin Municipality (XINHUA)

people and the backwardness of social production.

The system was built entirely on the public ownership of production means and planned economy in accordance with the Marxist theory.

But the extremes of such a system are clearly something the CPC has steadfastly tried to avoid. The need to prevent China from heading down a path that goes against the tide of the times has thus necessitated the incorporation of “Chinese characteristics.”

## A pragmatic approach

First coined by Deng Xiaoping in 1982, the concept of socialism with Chinese characteristics aims to redefine the relations between planning and socialism, and market economy and capitalism. It has preserved institutions of socialism and public ownership while importing sophisticated management

experience and advanced market mechanisms from developed countries.

“Planning and market forces are not the essential difference between socialism and capitalism. A planned economy is not the definition of socialism, because there is planning under capitalism; the market economy happens under socialism, too. Planning and market forces are both ways of controlling economic activity,” Deng explained.

The existence and growth of private ownership, according to Deng, does not necessarily undermine socialism and promote capitalism in China. “Development is the absolute principle. We must be clear about this issue,” Deng said.

The reform and opening-up initiated by Deng in late 1978 adopted elements of the market economy, which became the first major step in the creation of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

“The Chinese socialist system

and state governance system did not drop out of the sky but emerged from Chinese soil through a long process of revolution, economic development, and reform,” Chinese President Xi Jinping said.

Over the past four decades, the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics has led China to remarkable achievements. China’s gross domestic product (GDP) grew from \$149.54 billion in 1978 to \$14,342.9 billion in 2019, while its GDP per capita rose from \$156 to \$10,262. By the time the CPC marks its centenary in 2021, China is also poised to finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

## New injection

“What we face now is the contradiction between unbalanced and inadequate development and the people’s ever-growing needs for a better life,” Xi said.

To further crystalize what is considered the country's guiding principle, Xi has injected new elements into the concept of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Originally invented to address people's basic needs, the concept has now evolved into something that's relevant to many aspects of Chinese society.

From bringing food to the table to having the options to choose from, the transformation process is expected to last long and Chinese leaders have committed themselves to see it through.

In trying to carve out a socialist path that's unique to China, China has been working to adapt its socialist institutions

to the country's circumstances. For instance, the country's latest modern-day civil code, which governs almost all the civil activities of an individual, came into effect in the country in 2021. It guarantees all persons an equal capacity for civil rights so that even an unborn child has a right to receive an inheritance and gifts. Likewise, the property rights of the state, collective and individuals are all equally protected.

China has also made consistent efforts to enhance biodiversity conservation. Over the last 10 years, the country has topped the world in forest cover, with more than 70 million hectares of

land afforested. Pledging that China will adopt even more aggressive policies and environmental protection measures, Xi reaffirmed the country's goal to reach peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

All the advances made over the years have been part of an attempt to deal with the issues that arise as China forges its own path. Perfecting China's socialist institutions also means adhering to Marxist teachings, advancing with time, and seeking the truth from facts. **C**

(Source: CGTN)

## Common Prosperity

**Common prosperity refers to the prosperity of all people, not the prosperity of a few. China has completed the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects.**

**Common prosperity is the essential requirement of socialism common prosperity. It seeks to create conditions for every one of the 1.4 billion Chinese people. Common prosperity China is pursuing means affluence shared by everyone, but not egalitarianism.**

### High-quality development

- China must deliver high-quality development. China's economy was transitioning from a phase of rapid growth to a stage of high-quality development. At this stage, China needs to follow the new development philosophy.

### The pattern of income distribution

- China vows to establish a scientific public policy system and a reasonable distribution system that benefits everyone.

### Third distribution

- Third distribution means creating opportunities for high-

income groups and enterprises to repay society. At the 10th meeting of the Central Commission for Financial and Economic Affairs of the CPC held in 2021, the goal of common prosperity was stressed and third distribution was proposed as a key avenue.

### Four principles

- Encouraging hard work and innovation for prosperity
- Following the fundamental economic system
- Making all-out efforts within capacity
- Promoting common prosperity step by step

### Major Measures

- Establishing a scientific public policy system and a reasonable distribution system that benefits everyone
- Developing primary and inclusive projects that facilitate people's well-being and guarantee their basic needs
- Making basic institutional arrangements on income distribution
- Expanding the size of the middle-income group and adjusting excessive incomes to promote social fairness and justice
- Protecting property rights and intellectual property rights
- Promoting common prosperity among farmers and in rural areas

## High-Quality Development

# China's New Development Philosophy

By Juan Carlos Capuñay

The year of 2021 marks the first centenary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC). The achievements made by China during the last 100 years are the result of the efforts of several generations of Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC, which has tasked itself with the mission to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation since its birth.

It is worth mentioning that ever since its first national congress that was held in July 1921, the actions and purposes of the CPC have been linked to the progress of the great nation. The CPC leadership has been the central vector of the political and economic changes that China has experienced since the inception of the People's Republic and also been responsible for making it today the second largest economic power in the world. Among those deeds and feats accomplished by the CPC, the elimination of extreme poverty and the pursuit of better well-being for its population should be highlighted.

China now is seeing a more balanced

development in its rural and urban areas. The country pays more attention to meeting the ever-growing economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological needs of its people, and promoting well-rounded human development and all-round social progress. While having eradicated extreme poverty, the country has also greatly improved the consumption level of its population, making it the largest consumer market for goods and services in the world. Its middle class of almost 400 million people has become the largest tourist source for the international tourism industry. These are among the greatest achievements made by the CPC while marking its centenary.

It should be noted that while the country kicked off its 14th Five-Year Plan, its new development philosophy is becoming a determining factor in defining the country's role on the international stage, as well as its contribution to the development of the world. Chinese President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out on many occasions that in the current circumstances impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic,

joint action is necessary both in the field of epidemic control and that of economic reactivation. His vision underpins China's efforts to cooperate with the international community in its fight against the pandemic and rewiring up the global economy.

China's contribution includes supporting the multilateral framework as the best guarantee of an equitable distribution of necessary resources, so as to ensure many developing countries can also have available resources to overcome the effects of the pandemic, and its delivery of vaccines to those nations in need but lack funds to acquire them.

In the economic sphere, in addition to setting up free trade zones and further boosting development of special economic zones, President Xi Jinping in 2013 proposed the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), a great connectivity scheme aimed at mutual benefit and common security by aligning development strategies of countries along the routes, improving facilities connectivity, financial integration, and people-to-people bonding, and realizing unimpeded trade.

It is not a single model to follow, but a grand conception and a framework based on cultural understandings for development purposes. In the case of Latin America, since 2015 there has been a proposal to create a "digital Silk Road" as the best pathway for connectivity with the goal of promoting cultural and academic exchanges, trade, and investment. President Xi Jinping's vision about development has not only inspired countries to face the scourges of the pandemic, but also helped promote the global economic revival.

During China's "Two Sessions" of 2021, its 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-25) was adopted, which is a comprehensive plan for the country's development during the coming five years, with new concepts introduced. It includes proposals aimed at speeding up the industrialization of agriculture, advancing urban sustainable development, promoting green industries, and encouraging the booming development of new technologies by taking technical innovation as a main engine for development. Moreover, what's very notable is the new development pattern of dual circulation recently introduced by the country, in which domestic and foreign markets can boost each other with the



A staff member works at a data center of telecom giant China Unicom in Zhongwei, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, on March 1, 2021 (XINHUA)

domestic market as the mainstay. It will become the new normal for China's economic development.

The plan maps out a blueprint for China's new journey toward the comprehensive building of a modern socialist country. In addition, it's also a plan dedicated to further improving people's daily life by promising to create more jobs. It accentuates the three major driving forces for the country's development: scientific and technological innovation, the expansion of domestic demand, and reform and opening-up, which will help further unleash the vitality of the country's huge market. According to the plan, China will promote the liberalization and facilitation of trade and investment, and steadily promote the opening-up of financial sectors. Surely, the plan reflects the country's development philosophy that emphasizes openness and inclusiveness, and also shows its determination to further opening-up instead of seeking protectionism, isolation, or decoupling in the face of new challenges. **C**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



Photo taken on June 30, 2022 shows a China-Europe freight train ready for departure at the Tuanjiecun station in southwest China's Chongqing Municipality (XINHUA)

## Xi Jinping on New Development Philosophy

- We should ensure full, accurate and comprehensive application of the new development philosophy, and actively serving and integrating into the new development paradigm.

— Excerpts from Xi's speech during his inspection in Sichuan Province on June 8, 2022

- There are still arduous tasks ahead in the pursuit of well-rounded human development and common prosperity for everyone.

— Excerpts from Xi's speech at a deliberation with his fellow deputies from the delegation of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region at the Fourth Session of the 13th NPC on March 5, 2021

- Efforts should be made to step up green transformation of key industries and areas, foster cleaner production and accelerate green and low-carbon development.

— Excerpts from Xi's speech at a deliberation with his fellow deputies from the delegation of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region at the Fourth Session of the 13th NPC on March 5, 2021

- Efforts should be made to promote the smart and

green development of related sectors toward the higher end.

— Excerpts from Xi's speech at a deliberation with his fellow deputies from the delegation of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region at the Fourth Session of the 13th NPC on March 5, 2021

- The region should further deepen reform and opening up, improve its business environment and participate in the joint building of the Belt and Road to achieve high-quality development with wider opening up.

— Excerpts from Xi's speech at a deliberation with his fellow deputies from the delegation of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region at the Fourth Session of the 13th NPC on March 5, 2021

- Eco-environment has no substitutes. We are not aware of this when we exploit it, yet it is irretrievable once lost.

— Excerpts from Xi's speech at a study session on implementing the decisions of the Fifth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, attended by officials at the provincial/ministerial level on January 18, 2016

## Xi Jinping on High-Quality Development

### National Defense

The armed forces must ensure both military strength and combat readiness, always be ready to cope with all kinds of complex and difficult situations.

— Excerpts from Xi's speech at a plenary meeting of the delegation of the People's Liberation Army and People's Armed Police Force at the Fourth Session of the 13th NPC on March 9, 2021

### Reform and Opening-up

"No matter how the world will change, China's faith in and its commitment to reform and opening-up will not waver."

— Excerpts from Xi's keynote speech via video at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022, on April 21, 2022

### Environmental Protection

Protecting the ecosystem requires more than a simplistic, palliative approach.

— Excerpts from Xi's speech while attending the Leaders Summit on Climate via video link from Beijing on April 22, 2021

### Law-based Governance

We should ensure that leading officials at various levels faithfully implement major decisions and plans made by the CPC Central Committee on overall law-based governance.

— Excerpts from Xi's speech at the first central conference on work related to overall law-based gov-

ernance in the history of the CPC from on November 16-17, 2020

### People's Wellbeing

We should follow a people-centered approach, and place development and people's well-being high on the agenda.

— Excerpts from Xi's keynote speech via video at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022, on April 21, 2022

### Whole-process Democracy

Democracy is not an ornament to be used for decoration; it is to be used to solve the problems that the people want to solve. Whether a country is a democracy or not depends on whether its people are really the masters of the country.

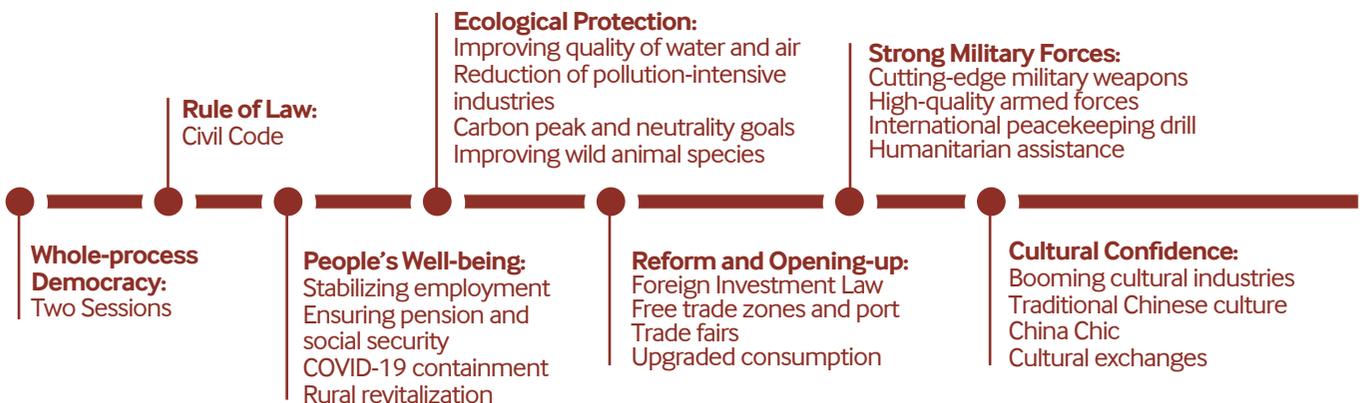
— Excerpts from Xi's speech at a central conference on work related to people's congresses, on October 13-14, 2021

### Cultural Confidence

Without the 5,000-year-long civilization, how could we define national characteristics? Without these, how could we have found the road to achieve success in Chinese socialism?

— Excerpts from Xi's speech during his trip to a park dedicated to Zhu Xi, a renowned Chinese philosopher of the 12th century, in Nanping City, Fujian Province in southeast China, on March 22, 2021

## China's Development Achievements





Hengqin Island in Guangdong Province on September 17, 2021 (XINHUA)

## Regional Integration Push

Central authorities distributed plans for constructing the Guangdong-Macao In-Depth Cooperation Zone in Hengqin and further developing the Qianhai Shenzhen-Hong Kong Modern Service Industry Cooperation Zone, both in Guangdong Province, on September 5 and 6 in 2021, respectively. The blueprints are set to inject strong impetus into the next stage of high-quality development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

On October 20, 2021, the government delivered a master plan for the development of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic circle in west China. The economic circle is yet another important regional development strategy, succeeding the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta and the Greater Bay Area.

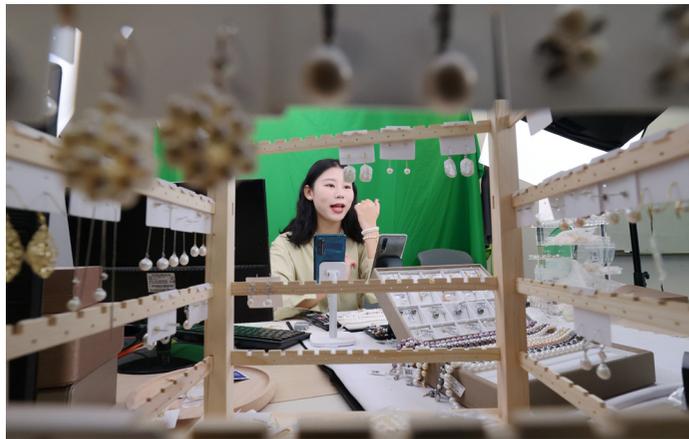
## Technological Achievements

Over the past decade, China has made the world's first observation of the three-dimensional quantum Hall effect and the controlled folding of graphene with atomic-level precision, and developed the world's first heterogeneous fusion brain-like computing chip Tianji. It has successfully carried out the Chang'e lunar exploration program, and launched the Zhurong Mars rover and Xihe solar observation satellite, as well as several other scientific experimental satellites, including Wukong to explore dark matter, Mozi to perform the first quantum communication between a satellite and the Earth, Huiyan to measure the energy level of a newly discovered gravitational wave, and TanSat to track greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere.

The contribution rate of science and technology to the national economic growth exceeded 60 percent in 2020, up from about 40 percent a decade ago.



The Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Radio Telescope, the largest single dish radio telescope in the world, in Guizhou Province, on December 19, 2021 (XINHUA)



A host makes live-streaming for pearls on e-commerce platforms in Huzhou, Zhejiang Province, on July 20 (XINHUA)

## E-Commerce Growth

New e-commerce business models remained vibrant in China despite the impact of COVID-19. Over 60 million livestreaming promotions were held on e-commerce platforms in January-June, 2022. The booming number of e-commerce livestreaming promotions contributed to the recovery of the country's online retail sales.

New forms of rural online shopping, including livestreaming and e-commerce, not only benefit consumers, but also boost the sales of high-quality agricultural products in rural areas.

China's cross-border e-commerce has grown rapidly in recent years. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to changes in consumer behavior, boosting demand for online shopping and injecting strong momentum into cross-border e-commerce. Since 2015, the State Council, or China's cabinet, has approved the establishment of 132 cross-border e-commerce pilot zones in 30 provincial-level regions.



An automated machine harvesting rice in Nanchang, Jiangxi Province on July 21 (XINHUA)

## Rural Revitalization

China unveiled its “No. 1 central document” for 2022 in February this year, outlining key tasks to comprehensively push forward rural revitalization.

As the first policy statement released by China’s central authorities each year, the document is seen as an indicator of policy priorities. Work on agriculture and rural areas has been high on the agenda for 19 consecutive years since 2004.

The document called for efforts to stabilize and increase agricultural production, steadily raise farmers’ incomes, and ensure stability in China’s rural areas to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic and other changes unseen in a century and promote sound economic and social development.

Efforts will also enhance the production capacity of soybean and oil plants and ensure the supply of key products such as pork and vegetables, said the document.

The document detailed reasonable protection of farmers’ incomes from growing grains and coordinated regulation on major agricultural products.

It also specified measures to vigorously promote the research on vital agricultural core technologies such as germplasm, enhance applications of agriculture machinery and equipment, accelerate development of facility agriculture, and effectively prevent and respond to major agriculture-related disasters.

The document urged efforts to improve mechanisms for monitoring and assisting people at risk of falling back into poverty, and to ensure assistance and support policies are implemented in a timely manner.

More efforts should be made to help boost the incomes of populations that have recently been lifted out of poverty, according to the document.

China will increase support for key counties in rural revitalization and for communities of relocated people while working to promote the integrated development of the primary, secondary and tertiary industries in rural areas, it said.

## Monopoly Crackdown

The State Council unveiled an antitrust guideline for the platform economy on February 7, 2021, to ensure fair market competition and promote the innovative and healthy development of the sector.

The draft amendment to the Anti-Monopoly Law was submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress, the top legislature, for review on October 19, 2021, followed by the inauguration of the national anti-monopoly bureau in Beijing on November 18 last year.

Throughout the year of 2021, the national market regulator imposed more than 20 billion yuan (\$3.14 billion) in fines on several big names, including Alibaba Group, Baidu Inc. and Tencent Holdings Ltd., over anti-monopoly violations.



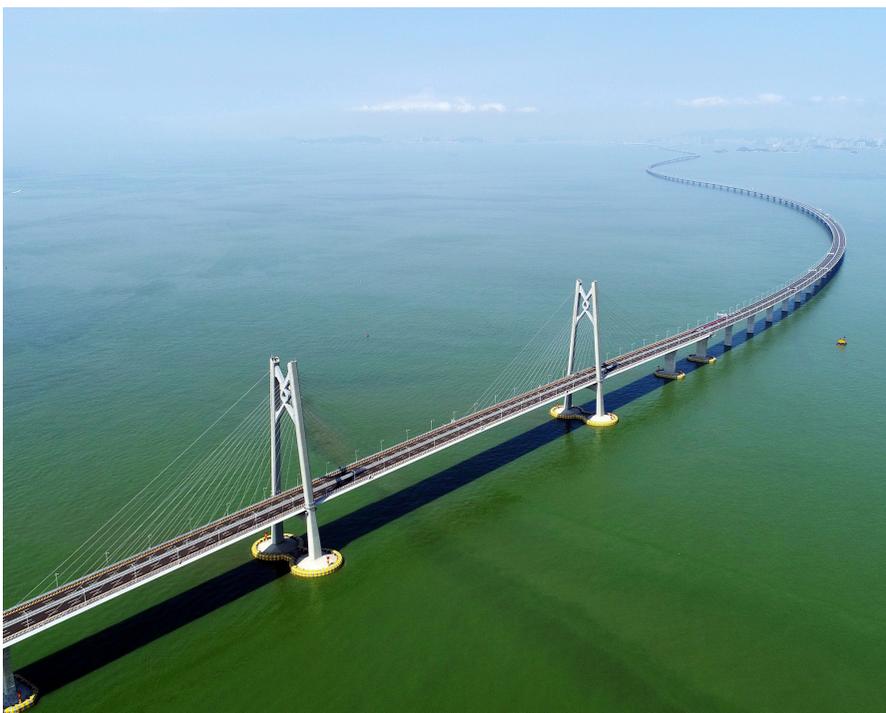
China’s national anti-monopoly bureau was inaugurated in Beijing on November 18, 2021 (XINHUA)

## One Country, Two Systems

# Hong Kong 25 years on: Better Integrating Into National Development



China resumes the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong on July 1, 1997 (XINHUA)



A view of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge on July 11, 2018 (XINHUA)

On July 1, 1997, China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) was established. Since then, the city has joined the remarkable journey toward the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Promoting the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area (GBA) has been an important part of the development of the HKSAR.

The GBA is comprised of the two special administrative regions of Hong Kong and Macao, and nine cities in neighboring Guangdong Province. The total area is around 56,000 square kilometers, and covers around 6 percent of the Chinese population.

On July 1, 2017, a framework agreement between the National Development and Reform Commission, the country's top economic planner, and the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao on deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation was signed.

A year later, China announced the opening of the Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, a supergiant sea-crossing traffic project that links Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao. It has become a physical symbol of China's vision for the GBA.

On February 18, 2019, the outline development plan for the GBA was unveiled, which envisaged creating a role model of high-quality development, an international first-class bay area and a world-class city cluster.

Last September, a plan was launched for further developing the Qianhai cooperation zone for the southern metropolis of Shenzhen and the HKSAR, with the aim of helping the zone better play an exemplary and leading role in the development of the GBA.

Gross domestic product (GDP) of the GBA hit 12.6 trillion yuan (\$1.97 trillion) last year, 2.4 trillion yuan more than in 2017. With less than 1 percent of the country's land mass, the GBA created 12 percent of the national GDP.

The number of Hong Kong-funded enterprises in the Qianhai zone surged 156 percent year on year in 2021. Of the total foreign investment in actual use in Qianhai last year, 93.8 percent was from



Photo taken on June 25, 2022 shows the view at the Victoria Harbor in Hong Kong (XINHUA)

## Hong Kong.

Individuals from Hong Kong are benefiting from the GBA initiative too. Hong Kong and Macao professionals from eight sectors, including teachers, doctors and tour guides, are now allowed to practice on the mainland with mutual recognition of qualifications. By now, over 3,000 professionals have obtained qualifications on the mainland.

After its return, at the Ninth National People's Congress (NPC) in 1998, deputies from Hong Kong began to participate in the NPC, the highest body of state power, to discuss plans for national development and problems affecting people's lives, and to put the people's expectations at the top of the agenda on state matters.

Meanwhile, more than 5,600 representatives from all walks of life in Hong Kong serve as members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) at all levels, including over 200 in the CPPCC National Committee. They are all valued advisors on key national

programs and contributors to the development of the country.

Thirty-six deputies from Hong Kong were elected to participate in the work of the 13th NPC, accounting for 1.2 percent of total deputy numbers while over 200 CPPCC members are from the HKSAR, 10 percent of the total. Both ratios significantly exceed Hong Kong's share of the country's population of about 0.5 percent.

The Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the HKSAR was passed unanimously by the Standing Committee of the NPC on June 30, 2020, filling a longstanding national security vacuum.

After the legislation was enacted at state level, Hong Kong pushed for local legislation on safeguarding national security.

By the end of May, Hong Kong police had arrested 186 people during related law enforcement and over 100 have been prosecuted.

China released its 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) last year, the blueprint and ac-

tion agenda for the social and economic development of the country in the next five years. Hong Kong's economic and social development are highlighted in the plan, demonstrating the central government's staunch support for the HKSAR.

The 14th Five-Year Plan continues to support Hong Kong's attempts to enhance its status as an international financial, transportation and trade center; strengthen its status as a global offshore Renminbi business hub, an international asset management center and a risk management center.

On high-quality development of the GBA, the 14th Five-Year Plan mentions the deepening and widening of mutual access between the financial markets of Hong Kong and the mainland and strengthening exchanges and cooperation between Hong Kong and the mainland on different fronts, and for the first time, includes the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Loop as a major platform of cooperation in the GBA. **CI**

(Source: CGTN)

## One Country, Two Systems

# ‘One Country, Two Systems’ In Macao SAR

January 11 marks the 40th anniversary of the “One Country, Two Systems” concept formulated by late Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in 1982. Initially proposed for the peaceful reunification with China’s Taiwan, this approach has been used for the resumption of the People’s Republic of China’s (PRC) sovereignty over Hong Kong (1997) and Macao (1999). This article looks at the implementation of the “One Country, Two Systems” approach in the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR), which celebrated the 22nd anniversary of its establishment on December 20, 2021.

The “One Country, Two Systems” concept essentially includes two interconnected elements: the unity between the Chinese mainland and its two SARs (“one country” element) and the autonomy of the SARs in organizing their

political, economic and social structures (“two systems” element). The example of the Macao SAR demonstrates how a combination of the two elements contributed to the stability and prosperity of the region.

From the outset of its establishment in 1999, the Macao SAR has enjoyed a high degree of autonomy in using its executive, legislative and judicial powers. The stability of Macao’s political, economic and social structures was ensured by the principle of continuity, which allowed preserving local laws and policies that did not contradict the PRC’s Constitution.

The “One Country, Two Systems” arrangement allowed Macao to preserve its low tax status and significantly expand the revenues from the gaming and tourism industries. The Macao SAR kept an

open door to the world implementing free trade policy without foreign exchange controls, thus safeguarding free movement of goods, intangible assets and capital. According to Macao SAR’s Statistics and Census Service, the unprecedented economic growth allowed the SAR to increase its GDP from MOP 55 billion (\$6.86 billion) in 2001 to MOP 446 billion (\$55.62 billion) in 2019. And already in 2006, Macao surpassed Las Vegas in gaming revenues by becoming the world’s largest gaming hub, based on industry analysts and government figures released and quoted by the New York Times. At the same time, the implementation of continuity principle allowed the SAR to preserve Portuguese as one of the official languages and maintain cultural and educational exchanges with Portugal and other Lusophone countries.



People gather at the Tian'anmen Square to celebrate the return of Macao on December 19, 1999 (XINHUA)



Artists perform a dragon dance at the Senado Square to celebrate the Spring Festival in south China's Macao on February 2, 2022 (XINHUA)

However, in 2020, Macao's GDP dropped by more than 50 percent as the region's tourism and gaming industries were affected by travel restrictions caused by COVID-19 pandemic. It revealed the vulnerability of Macao in its heavy reliance on the gaming and tourism sector, emphasizing the need for further economic diversification. In times like these the economic and developmental dimension of the "one country" element became especially pronounced since Macao as never before required support from the PRC central government.

This support was always forthcoming as the Macao SAR was included in several national industrial policies offering the region a unique opportunity to benefit from China's economic growth, its economic relations with third countries and better economic integration with the neighboring Hong Kong SAR

and Guangdong Province. After Macao returned to China in 1999, President Xi Jinping has visited Macao six times and the adjacent Hengqin area in Guangdong Province four times, which indicates the great importance accorded to the region's economic development and prosperity.

In 2015, the Macao SAR was attributed a special role within the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), especially its Maritime Silk Road, which was incorporated in the Macao's Five-Year Development Plan (2016-2020). The SAR also has a special role in the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, which will further solidify its status as a world-class tourism and leisure center. Furthermore, Macao was offered an opportunity to benefit from China's economic relations with developing countries as the region was designated the seat of the Permanent Secretariat of the Forum for Economic and

Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries.

Finally, in 2021, while the battle with coronavirus was still ongoing, the central government reaffirmed its support to economic diversification of Macao by releasing a detailed master plan for the development of the adjacent Hengqin area of Guangdong Province. The plan laid down several priority industries that are to be fostered in Hengqin: scientific and technological research, traditional Chinese medicine, tourism, convention and exhibition services, and modern financial services.

All of the above developments have been possible under the principle of "One Country, Two Systems," demonstrating its viability and flexibility in allowing to not only preserve but also further develop the unique characteristics of the Macao SAR, thus contributing to the stability and prosperity of the region. **CI**

(Source: CGTN)

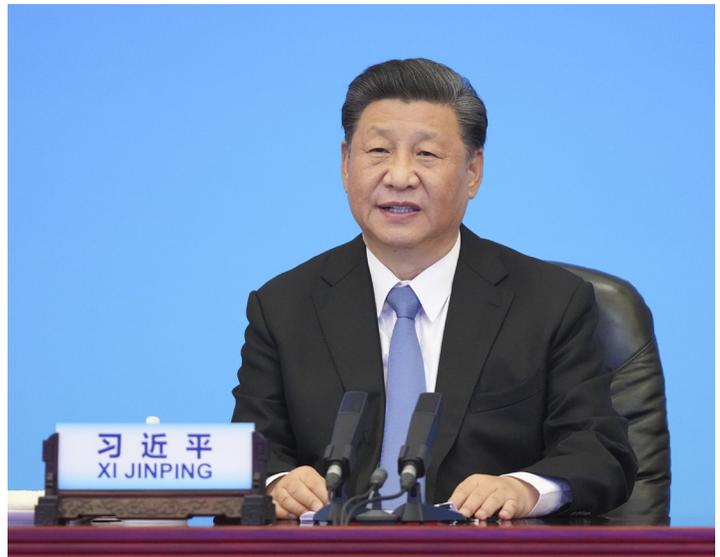
Enhancing Foreign Exchanges

Strengthening Cooperation Among Political Parties

# Strengthening Cooperation Among Political Parties to Jointly Pursue the People's Wellbeing

Editor's note: Following is the keynote address by Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and President of the People's Republic of China at the CPC and World Political Parties Summit Beijing, 6 July 2021.

- We need to shoulder the responsibility to steer the course by seizing and shaping the shared future for mankind.
  - We need to shoulder the responsibility to build consensus by upholding and promoting the common values of humanity.
  - We need to shoulder the responsibility to promote development by bringing greater benefits to all peoples in a fairer manner.
  - We need to shoulder the responsibility to enhance cooperation by working together to address global risks and challenges.
  - We need to shoulder the responsibility to improve governance by enhancing our capacity to ensure the people's wellbeing.
- Political parties, as an important force behind human progress, need to set the right course forward and shoulder their historic responsibility to ensure the people's wellbeing and pursue human progress.
- Viewed from the perspective of "a global community with a shared future," the world is a vast and broad place full of cooperation opportunities.
- People of all countries are entitled to choose their own development paths and institutional models... In the same vein, democracy is the right of all peoples, rather than an exclusive privilege of the few.



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Chinese President, attends the CPC and World Political Parties Summit and delivers a keynote speech in Beijing, capital of China, July 6, 2021 (XINHUA)

- The judgment on whether a country is democratic or not should be made by their people, not by the handful of others.
- All efforts of individual countries to independently explore the path to modernization in light of their specific national conditions are worthy of respect.
- The better multilateralism is practiced, the faster humanity's common problems will be resolved. International rules should be based on universally-recognized norms rather than rules of the few.
- Cooperation among countries should aim at serving all mankind instead of seeking hegemony by way of group politics.
- China will always be a member of the developing world, and is committed to enhancing their representation and voice in the global governance system.

## Strengthening Cooperation Among Political Parties

# World Political Party Leaders Hail CPC's People-Centered Philosophy, Express Readiness for Exchanges

**Editor's note:** Political party leaders across the world attending the Communist Party of China (CPC) and World Political Parties Summit via video link on July 7, 2021 hailed the CPC's people-centered philosophy as an important global inspiration, saying they are ready to enhance exchanges and cooperation with the CPC



Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, South African President, also President of South Africa's governing party African National Congress, congratulates the CPC on the realization of the first centenary goal. The historic achievement of eradicating absolute poverty in the largest developing economy on the planet was made because the CPC has placed the needs and the interests of the people at the center of its work. The CPC is a true, reliable and valued friend.



Alberto Fernandez, Argentine President, also President of the country's Justicialist Party, said that Xi's speech is "visionary and insightful." The speech can help political parties to reflect upon what kind of responsibility they should take, he said, calling on parties to strengthen cooperation and promote economic and social development in a bid to bring benefits to all the people.



Rodrigo Duterte, Chairman of the Philippines' PDP-Laban party and former Philippine President, praised CPC's accomplishments and its success in turning China into a world power. "Indeed a sleeping dragon no more, China has realized its dream of progress and prosperity for its people. With this comes great power and equally immense responsibility," said Duterte. "We count on China as a friend and partner for peace and development. We trust in the collective wisdom of the great Chinese nation, that China will use its newfound strength in defense of what is good and just for humanity." He hopes that the ties between CPC and PDP-Laban would further improve through sustained "constructive dialogue and peaceful engagement."



Nursultan Nazarbayev, Chairman of the Nur Otan Party and First President of Kazakhstan, said that the COVID-19 pandemic has once again proven that only by maintaining partnerships and supporting each other can countries efficiently respond to global challenges. As a friendly neighbor of China, Kazakhstan will always actively participate in the construction of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and cooperation within the framework of the BRI.



Nguyen Phu Trong, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, said the CPC has led the Chinese people to achieve major historic achievements over the past century. Under Xi's leadership, China will continue to make new achievements and become a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful. Political parties in various countries should work with governments to actively address global challenges so as to bring happier lives to the human race.



Chairman of the Fatah party and Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas said the China-proposed BRI is conducive to deepening international economic cooperation and establishing development partnerships between countries, adding that the initiative also demonstrates that China is at the forefront in providing wisdom for safeguarding the common interests of people all over the world.



Dmitry Medvedev, Chairman of the United Russia party and Deputy Chairman of Russia's Security Council, said over the past century, the CPC was able to successfully embark on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, which paves the way for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Bilateral relations are constantly developing as the two countries are implementing large-scale projects both bilaterally and within the framework of inter-state relations.



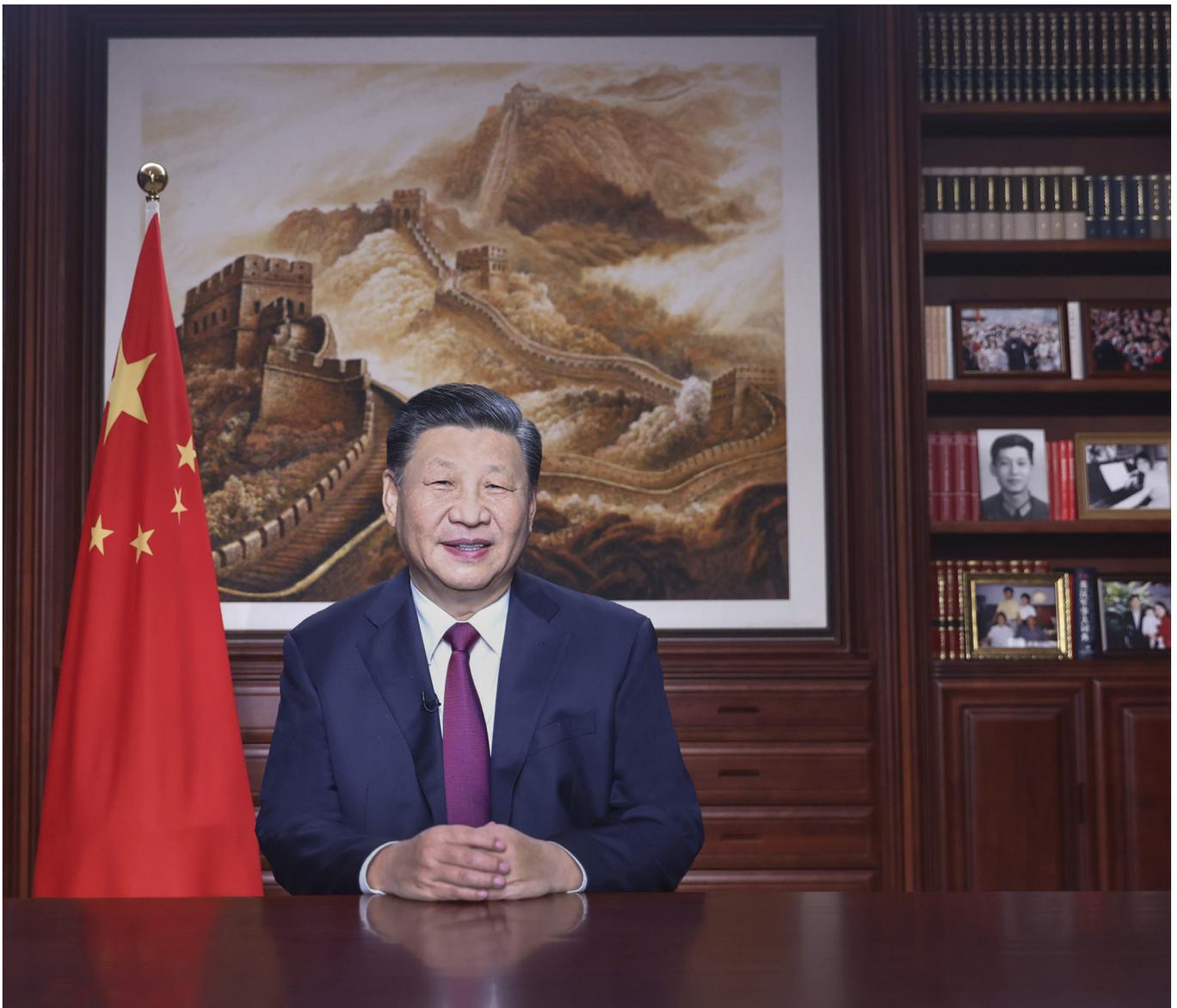
Miguel Diaz-Canel, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and Cuban president, said the CPC has explored a development path suitable for China's national conditions and led the country in making great achievements. Noting that China has effectively handled the COVID-19 pandemic and eliminated absolute poverty, he said the key is following the people-centered development philosophy.



President and First Secretary of Zimbabwe's ZANU-PF party Emmerson Mnangagwa, also Zimbabwean president, noted that the summit provided a platform for political parties to learn from each other in realizing prosperity, national rejuvenation, people's happiness as well as the welfare of mankind. The ZANU-PF party has benefited a lot from the successful experience of the CPC, said Mnangagwa, adding that he believes that under the leadership of the CPC, China will realize the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation.

Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

# For Common Development, Better Future for Mankind



Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers his 2022 New Year Address through China Media Group and the Internet on New Year's eve (XINHUA)

The year 2021 witnessed Chinese President Xi Jinping's tight schedule of "cloud diplomacy:" he had 79 telephone calls with leaders of foreign countries and international organizations, and attended 40 major diplomatic events via video link.

These activities have strengthened the bonds between China and the rest of the world and showed that the country, with a civilization of more than 5,000 years and a population of over 1.4 billion, is making continuous efforts to seek common development and a better future for mankind.

## Highlights of bilateral activities

In the face of complicated international situations, China-Russia ties have become a staunch force for world peace

and stability.

From major cooperation projects to the official extension of the China-Russia Treaty of Good-Neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation, and to the successful conclusion of the China-Russia Year of Scientific and Technological Innovation, cooperation between the two countries has yielded fruitful results last year.

As Xi put it in December, in his second virtual meeting in 2021 and 37th meeting since 2013 with Russian President Vladimir Putin, China and Russia have actively fulfilled their responsibilities as major countries, and acted as a pillar of strength in following true multilateralism and upholding fairness and justice in the world.

About a month before this talk, Xi held a video call with his U.S. counterpart, Joe Biden. The Chinese president pointed out that the most important event in international relations in the coming 50 years will be for China and the United States to find the right way to get along.

He also highlighted mutual respect, peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation as three principles in developing China-U.S. relations in the new era.

In the month between the two meetings, Xi conducted a series of bilateral and multilateral activities, including congratulating Olaf Scholz on his election as German chancellor, addressing the opening ceremony of the China-Laos Railway via video link and sending congratulatory messages to the re-elected presidents of Vietnam and Uzbekistan.

## Quotes on multilateralism

2021 marked the 20th anniversary of China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO), the 30th anniversary of China's joining the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), and the 50th anniversary of the restoration of the lawful seat of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations (UN).

The Chinese president has expressed several times that China is determined to champion multilateralism. And new fruits of friendship are yielded thanks to candid exchanges and innovative cooperation mechanisms.

-- On the China-Central and Eastern European Countries summit in February, 2021, Xi said China intends to "import more than 170 billion U.S. dollars of goods from



Chinese President Xi Jinping addresses the general debate of the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly via video on September 21, 2021 (XINHUA)



Workers unload a batch of China-donated COVID-19 vaccines at M'poko International Airport in Bangui, Central African Republic, on July 6, 2021 (XINHUA)



The Lane Xang EMU train of the China-Laos Railway departs from Vientiane Railway Station in Vientiane, Laos, December 3, 2021 (XINHUA)

CEE countries” and will “work to double CEE countries’ agricultural exports to China and raise two-way agricultural trade by 50 percent.”

-- The 15th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity was held in China’s Kunming in October, at which Xi announced China’s initiative to establish a Kunming Biodiversity Fund and take the lead by investing 1.5 billion yuan (\$233 million) to support biodiversity protection in developing countries.

-- While addressing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)-China Special Summit to Commemorate the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN-China Dialogue Relations via video link in November, 2021, Xi called for fostering a closer community with a shared future for China and ASEAN, while keeping in mind people’s aspirations for a better life.

## Harmonious relation with nature

The world has come to a crossroads where humanity is confronting the challenges of the times, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. Xi has put forward a series of new ideas and initiatives, which shows that China is a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, a defender of the international order and a provider of public goods.

China would provide an additional 1 billion doses of COVID-19 vaccines to Africa, Xi announced while addressing the opening ceremony of the 8th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation via video link.

As the first country to propose the COVID-19 vaccine as a global public good and to advocate global vaccine cooperation, China provided over 2 billion doses of vaccines to more than 120 countries and organizations throughout 2021.

Xi said “China will do its best to help developing countries cope with the COVID-19 pandemic,” in a written message to the first meeting of the International Forum on COVID-19 Vaccine Cooperation in August.

2021.

In terms of climate issues, as “the first from the leader of a single country,” quoting U.S. media CNBC, to speak on the Leaders’ Summit on Climate in April, Xi reaffirmed that China will strive to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

Throughout the year, China has not only pledged to achieve carbon neutrality, but also promoted the establishment of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund, issued the China-U.S. joint declaration on enhancing climate action, and participated in adopting the Glasgow Climate Pact.

In his keynote speech at the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2021, Xi called on countries to answer the “call of our times,” defeat the pandemic through solidarity, strengthen global governance and keep pursuing a community with a shared future for mankind.

## Seeking development

Only when countries develop together

can there be true development, and only when countries prosper together can there be true prosperity, Xi said, while addressing via video link the opening ceremony of the Second UN Global Sustainable Transport Conference.

The UN welcomes the China-proposed Global Development Initiative (GDI) as it will speed up implementing the 2030 Agenda, said Siddharth Chatterjee, UN development system resident coordinator in China.

The GDI proposed by Xi is an initiative to support the development of developing countries, promote global economic recovery in the post-pandemic era and strengthen international development cooperation.

China walks the talk. On December 3, 2021, the first train of the China-Laos

Railway left Vientiane in the afternoon after the cross-border railway was officially put into operation.

The 1,035-km electrified passenger and cargo railway, connecting Kunming in southwest China's Yunnan Province with the Lao capital, Vientiane, has fully adopted Chinese technical standards and consists of two sections. The start of its construction dates back to December 2016.

Xi said the China-Laos Railway is a landmark project of high-quality Belt and Road cooperation.

"China is willing to work with Laos and other countries along the route to speed up the building of a closer Belt and Road partnership and a community with a shared future for mankind," he said.

While some are seeking to stir con-

frontation or sow division, Xi has been promoting the promotion of humanity's common values of peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy and freedom.

"With a strong sense of responsibility for the future of all mankind, we need to champion the common values of humanity, foster broad-minded tolerance toward the understanding of values by different civilizations, and respect the explorations of different peoples to turn values into reality," Xi said, addressing the Communist Party of China and World Political Parties Summit held in July 2021.

"By doing so, the common values of humanity will be translated into the practice of individual countries to serve the interests of their own people in a concrete and realistic way," he said. **C**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

## Multilateral Mechanisms China Accessed

### Arab States

- China-Arab States Cooperation Forum
- China-Arab States Expo
- China is the largest trading partner of Arab countries
- Arab countries are China's largest overseas supplier of crude oil

### ASIA

- Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
- Qingdao summit of the SCO
- Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO
- China's trade with other member states of the SCO expanded 20 times from 2001 to 2020

### Latin America

- Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)
- Dialogue Between the Civilizations of China and LAC
- China is the second largest trading partner of LAC
- LAC is the second most important overseas investment destination of the Asian country

### Africa

- Forum on China-Africa Cooperation
- China-Africa Development Fund
- China-Africa Peace and Security Forum
- China is Africa's largest trading partner

### Asia Pacific

- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
- Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership
- Comprehensive Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership
- Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific
- Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
- Qingdao summit of the SCO
- Meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the SCO
- China's trade with other member states of the SCO expanded 20 times from 2001 to 2020

Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

# Evening out the Distribution of COVID-19 Vaccines Matters to The International Community

By Ma Miaomiao

With the first batch of Sinovac COVID-19 vaccines rolling off production lines in Egypt on July 5, 2021, it became the first country on the African continent to do so in cooperation with China. The program was launched in December

2020. Local production commenced six months later and reached an output of 1 million doses within a relatively short period.

In May 2020, at the opening ceremony of the 73rd World Health Assembly, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced that China would be making its vaccines available to the world, serving it as a global public good. "This will be China's contribution to ensuring vaccine accessibility and affordability in developing countries," Xi told the event via video link

One year later, Xi announced new measures China would be taking to continue its support for global response at the Global Health Summit. The local production in Egypt represents one of the moves by China to boost the equal distribution of vaccines, all the while bridging the immunity gap.

China will strive to provide 2 billion COVID-19 vaccine doses to the world this year and offer \$100 million to the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) led by the World Health Organization (WHO). And the \$100 million will mainly go to the distribution of vaccines to developing countries, Xi said in a written message to the first meeting of the International Forum on COVID-19 Vaccine Cooperation on August 5.

Participants in the meeting issued a joint statement, underlining the importance of vaccine multilateralism and calling on countries to enhance international cooperation mechanisms and collaboration.

## Uneven distribution

As of August 4, 4.28 billion vaccine doses had been administered worldwide with 29.1 percent of the global population receiving at least one dose, according to Our World in Data, an online project of UK-based Global Change Data Lab.

However, now that the introduction of vaccines has begun and their effectiveness in curbing the pandemic is apparent, how to solve the uneven distribution on a global scale has become a topic of grave importance, Li Baodong, Secretary General of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA), said at a press conference where the BFA released a report on the global use of COVID-19 vaccines on July 29.

Li's worry was echoed by Zha Daojiong, a professor at the School of International Studies of Peking University, saying that though the production capacity for COVID-19 vaccines can be ensured worldwide, equal accessibility remains a prominent challenge, especially for developing countries.

For example, according to a report by WHO in April, the total of vaccines already administered in Africa accounted for less than 2 percent of inoculations across the world. Statistics from Our World in Data also show that an average of only 1.1 percent of the populations of low-income countries have received at least one dose of a vaccine.

"The commitments expressed by some countries and international organizations to provide vaccine assistance to developing countries, however, have yet to fully translate into reality," Li said, adding that some have played up their contributions to the fight against the pandemic, with little actually having been achieved.

The U.S. has stockpiled a huge number of vaccines, yet a gap remains between its capacity to deliver vaccines to other countries and how many it has in fact delivered. According to researchers from Duke Global Health Innovation Center at Duke University in the U.S., by the end of July, the U.S. may have a surplus of 200 million doses—or more, even.

The Washington Post on July 13 published an article stating millions of sur-

### China's COVID-19 Vaccine Donation and Provision

(As of July, 2021)

China has donated more than

**33 mln doses**



of vaccines to other countries  = 1 mln

It has provided more than

**700 mln doses**



 = 100 mln

of COVID-19 vaccines and concentrates to more than

**100 countries**

and international organizations



China's vaccine aid and exports have exceeded the total of all other countries. It has exported



**227%**

more doses than Europe, and



**84 times more**  
than the U.S.

(Sources: *The Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism of the State Council; Boao Forum for Asia; Bridge Consulting; designed by Pamela Tobey*)



The third batch of Sinovac vaccines donated by the Chinese government arrives at Manila, the Philippines on August 20, 2021 (XINHUA)

plus vaccines, which were supposed to be shipped to other countries, had been discarded after reaching their expiration dates.

The vaccine distribution policy of EU countries focuses on ensuring the internal vaccination rate, Wang Wen, Executive Dean of the Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies at Renmin University of China, said. Exports of vaccines mainly go out to middle- and high-income countries. Nevertheless, developing countries that are relatively poor, but in urgent need of assistance, are excluded, he added.

The Group of Seven (G7) Leaders' Summit in June promised to donate 1 billion doses of vaccines to poor countries by the end of 2022. However, this number still lingers far below global demand. WHO Director General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus said the G7 countries' current commitment is insufficient to achieve the goal of having 70 percent of the world's population vaccinated.

## Global cooperation

The goal of the COVAX project is to equitably distribute 2 billion doses of vaccines worldwide by the end of this year. As of July 20, it had provided 135 million doses to 136

countries and regions. However, with the frequent occurrences of virus mutations, it needs to accelerate the promotion of global distribution. To that end, COVAX urges countries to donate their surplus vaccines.

Two Chinese pharmaceutical companies, Sinopharm and Sinovac, will provide 110 million doses of their vaccines to the project, the global vaccine alliance Gavi announced on July 12. The two Chinese vaccines were approved for emergency use earlier this year by WHO.

According to the BFA report, China's vaccine aid and exports have exceeded the combined total of all other countries, with other developing countries constituting its primary export destinations.

When compared with other vaccine exporting countries, China has made a far greater contribution to Latin America and Africa, the report continues. China has direct channels of vaccine distribution and cooperation with 18 Latin American countries. It has donated 1 million doses and exported nearly 280 million doses to the region. In Africa, China is exporting or donating vaccines to 31 countries.

China is also supplying other developing countries with the raw materials for vaccines and helping them establish independent pro-

duction systems. Naeema Al Gasseer, WHO representative in Egypt, hailed the cooperation on vaccine local production between Egypt and China as "a successful model for international cooperation and transfer of global expertise."

"Vaccines stand for an industry that needs to grow on the long term," Zha said. Developing countries need to jointly improve their capacity to produce vaccines themselves, as other pandemics may follow in the future, he added.

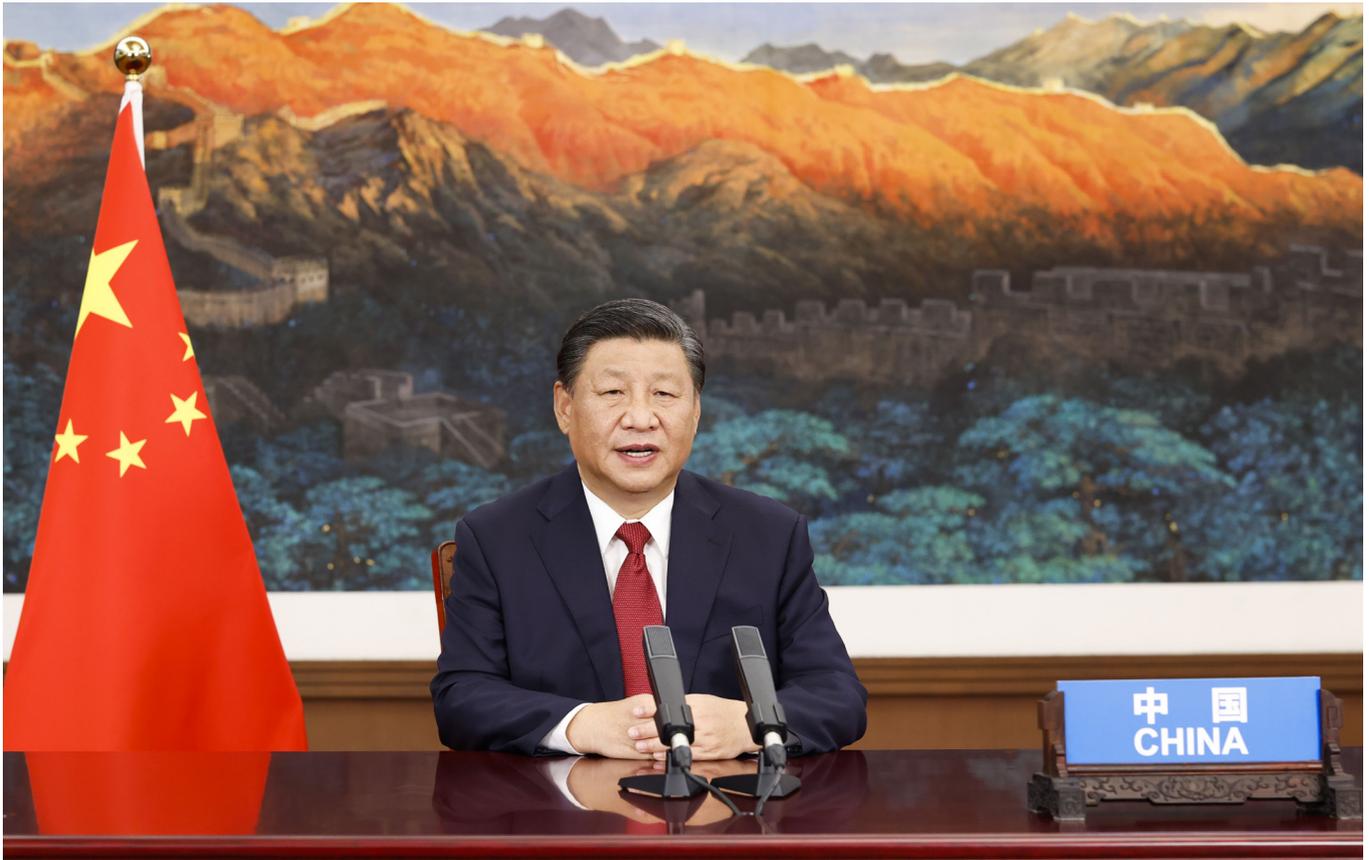
During the Asia and Pacific High-Level Conference on Belt and Road Cooperation in June, China and another 28 countries jointly launched the Initiative for Belt and Road Partnership on COVID-19 Vaccines Cooperation, calling for stronger teamwork in vaccine assistance, export and cooperative production. China has already delivered 350 million doses of vaccines to cosponsors of the initiative.

According to Wang, as the existing international COVAX vaccine distribution program is not mandatory for governments, it is urgent for the international community to further explore a fair and efficient mechanism to ensure universal supply. **C**

(Source: Beijing Review)

## Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

# Xi Proposes Global Development Initiative



Chinese President Xi Jinping addresses the general debate of the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly via video, in Beijing, capital of China, September 21, 2021 (XINHUA)

Chinese President Xi Jinping on September 21, 2021, proposed a Global Development Initiative in steering global development toward a new stage of balanced, coordinated and inclusive growth in face of the severe shocks of COVID-19.

"We must revitalize the economy and pursue more robust, greener and more balanced global development," Xi said in his statement delivered via video at the general debate of the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

To promote global development, Xi called for staying committed to development as a priority.

He proposed that the world should put development high on the global macro policy agenda, strengthen policy coordination among major economies, and ensure policy continuity, consistency and sustainability.

"We need to foster global development partnerships that are more equal and balanced, forge greater synergy among multilateral development cooperation processes, and speed up the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," Xi said.

Xi stressed staying committed to a people-centered approach. "We should safeguard and improve people's livelihoods, and protect and promote human rights through development," he said.

Xi called for staying committed to benefits for all, and caring about the special needs of developing countries.

He also highlighted the importance of innovation-driven development and harmony between man and nature.

China will strive to peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060, Xi said, adding that this

requires tremendous hard work, and "we will make every effort to meet these goals."

He also said China will step up support for other developing countries in developing green and low-carbon energy, and will not build new coal-fired power projects abroad.

Xi called for staying committed to results-oriented actions and building a global community of development with a shared future.

The world needs to increase input in development, advance on a priority basis cooperation on poverty alleviation, food security, COVID-19 response and vaccines, development financing, climate change and green development, industrialization, digital economy and connectivity, among other areas, and accelerate implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, he said. **CI**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

## Xi's Remarks on Global Development Initiative

First, we need to jointly build international consensus on promoting development. Only when people all over the world live better lives can prosperity be sustained, security safeguarded and human rights solidly grounded. It is important that we put development front and center on the international agenda, deliver on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and build political consensus to ensure everyone values development and all countries pursue cooperation together.

Second, we need to jointly create an enabling international environment for development. Protectionist moves will boomerang; anyone attempting to form exclusive blocs will end up isolating himself; maximum sanctions serve nobody's interest, and practices of decoupling and supply disruption are neither feasible nor sustainable. It is important that we pursue development in real earnest and promote development in concert, build an open world economy, and shape a global governance system and institutional environment that are more just and equitable.

Third, we need to jointly foster new drivers for global development. It is important that we promote scientific, technological and institutional innovation, speed up technology transfer and knowledge sharing, boost the development of modern industries, close the digital divide and accelerate low-carbon transition, with a view to achieving stronger, greener and healthier global development.

Fourth, we need to jointly forge a global development partnership. Only by working together can we accomplish big and great things with a far-reaching impact. Developed countries need to fulfill obligations, developing countries need to deepen cooperation, and the North and the South need to work in the same direction to forge a united, equal, balanced and inclusive global development partnership. In this process, no country or individual should be left behind. It is important that we support the UN in steering and coordinating global development

cooperation, and encourage business communities, social groups, the media and think tanks to take part in such cooperation.

President Xi stressed that China has always been a member of the big family of developing countries. China will take pragmatic steps to give continued support to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

— China will allocate more resources for global development cooperation. We will upgrade the South-South Cooperation Assistance Fund to a Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund. We will also increase input to the UN Peace and Development Trust Fund. Such efforts will further support cooperation under the Global Development Initiative (GDI).

— China will work with all sides to advance cooperation in priority areas and mobilize resources for development to deepen global cooperation on poverty reduction and eradication, build capacity for food production and supply, and promote clean energy partnerships; step up innovation, research and development and joint production of vaccines; work on the conservation and sustainable use of land and marine ecology; and raise digital literacy and skills of the public, transform and upgrade the path to industrialization at a faster pace, and enhance connectivity in the digital era to inject new impetus into the development of all countries.

— China will set up a platform for experience and knowledge sharing on international development, a global development promotion center and a global knowledge network for development, for the purpose of exchanging governance experience. We will host a global forum on youth development and take part in the launch of a global action plan on youth development, in a bid to pool as much strength as possible for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

# Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind Xi's Speech at Boao Forum Provides Guidance for Global Security, Gathers Strength for Shared Future, Say Experts

On the morning of April 21, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered via video link a keynote speech titled "Rising to Challenges and Building a Bright Future Through Cooperation" at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia (BFA) Annual Conference 2022 held in Boao, Hainan Province.

The Global Security Initiative, proposed by Xi in his speech, provides important conceptual guidance for boosting reforms of the world's security governance system, resolving human security plights and promoting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind, said experts worldwide.

In their eyes, Xi's propositions will shore up confidence and facilitate synergy for the international community to jointly open up a better future.

Surakiart Sathirathai, former Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand and member of the BFA board of directors, said that the Global Security Initiative put forward by Xi reflects his global view and governance philosophy.

By shaping a fair and rational global security governance system, the world will be more stable, which is conducive to greater development and cooperation, he said.

Bambang Suryono, Chairman of Indonesian think tank Asia Innovation Study Center, pointed out that the initiative embodies a vision of common and sustainable security.

Unlike some Western countries' unilateral pursuits of their own safety, China's Global Security Initiative seeks common security, which underlines peace and cooperation, said Suryono.

That will significantly help to create an international order based on mutual respect, equality and mutual trust, and achieve lasting peace and development of mankind, he noted.

Ky Sereyvath, Director General of the Institute of China Studies at the Royal Academy of Cambodia, voiced his support for the Global Security Initiative,

saying that the initiative highlights the significance of safeguarding regional and global peace and security, which is a prerequisite for global development and prosperity.

"The Cold War mentality, hegemonism and power politics, unilateralism, and protectionism would only harm global peace, security and development," he said.

"It (the Global Security Initiative) depicts that the Chinese care about the world as much as they care about China," Shakeel Ahmad Ramay, chief executive officer of the Islamabad-based think-tank Asian Institute of Eco-civilization Research and Development, told Xinhua. The expert believed that a new security framework should concentrate on cooperation and how to make better life for all.

"If we want to move for a sustainable future, if we want to move for a prosperous future, if we want to move to achieve the goal of a community with a shared

future, we need a new security apparatus that has been exactly proposed by President Xi Jinping," said Ramay.

For Alexey Mukhin, director general of the Center for Political Information in Russia, global security is shared and inseparable, with all countries' legitimate security concerns taken into consideration.

It cannot hinge on confrontations, military blocs, double standards or the Cold War mentality, said Mukhin.

Sengthong Phasavath, Chief Editor for the English News Division at Lao News Agency, said that the COVID-19 pandemic and turbulent international situation have profoundly affected economic and social development across the world.

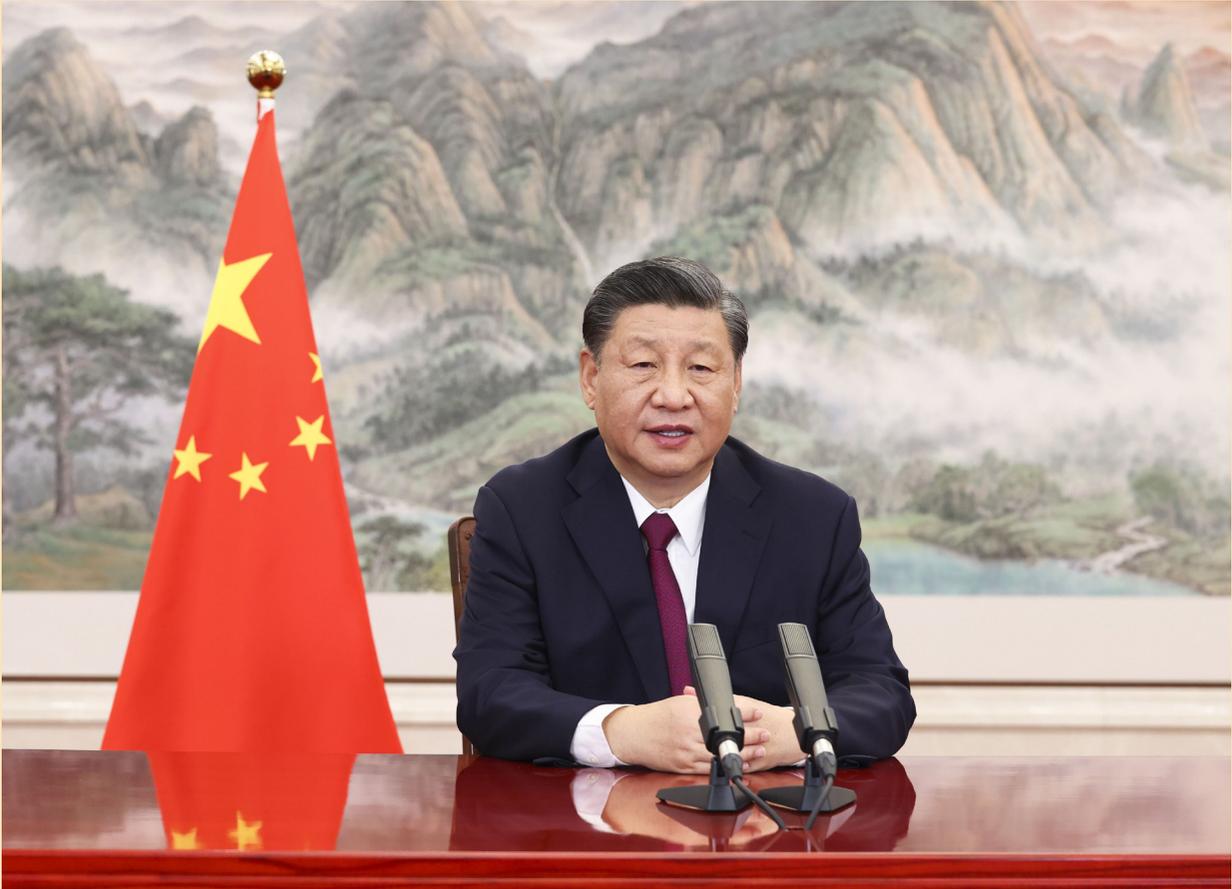
Sharing weal and woe, the international community should join hands to deal with the pandemic, promote peaceful cooperation and create a future together, Phasavath added. **CI**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



Aerial photo taken on April 9, 2022 shows the venue of the Boao Forum for Asia in Boao, south China's Hainan Province (XINHUA)

# Xi Proposes Global Security Initiative



Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers a keynote speech via video at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2022, on April 21, 2022 (XINHUA)

- We stay committed to the vision of common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and work together to maintain world peace and security;
- We stay committed to respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, uphold non-interference in internal affairs, and respect the independent choices of development paths and social systems made by people in different countries;
- We stay committed to abiding by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, reject the Cold War mentality, oppose unilateralism, and say no to group politics and bloc confrontation;
- We stay committed to taking the legitimate security concerns of all countries seriously, uphold the principle of indivisible security, build a balanced, effective and sustainable security architecture, and oppose the pursuit of one's own security at the cost of others' security;
- We stay committed to peacefully resolving differences and disputes between countries through dialogue and consultation, support all efforts conducive to the peaceful settlement of crises, reject double standards, and oppose the wanton use of unilateral sanctions and long-arm jurisdiction;
- We stay committed to maintaining security in both traditional and non-traditional domains, and work together on regional disputes and global challenges such as terrorism, climate change, cybersecurity and biosecurity.

## Global Governance and Multilateralism

## Xi's Remarks on Upholding Multilateralism

• We need to foster an enabling environment for development. It is important that we follow true multilateralism, respect and support all countries' pursuit of development paths suited to their national conditions, build an open world economy, and increase the representation and voice of emerging markets and developing countries in global economic governance, with a view to making global development more balanced, coordinated and inclusive.

— Xi's speech at the plenary session of the 25th St Petersburg International Economic Forum in virtual format upon invitation, June 17, 2022

• China's development will create broader space for China-EU cooperation. The two sides must, under the principle of mutual benefit and win-win, further deepen green and digital partnerships as well as practical cooperation in various fields. The two sides need to continue upholding multilateralism and advancing major global agenda

— Xi's remarks at a virtual summit with French President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Olaf Scholz on March 8, 2022

• Countries around the world should uphold true multilateralism. We should remove barriers, not erect walls. We should open up, not close off. We should seek integration, not decoupling. This is the way to build an open world economy.

— Xi's speech at the 2022 World Economic Forum virtual session, in Beijing on January 17, 2022

• In the world, there is only one international system, i.e. the international system with the United Nations at its core. There is only one international order, i.e. the international order un-

derpinned by international law. There is only one set of rules, i.e. the basic norms governing international relations underpinned by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

— Xi's statement at the general debate of the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 21, 2021

• We need to boost mutually beneficial cooperation, remove trade, investment and technology barriers, and promote inclusive development that delivers benefits to all.

— Xi's speech at the 21st meeting of the Council of Heads of State of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on September 17, 2021

• We need to promote the practice of true multilateralism, adhere to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, and safeguard the UN-centered international system and the international order underpinned by international law.

— Xi's speech at the 13th BRICS summit via video link in Beijing on September 9, 2021

• China is ready to work with all parties to uphold true multilateralism, advocate trust and harmony, promote win-win cooperation, and march with firm steps toward the goal of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

— Xi's speech at the opening ceremony of the plenary session of the sixth Eastern Economic Forum via video link on September 3, 2021

• As a participant, contributor and trailblazer in global ecological conservation, China is firmly committed to putting multilateralism into action and defending the international system with the UN at its core and the international order underpinned by international law

- Vaccine
- Climate Change
- Economic Recovery
- Digital Economy
- Food Security
- Poverty Alleviation
- Peacekeeping
- Human Rights
- Political Party
- Global Governance

so as to enhance global governance on the environment.

— Xi's congratulatory letter to the World Environment Day events held in Islamabad, Pakistan, on June 5, 2021

• To build a community of life for man and nature, we must be committed to harmony between man and nature, green development, systemic governance, a people-centered approach, multilateralism, and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

— Xi's speech at the Leaders Summit on Climate via video link from Beijing on April 22, 2021

• All countries should follow the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, uphold true multilateralism, and make the global governance system more fair and equitable.

— Xi's keynote speech via video at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2021 on April 20, 2021



Photo taken on September 11, 2021 shows the "Belt and Road" International Pavilion at the 18th China-ASEAN Expo in Nanning, south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region (XINHUA)

• **China opposes "vaccine nationalism" and a man-made vaccine divide, and is willing to work with the international community, including France and Germany, to ensure timely access to vaccines for the developing world.**

— Xi's speech at a video summit with French President Emmanuel Macron and German Chancellor Angela Merkel in Beijing on April 16, 2021

• **To uphold multilateralism in the 21st century, we should promote its fine tradition, take on new perspectives and look to the future. We need to stand by the core values and basic principles of multilateralism. We also need to adapt to the changing international landscape and respond to global challenges as they arise. We need to reform and improve the global governance system on**

**the basis of extensive consultation and consensus-building.**

— Xi's speech at the World Economic Forum Virtual Event of the Davos Agenda on January 25, 2021

• **We should uphold multilateralism, pursue openness and inclusiveness, promote mutually beneficial cooperation and keep pace with the times.**

— Xi said at the Group of 20 Leaders' Summit via video link on November 21, 2020

• **We need to uphold multilateralism, oppose unilateralism, hegemony and power politics, and reject all forms of terrorism and acts of extreme violence.**

— Xi's speech via video at the third Paris Peace Forum on November 12, 2020

• **We need to promote development through opening-up and deepen exchanges and cooperation among us. We need to "join hands" with each other instead of "letting go" of each other's hands. We need to "tear down walls," not to "erect walls." We need to stand firm against protectionism and unilateralism. We need to continually bring down trade barriers, optimize global value and supply chains, and jointly foster market demand.**

— Xi's speech at the opening ceremony of the Second China International Import Expo on November 5, 2019

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

## Belt and Road Initiative Projects

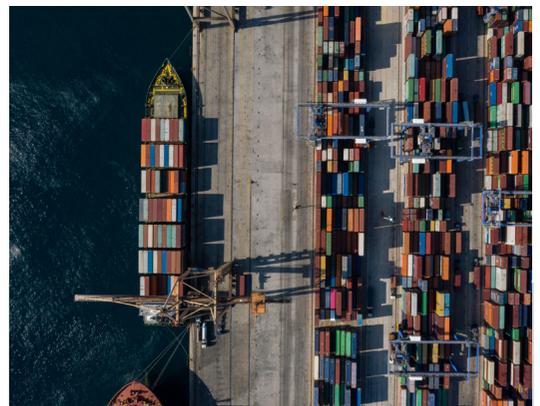
- 2023.6 (estimated) Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway
- 2022.6 Karot Hydropower Project
- 2021.12 China-Laos Railway
- 2021.9 The New Port of Haifa
- 2021.5 Kaposvar Solar Power Plant
- 2020.9 Cauchari Solar Project
- 2019.9 Colombo Lotus Tower
- 2018.11 Maputo Katembe Bridge
- 2018.8 China-Maldives Friendship Bridge
- 2018.7 The National Wrestling Arena of Senegal
- 2017.5 Mombasa–Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway
- 2016.10 Addis Ababa–Djibouti Railway
- 2016.4 Port of Piraeus
- 2015.5 Beautiful Mountain Phase II UHV Transmission Project
- 2014.9 (started) China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor
- 2013.5 (started) China–Pakistan Economic Corridor



Lao trainees pose for a group photo in Vientiane South Station of the China-Laos Railway in Laos, December 25, 2021. With all 66 Lao trainees passing an examination for assistant train drivers on Saturday, the China-Laos Railway is inducting its first group of Lao train drivers (XINHUA)



Photo shows workers on the construction site of track laying on the Jakarta-Bandung High-Speed Railway's main line in Bandung, Indonesia, on July 1, 2022 (XINHUA)



Aerial photo taken on September 6, 2019 shows the Piraeus port in Greece (XINHUA)

Together for A Shared Future  
CPC: A Great Magnet for the Youth

# Xi: Youth Have Vital Role In Development

By Zou Shuo

President Xi Jinping called on July 21, 2022 for young people in all countries to promote common human values and facilitate the implementation of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

He made the remarks in a congratulatory letter to the World Youth Development Forum, which was held from July 21 to 23.

Around 2,000 youth representatives from more than 100 countries attended the forum's opening ceremony, which was held online and offline in sev-

eral cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Nanjing.

In the letter, Xi said that young people represent hope and they create tomorrow, adding that China always views young people as an important force in driving social development and encourages them to contribute to building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Xi expressed the hope that the forum will be an important platform for young people to contribute to global development and for the world to drive youth

development.

He hoped that the forum would contribute young people's voices to promoting global unity and pool their strength in terms of global development and advancement.

Young people in all countries should promote the common human values of peace, development, equality, justice, democracy and freedom, drive global development initiatives with concrete actions, facilitate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable



A photo taken on July 21, 2022, shows the World Youth Development Forum (XINHUA)

Development and together write a new chapter of global youth unity and cooperation, he said.

At the High-level Dialogue on Global Development on June 24, Xi announced that China would hold the forum and jointly initiate the Action Plan for Global Youth Development to pool as much strength as possible for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Themed “For a Shared Future: Promoting Sustainable Development with Youth and for Youth”, the forum was hosted by the All-China Youth Federation.

United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said via video link that the forum is a great opportunity to bring young people together to shape solutions to some of the most pressing global issues.

He said that although young people have suffered as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, they have met these challenges with characteristic innovation, spirit and solidarity, reaching out to friends in need, supporting families and communities, tirelessly calling for progress and justice for people and planet alike, and urging world leaders to invest in a better and more equal future for all, and to get the Sustainable Development Goals back on track.

He Junke, first secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, said the Chinese government has always regarded young people as the future of the country and supported them in shouldering their responsibilities and making a difference.

It has always prioritized youth development, formulated and implemented youth development plans, and pushed for comprehensive progress in related undertakings, He said, adding that there are 1.8 billion young people in the world, and they have great potential and energy.

“The whole world should pay more attention to their voices, believe in their strength and support them in shouldering the responsibilities of safeguarding world peace and promoting prosperity and development,” he added. **C**

(Source: China Daily)

## Xi Jinping on Youth

- The youth represent hope and are the architects of the future. China always regards young people as the driving force of social development, and encourages them to unleash their youthful vitality when participating in and promoting the building of a community with a shared future for humanity.  
— Excerpts from Xi’s congratulatory letter to World Youth Development Forum on July 21, 2022
- Young people are like saplings that thrive on the earth, and one day they will grow into towering trees.
- Youth gives rise to infinite hope, and young people are the creators of a bright future. A nation can thrive and prosper only when it places hopes on its youth and maintains its youthful vigor.
- The Communist Party of China is a party that always maintains its youthful quality and is always worthy of the trust and following of young people.  
— Excerpts from Xi’s speech at a gathering to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Youth League of China on May 10, 2022
- The future belongs to the young people, and our hopes also rest with them. A century ago, a group of young progressives held aloft the torch of Marxism and searched assiduously in those dark years for ways to rejuvenate the Chinese nation. Since then, under the banner of the Communist Party of China, generation after generation of young Chinese have devoted their youth to the cause of the Party and the people, and remained in the vanguard of the drive to rejuvenate the nation.  
— Excerpts from Xi’s speech at a ceremony marking the centenary of the Communist Party of China on July 1, 2021
- Let youth blossom in the unremitting endeavors for the motherland, the nation, the people and humankind.  
— Excerpts from Xi’s speech during a visit to Tsinghua University ahead of its 110th anniversary on April 19, 2021
- Young people are the future of a nation and of the world.
- High ambitions can stimulate your potential to forge ahead, so that you will not draft aimlessly like a boat without a rudder.  
— Excerpts from Xi’s speech at a conference marking the centenary of the May 4th Movement on April 30, 2019
- The young are the hope of the country and the future of the nation.  
— Excerpts from Xi’s speech at a meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the release of the Message to Compatriots in Taiwan on January 2, 2019

## CPC: A Great Magnet for the Youth

# Xi Calls for Strong Sense of Unity in Community

Chinese President Xi Jinping on March 5 stressed ethnic unity and efforts to forge a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation when he joined a deliberation during the annual session of the National People's Congress, the top legislature.

Joining discussions with fellow lawmakers from north China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Xi, also general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, hailed ethnic unity as the "lifeline" of Chinese people of all ethnic groups.

He called for efforts to help all ethnic groups stay closely united "like the seeds of a pomegranate that stick together" in jointly building the great motherland.

Efforts should be made to maintain a steady and healthy economic environment, a prosperous and secure social environment, and a clean and healthy political environment, Xi said, calling for concrete actions to pave the way for the 20th CPC National Congress.

Xi said China comprehensively advanced reforms, promoted development and maintained stability in 2021, achieving new and major achievements in the cause of the Party and the country. China was one of the world's best performers in terms of economic development and COVID-19 prevention and control, and got the 14th Five-Year Plan off to a good start.

The country also presented to the world a streamlined, safe, and splendid Winter Olympics, in which China obtained its best-ever results in any Winter Olympics.

"These achievements bear great significance for the development of the cause of the Party and the country," Xi said.

### Five reinforced convictions

Xi said after a review of the endeavors of the Party and the people in the new era, five convictions have been reinforced.

He first stressed upholding the Party's overall leadership, which forms the peo-

ple's most trustworthy backbone when braving winds and storms.

Secondly, socialism with Chinese characteristics is the only path toward the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, Xi said. "As long as we unwaveringly follow the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, we will constantly fulfill the Chinese people's aspirations for a better life and promote common prosperity for all."

He then emphasized the concerted efforts of the Chinese people, saying as long as people of all ethnic groups stay united under the leadership of the Party, all hardships and challenges on the road ahead will be overcome.

Xi also underlined the imperativeness of acting on the new development philosophy for the country to grow strong and prosperous.

Fifthly, full and rigorous governance must be exercised over the Party to root out any elements that would harm the Party's advanced nature and purity, he added.

### Unite for more future achievements

Noting that China is a unified multiethnic state, Xi said that when ethnic groups are united and in harmony, people will live happily in a prosperous country and a stable society.

The achievements of Inner Mongolia are made possible thanks to the concerted efforts of people of different ethnic groups, and such efforts will also be needed to secure more achievements in the future, Xi said.

Any work that can help forge a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation should be done in a thorough, meticulous and solid manner, Xi said.

Inner Mongolia is a border region with a mainly ethnic minority population, thus shouldering crucial responsibilities of safeguarding ethnic unity and maintaining border stability, Xi said.

Xi called on the region to improve its regular COVID-19 prevention and control mechanisms and response mechanisms for emergent outbreaks, highlighting COVID-19 response in port areas as a priority.

He urged both active and prudent ef-

forts in achieving carbon peak and carbon neutrality.

While lowering carbon emissions, efforts should also be made to ensure security in sectors of energy, industrial and supply chains and food, and ensure people's normal lives, Xi added. **C**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

## Communist Party of China (CPC)

Number of representatives of the first National Congress of the CPC

12

The first National Congress of the CPC was held in

1921

Number of times the National Congress of the CPC has been held

19

Number of years since the establishment of the CPC

101

Number of CPC members

95 mln

Chinese population

1.4 bln

## The 20th CPC National Congress

# The Upcoming 20th CPC National Congress



Chinese President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, delivers an important speech at the opening ceremony of a study session of provincial and ministerial-level officials. Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji, Han Zheng and Wang Qishan attended the ceremony. The study session was held on July 26-27 in Beijing (XINHUA)

President Xi Jinping, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, made the remarks at a study session of provincial and ministerial-level officials held on July 26-27 in Beijing.

Noting the importance of the upcoming 20th CPC National Congress to be held at a crucial moment on the new journey to build a modern socialist country in all respects, Xi said goals, tasks and policies for the cause of the

Party and the country for the next five years and beyond will be made at the congress.

It is of key importance to building on past successes to further advance the cause of the Party and the country, to the future of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, Xi added.

The 20th CPC National Congress will offer a panoramic prospect of the two-stage strategic plan for China's drive to build a great modern socialist country in all respects, and

will in particular lay out plans for the strategic missions and major measures in the next five years, Xi said.

Noting that the next five years are a crucial period for starting the building of a modern socialist country in all respects, Xi said sound development in the five years will be of vital importance to achieving China's second centenary goal. **CI**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

## Xi Jinping: The Governance of China

# Xi Jinping: The Governance of China I-III

The first three volumes of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*, published by the Beijing-based Foreign Languages Press (FLP) in 2014, 2017 and 2020 respectively, have been translated into 33 languages and distributed in over 170 countries and regions.

They contain Xi's speeches, interviews, and messages since he was elected general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee in 2012.

Reading Xi's books is not only a way of understanding what China's leadership thinks, but also a way of understanding the Chinese political system, Chinese society and how China relates to the rest of the world.

The book addresses a wide range of topics such as socialism with Chinese characteristics, reform and opening up, rule of law, national defense, diplomacy and the fight against corruption.

*Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* is a must-read for those who want to have a broader and deeper understanding of China. Many believe that ignoring what the president of China says is to be unaware of an essential part of national political life, the Chinese way of thinking, and the Chinese reality. **CI**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



Nepali President Bidya Devi Bhandari addresses an event during which the Nepali edition of the second volume of "*Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*" and the English version of its third volume are released and promoted, in Kathmandu, Nepal, September 23, 2021 (XINHUA)



Cambodian Senate Secretary General Om Sarith (1st R, front) and Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Wang Wentian (2nd R, front) attend the launching ceremony of the third volume of "*Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*" in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, on September 29, 2020 (XINHUA)



Chinese Ambassador to Malaysia Ouyang Yujing (C), Malaysia-China Chamber of Commerce (MCCC) President Tan Yew Sing (R) and Malaysia-China Friendship Association President Abdul Majid Ahmad Khan attend the launching ceremony of the third volume of "*Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*" in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, March 20, 2021 (XINHUA)

## Xi Jinping: The Governance of China

# The Overseas Study Fervor of the Book

I remember that when I came back from China, I brought many copies of the book back with me and put them in my office. My friends and colleagues often borrowed the book from me and they all keep the books as it is worth reading and reading again. President Xi's thoughts are profound and systematic, full of strategic and holistic views on important issues in the development of humankind.

— Chea Monyrith  
Translator for the Cambodian version of the book

The English version of the first volume of the book came out soon after the Chinese was published. And then the local publisher in Thailand translated and published the Thai version. We introduced the Thai version to bookstores for exhibition and selling, and they all have been sold out. This book is good, meaningful and worth reading. Many of the thoughts and views put forward by President Xi demonstrate the philosophy and approach of the Chinese leadership in governing the nation. There is also President Xi's Belt and Road Initiative which calls for common and peaceful development, joint contribution and win-win cooperation between China and other countries, which is indeed a good international development blueprint.

— Preyanee Kongboonma  
Executive Director of Nan Mee Co., Ltd

This book is an important source of knowledge. I will highlight some of its subjects among others. The first is the guiding thoughts of China's poverty alleviation. The second is high-quality development. The last is the creation of a future-oriented community with a shared future for mankind. President Xi's book is a must-read for those who want to better understand the secrets of China's success. Whether they are government officials, entrepreneurs, scholars, students or people in other industries when they face any kind of adversity or if they want to think about how to build a better world, they all can read the book for inspiration.

— Ronnie Lins  
Director of the China-Brazil Center for Research and Business

We carried out the marketing of the book in Pakistan in a very effective manner. The policymakers, parliamentarians, members of the assemblies, former and incumbent prime ministers, presidents, columnists and ordinary people in Pakistan all have read this book. Additionally, its marketing was done in a way that the ordinary people of Pakistan would also read and understand. Whoever read this book gets motivated to struggle as President Xi did and struggle not for one's own interests but for your people, for your country and your nation. I think that if the book would be provided to the 220 million people of Pakistan, it would benefit both people of Pakistan and China.

— Farrukh Sohail Goindi  
CEO of Pakistan's Jumhoori Publications

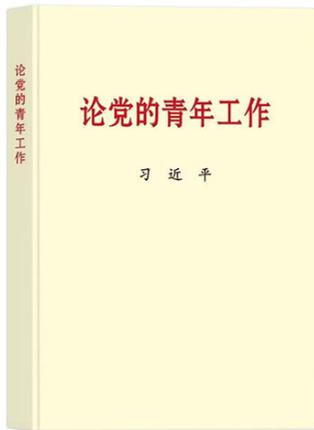
It's a core document and provides experiences for Cambodia to learn from China. It also could help Cambodia to link its development strategy with the Chinese government's strategy, particularly under the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative.

— Nop Kuch  
Head of Cambodian Senate's Human Resources Development Department

It's a book that embodies President Xi's governance philosophy and experiences. That is our evaluation of the book. When I read the book, I feel that President Xi is a very pragmatic leader with strategic vision. He went through tough times in his youth. After overcoming the hardships, he started as a grass-root cadre and from then on gained rich experiences in the state governance from all levels. I think the book nicely blends his personal experiences and his thoughts on the development direction of such a large country with many international responsibilities as well as his philosophy and experiences of state governance.

— Kwon Ki-sik  
Head of the Korea-China City Friendship Association

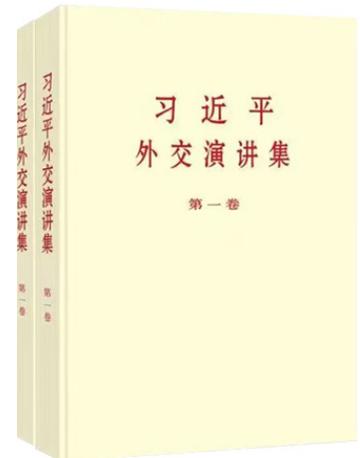
# Xi Jinping's Books



A book of President Xi Jinping's discourses on the Party's youth work



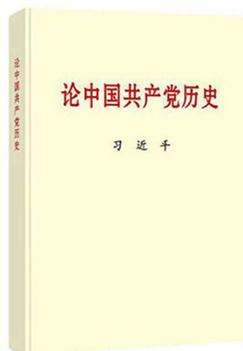
A study outline on Xi Jinping's economic thought



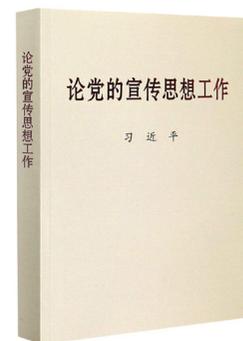
Collection of Xi's Diplomatic Speeches I&II



On Adhering to the Harmonious Coexistence Between Man and Nature



On History of the Communist Party of China



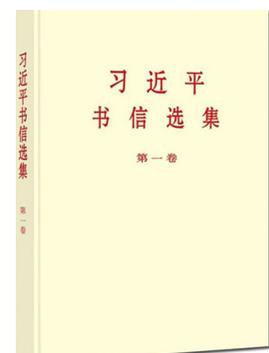
On Propaganda and Ideological Work of Communist Party



On Running of the Country by the People



On the Work of Agriculture, Rural Areas and Farmers



Selected Letters of Xi Jinping (Vol.1)

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# CHINA INSIGHT

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