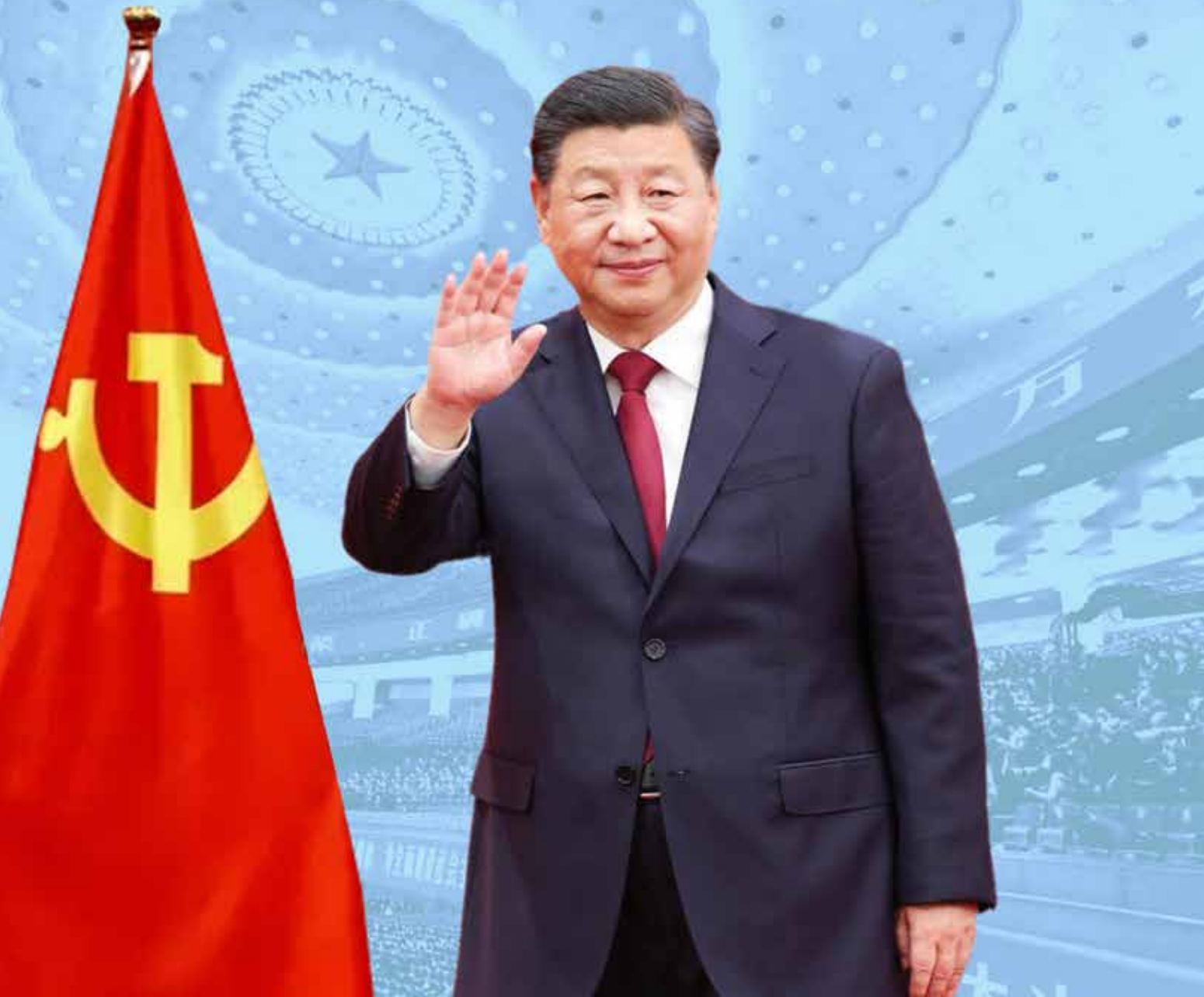


**NEWS FROM CHINA**

# **CHINA-INDIA REVIEW**

## **Mapping A New Blueprint For National Rejuvenation**





## 20th CPC National Congress: Unveiling a New Blueprint for National Rejuvenation

**T**he 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in October was historic and marked a new milestone in China's journey towards national rejuvenation.

This journey, "filled with glories and dreams," will see China advance toward the Second Centenary Goal, and embrace the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through a Chinese path to modernization. In its two-step strategic plan, the CPC aims to realize socialist modernization from 2020 through 2035, and build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful from 2035 through the middle of this century.

The model of modernization unveiled by General Secretary Xi Jinping at the party Congress is unparalleled in scope and entails the modernization of a huge population, of common prosperity for all, of material and cultural-ethical advancement, of harmony between humanity and nature, and of peaceful development.

This edition of China-India Review encapsulates key takeaways from the twice-in-a-decade national congress in China and illuminates the blueprint towards national rejuvenation and modernisation under the new leadership in the country. This edition of the magazine also showcases achievements of China in diverse fields ranging from economy and development to technology.

In the past decade, China's GDP has grown from 54 trillion yuan (about 7.6 trillion U.S. dollars) to 114 trillion yuan and come to account for 18.5 percent of the world economy, up 7.2 percentage points. China has remained the world's second largest economy, and its per capita GDP has risen from 39,800 yuan to 81,000 yuan. The country has eradicated absolute poverty, and built the largest education, social security, and healthcare systems in the world. It has also joined the ranks of the world's top innovators, while fully consolidating the gains in the fight against corruption. But even with such sterling achievements, China will not rest on its laurels.

There are many more peaks to climb, and China will always place people at the centre of its striving to achieve the second centenary goal of building a modern prosperous socialist economy. "We will always ride out the storm with our people and stay heart to heart with them, taking their priorities as ours and acting on their wishes. We will continue the hard work to turn their aspiration for a better life into a living reality," said General Secretary Xi. The 20th Party Congress crystallizes the essence of the Chinese Dream. China's progress is not only about the country, but a prosperous China will create many more opportunities for the world, as Xi Jinping said memorably.

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# CON

## 20<sup>th</sup> CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS



- Xi Delivers Report to Congress: Hold High the Great Banner of Socialism With Chinese Characteristics **6**
- Chinese Modernization Written Into Key CPC Congress Report **12**
- CPC Unveils New Top Leadership for New Journey Toward Modernization **16**
- Profile: Xi Jinping Leads China on New Journey **19**



# TENTS

## CHINA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- China – Ten Perspectives on A Remarkable Decade **36**
- China – A Global Growth Engine Over Past Decade **40**
- China Achieved Unprecedented Sci-Tech Advancement in Past Decade **42**
- China in Past Decade: Five Major Achievements of Its Internet Development **43**
- China Manned Space Program - 30 Years of Success **45**
- China Sees Intensive, Extensive Development of Opening Up in Past 10 Years **47**
- China A Greener Country After Decade-Long Ecological Efforts **51**
- China Has Become An Innovator in Medicine in the Past Decade: Official **55**
- China's Diplomacy in the New Era **57**

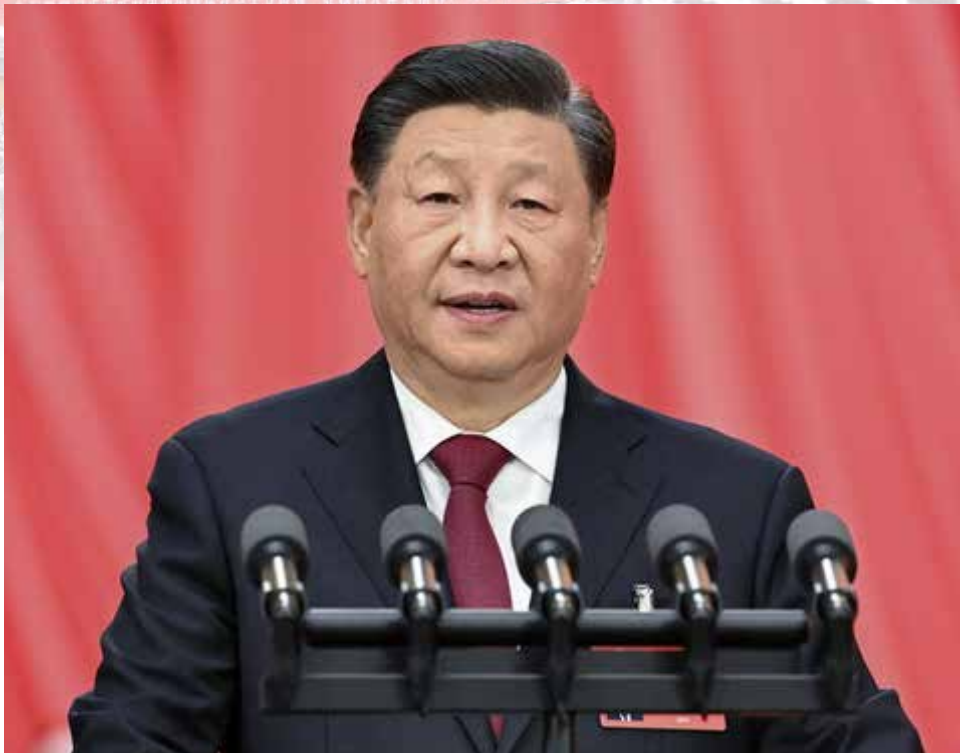


## REGIONS

- Silk Road Economic Belt Core Area Spurs Xinjiang Development **60**
- Tibet's Annual GDP Growth Reaches 9.5 Pct Over 10 Years **62**
- China's Successful Implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" Policy Over Past Decade **63**
- China Focus: Decade-Long Efforts to Safeguard Cross-Strait Peace and Stability, Promote China's Reunification **64**



# Xi Delivers Report to Congress: Hold High the Great Banner of Socialism With Chinese Characteristics



**On the opening day of 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), on October 16, General Secretary Xi Jinping delivered to the Congress a report titled “Hold High the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Strive in Unity to Build a Modern Socialist Country in All Respects.”**

**S**trive in unity to lay out a new blueprint for national rejuvenation; make concerted efforts to create new historic achievements. The highly anticipated 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) opened on the morning of October 16 at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Xi Jinping delivered to the Congress a report titled “Hold High the Great Banner of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics and Strive in Unity to Build a Modern Socialist Country in All Respects.” He pointed out, the 20th CPC National Congress is a meeting of great importance. It takes place at a critical

time as the entire Party and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups embark on a new journey to build China into a modern socialist country in all respects and advance toward the Second Centenary Goal. The theme of the Congress is: holding high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, fully implementing the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, carrying forward the great founding spirit of the Party, staying confident and building strength, upholding fundamental principles and breaking new ground, forging ahead with enterprise and fortitude, and striving in unity to build a modern socialist country in all respects and advance the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts.

The Great Hall of the People is majestic and solemn, and the grand auditorium in it is permeated with a lively atmosphere. Hanging above the rostrum is a streamer reading "The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China," in the middle of the back curtain is the Party emblem composed of a sickle and a hammerhead, on either side of which are five bright red flags. Hanging above on the second and third floor of the auditorium respectively are two streamers reading "Hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, comprehensively implement Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, carry forward the great founding spirit of the Party, strive in unity to build a modern socialist country in all respects and advance the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts!" and "Long live the great, glorious and correct Communist Party of China!"

Seated at the front row of the rostrum were members of the Standing Committee of the Presidium of the 20th CPC National Congress, including Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji, Han Zheng, Ding Xuexiang, Wang Chen, Liu He, Xu Qiliang, Sun Chunlan, Li Xi, Li Qiang, Li Hongzhong, Yang Jiechi, Yang Xiaodu, Zhang Youxia, Chen Xi, Chen Quanguo, Chen Min'er, Hu Chunhua, Guo Shengkun, Huang Kunming, Cai Qi, Hu Jintao, Li Ruihuan,

Wen Jiabao, Jia Qinglin, Zhang Dejiang, Yu Zhengsheng, Song Ping, Li Lanqing, Zeng Qinghong, Wu Guanzheng, Li Changchun, He Guoqiang, Liu Yunshan, Zhang Gaoli, You Quan and Zhang Qingli.

The opening session was presided over by Li Keqiang. At 10 a.m., the session began. All rose to their feet and sang the national anthem of the People's Republic of China. Then all stood in silent tribute to the late proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, etc. and the revolutionary martyrs.

Li Keqiang declared, a total of 2,340 of the 2,379 elected (2,296) and specially-invited (83) delegates to the 20th CPC National Congress were present at the opening session. He also extended a warm welcome to the non-CPC personages and other relevant officials who attend the Congress as non-voting participants.

**The theme of the Congress is: holding high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, fully implementing the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, carrying forward the great founding spirit of the Party, staying confident and building strength, upholding fundamental principles and breaking new ground, forging ahead with enterprise and fortitude, and striving in unity to build a modern socialist country in all respects and advance the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts.**

The report Xi Jinping delivered to the Congress on behalf of the 19th CPC Central Committee consists of 15 parts: I. The Work of the Past Five Years and the Great Changes in the First Decade of the New Era, II. A New Frontier in Adapting Marxism to the Chinese Context and the Needs of the Times, III. The New Journey of the New Era: Missions and Tasks of the Communist Party of China, IV. Accelerating

the Creation of a New Development Pattern and Pursuing High-Quality Development, V. Invigorating China through Science and Education and Developing a Strong Workforce for the Modernization Drive, VI. Advancing Whole-Process People's Democracy and Ensuring that the People Run the Country, VII. Exercising Law-Based Governance on All Fronts and Advancing the Rule of Law in China, VIII. Building Cultural Confidence and Strength and Securing New Successes in Developing Socialist Culture, IX. Improving the People's Wellbeing and Raising Quality of Life, X. Pursuing Green Development and Promoting Harmony between Humanity and Nature, XI. Modernizing China's National Security System and Capacity and Safeguarding National Security and Social Stability, XII. Achieving the Centenary Goal of the People's Liberation Army and Further Modernizing National Defense and the Military, XIII. Upholding and Improving the Policy of One Country, Two Systems and Promoting National Reunification, XIV. Promoting World Peace and Development and Building a Human Community with a Shared Future, XV. Exercising Full and Rigorous Self-Governance and Advancing the Great New Project of Party Building in the New Era.

Xi pointed out that in the past five years since the 19th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee has pursued a strategy of national rejuvenation amid global changes of a magnitude not seen in a century and made major strategic plans for advancing the cause of the Party and the country. The Central Committee has brought together the entire Party, the military, and the Chinese people and led them in effectively responding to grave, intricate international developments and a series of immense risks and challenges. With great effort and determination, we have steadily advanced socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, Xi said. Over the past five years, our Party has rallied the people and led them in solving a great number of problems that had long gone unsolved, securing many accomplishments that hold major future significance, and achieving

impressive advances in the cause of the Party and the country, Xi said.

Reviewing the Party's work over the first decade of the new era, Xi noted that the past 10 years marked three major events of great immediate importance and profound historical significance for the cause of the Party and the people: We embraced the centenary of the CPC; we ushered in a new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics; and we eradicated absolute poverty and finished building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, thus completing the First Centenary Goal. These were historic feats -- feats accomplished by the CPC and the Chinese people striving in unity, feats that will be forever recorded in the Chinese nation's history, and feats that will profoundly influence the world.

**The Central Committee has brought together the entire Party, the military, and the Chinese people and led them in effectively responding to grave, intricate international developments and a series of immense risks and challenges. With great effort and determination, we have steadily advanced socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, Xi said.**

Xi said, over the past decade, we have secured historic achievements and seen historic changes in the cause of the Party and the country, and taken China on a new journey toward building a modern socialist country in all respects. We have established the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and strengthened Party leadership in all respects. We have achieved moderate prosperity, the millennia-old dream of the Chinese nation. We have developed well-conceived and complete strategic plans for advancing the cause of the Party and the country in the new era, and put forward and applied a new development philosophy. We have comprehensively deepened reform with tremendous political courage, and pursued



a more proactive strategy of opening up. We have kept to the path of socialist political advancement with Chinese characteristics, and established and upheld a foundational system for ensuring the guiding role of Marxism in the ideological domain. We have implemented a people-centered philosophy of development. We have acted on the idea that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets. We have applied a holistic approach to national security. We have set the Party's goal of building a strong military in the new era. We have fully and faithfully implemented the policy of One Country, Two Systems. We have pursued major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics on all fronts. We have made significant advances in exercising full and rigorous Party self-governance. At the same time, we must not lose sight of the shortcomings in our work and the many difficulties and problems confronting us.

Xi pointed out that the great transformation over the past 10 years of the new era marks a milestone in the history of the Party, of the People's Republic of China, of reform and opening up, of the development of socialism, and of the development of the Chinese nation. Over the course of a century of endeavor, the CPC has tempered itself through revolution and grown stronger. And as we have upheld and developed socialism with Chinese characteristics, the Party has always remained a strong leadership core. The Chinese people are more inspired than ever to forge ahead, more resolved than ever to work hard, and more confident than ever of securing success. With full confidence, the CPC and the Chinese people are driving the great transformation of the Chinese nation from standing up and growing prosperous to becoming strong.

Xi stressed that it is the solemn historical responsibility of today's Chinese Communists to continue opening new chapters in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context and the needs of the times. To keep advancing theoretical innovation on the basis of practical experience, we must, first of all, gain a good command of the worldview and methodology of the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

for a New Era and adhere to and make good use of its stances, viewpoints, and methods. We must put the people first, maintain self-confidence and stand on our own feet, uphold fundamental principles and break new ground, adopt a problem-oriented approach, apply systems thinking, and maintain a global vision.

Referring to the missions and tasks of the CPC on the new journey of the new era, Xi pointed out that from this day forward, the central task of the CPC will be to lead the Chinese people of all ethnic groups in a concerted effort to realize the Second Centenary Goal of building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects and to advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization. On the journey ahead, we must firmly adhere to the following major principles: upholding and strengthening the Party's overall leadership; following the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics; applying a people-centered development philosophy; remaining committed to deepening reform and opening up; and carrying forward our fighting spirit.

Xi stressed that we must fully and faithfully apply the new development philosophy on all fronts, advance reforms to develop the socialist market economy, adhere to high-standard opening up, and accelerate efforts to foster a new pattern of development that is focused on domestic economy and features positive interplay between domestic and international economic flows. He pledged continuous efforts to build a high-standard socialist market economy, modernize the industrial system, advance rural revitalization across the board, promote coordinated regional development, and promote high-standard opening up.

Xi pointed out that we must regard science and technology as our primary productive force, talent as our primary resource, and innovation as our primary driver of growth. We will fully implement the strategy for invigorating China through science and education, the workforce development strategy, and the innovation-driven development strategy. He urged efforts to open up new areas and new arenas in development and steadily foster new growth

drivers and new strengths. We must give high priority to the development of education, build China's self-reliance and strength in science and technology, and rely on talent to pioneer and propel development. We will speed up work to build a strong educational system, greater scientific and technological strength, and a quality workforce, he said.

We must firmly stay on the path of socialist political advancement with Chinese characteristics, uphold the unity between Party leadership, the running of the country by the people, and law-based governance, Xi stressed, adding that we will continue to strengthen the institutions through which the people run the country, fully develop consultative democracy, actively develop democracy at the primary level, and consolidate and develop the broadest possible patriotic united front.

**Xi said achieving the goals for the centenary of the People's Liberation Army in 2027 and more quickly elevating people's armed forces to world-class standards are strategic tasks for building a modern socialist country in all respects.**

We must give better play to the role of the rule of law in consolidating foundations, ensuring stable expectations, and delivering long-term benefits, Xi noted, adding that work should also be done to strive to build a modern socialist country in all respects under the rule of law. We must improve the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics with the Constitution at its core, steadily advance law-based government administration, ensure strict and impartial administration of justice, and step up efforts to establish the rule of law throughout society.

Xi called for further work in developing a socialist ideology that has the power to unite and inspire the people, urging efforts to extensively apply the core socialist values, enhance civility throughout society, develop cultural programs and the cultural sector,

and extend the reach and appeal of Chinese civilization.

Xi noted that we must strive to realize, safeguard, and advance the fundamental interests of all our people. To this end, we must do everything within our capacity to resolve the most practical problems that are of the greatest and most direct concern to the people. We will continue to improve the system of income distribution, implement the employment-first strategy, improve the social security system, and advance the Healthy China Initiative.

Xi stressed that we must uphold and act on the principle that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, and we must remember to maintain harmony between humanity and nature when planning our development. He urged efforts to accelerate the transition to a model of green development, intensify pollution prevention and control, enhance diversity, stability, and sustainability in the ecosystems, and work actively and prudently toward the goals of reaching peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality.

Xi noted that we must resolutely pursue a holistic approach to national security and promote national security in all areas and stages of the work of the Party and the country. He said efforts should be made to improve the national security system, strengthen our capacity for safeguarding national security, enhance public safety governance, and improve the social governance system.

Xi said achieving the goals for the centenary of the People's Liberation Army in 2027 and more quickly elevating people's armed forces to world-class standards are strategic tasks for building a modern socialist country in all respects. We will intensify troop training and enhance combat preparedness across the board, he said, noting that efforts will also be made to strengthen all-around military governance, consolidate and enhance integrated national strategies and strategic capabilities.

The policy of One Country, Two Systems is a great innovation of socialism with Chinese characteristics, Xi said. It has proven to be the

best institutional arrangement for ensuring sustained prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao after their return to the motherland. This policy must be adhered to over the long term, Xi stressed. We will remain committed to law-based governance in Hong Kong and Macao, and ensure that the central government exercises overall jurisdiction over the two regions, he said. We will see that Hong Kong and Macao are administered by patriots, he added. He also pledged support to Hong Kong and Macao in better integrating themselves into China's overall development and playing a greater role in realizing national rejuvenation.

Moreover, Xi vowed to continue to strive for peaceful reunification with the greatest sincerity and the utmost effort, but noted that "we reserve the option of taking all measures necessary." Complete reunification of our country must be realized, and it can, without doubt, be realized, Xi said.

According to Xi, today, our world, our times, and history are changing in ways like never before. China remains firm in pursuing an independent foreign policy of peace, he said, adding that the country adheres to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence in pursuing friendship and cooperation with other countries, and remains committed to its fundamental national policy of opening to the outside world. The Chinese people are ready to work hand in hand with people across the world to create an even brighter future for humanity, said Xi.

Xi called on the whole Party to bear in mind that full and rigorous self-governance is an unceasing endeavor and that self-reform is a journey to which there is no end. We must never slacken our efforts and never allow ourselves to become weary or beaten, and we must persevere with full and rigorous self-governance, continue to advance the great new project of Party building in the new era, and use our own transformation to steer social transformation, Xi said.

He underlined that we must uphold and strengthen the centralized, unified leadership

of the Party Central Committee, enhance cohesion and forge the Party's soul with the Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and improve the systems and regulations for the Party's self-reform. He also urged efforts to cultivate officials capable of shouldering the mission of national rejuvenation, enhance the political and organizational functions of Party organizations, take strict steps to improve Party conduct and enforce Party discipline, and win the tough and protracted battle against corruption.

Xi pointed out that the Party has made spectacular achievements through its great endeavors over the past century, and our new endeavors will surely lead to more spectacular achievements.

Rounds of warm applause rose at intervals as Xi was delivering the report.

Incumbent and former vice chairpersons of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) who are not CPC members, incumbent and former non-CPC vice chairpersons of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), vice chairpersons of the central committees of the other political parties and the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, representatives of personages without party affiliation and those of religious circles, as well as non-CPC personages and religious figures who serve as NPC Standing Committee members or Standing Committee members of the CPPCC National Committee attended the session as guests. Some other leading CPC officials also attended the session as non-voting participants.

Around 2,500 journalists from home and abroad reported the grand opening session.



**Scan QR code for  
Full text of the report  
to the 20th CPC  
National Congress  
presented by General  
Secretary Xi Jinping**

# Chinese Modernization Written Into Key CPC Congress Report

In his report to the 20th CPC National Congress on October 16, General Secretary Xi Jinping unveiled the concept of Chinese modernization, based on exploration by generations of Chinese people and unique to the country's context. It offers humanity a new choice for achieving modernization and realizing the Chinese dream.

Chinese modernization, a key term defining China's journey to rejuvenation, has for the first time been written into a report to the national congress

of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the world's largest Marxist governing party.

In his Sunday report to the 20th CPC National Congress, Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, underscored the "central task" of the Party, calling for efforts to advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts "through a Chinese path to modernization."

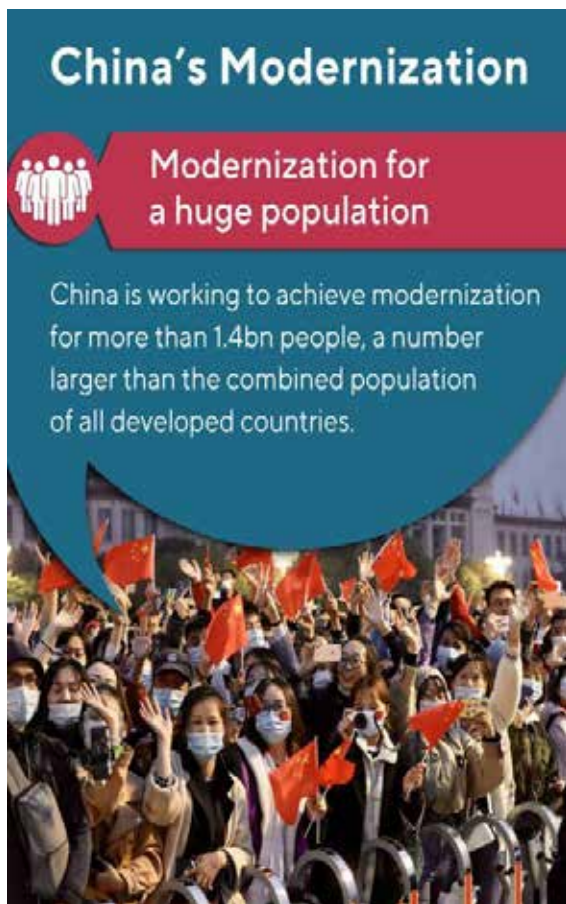
The Chinese have never been so close to, confident in, and capable of achieving the goal of rejuvenating the Chinese nation, according to the report, which laid out main objectives and tasks for the next five years and beyond.

Chinese modernization, based on exploration by generations of Chinese people and unique to the country's context, presents a correct path to realizing the Chinese dream. It also offers humanity a new choice for achieving modernization.

## Clear Vision, Targets

When the Japanese invasion plunged China into peril in the 1930s, a renowned Chinese historian pondered and raised a question that





had long perplexed him and his compatriots: Can the Chinese modernize?

Today the answer is readily apparent to everyone. The world's second-largest economy has achieved within decades what took the West centuries to achieve.

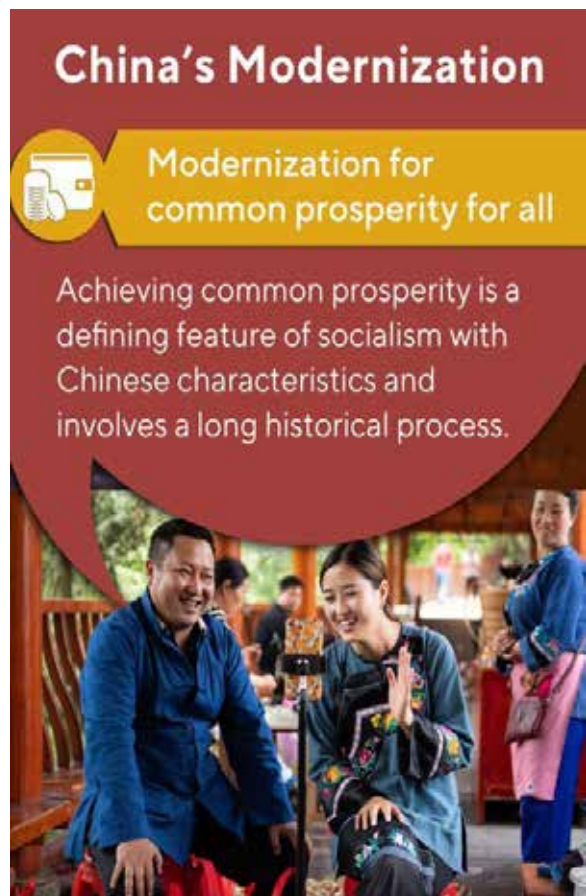
China has eradicated absolute poverty and finished building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, thus completing the First Centenary Goal.

According to its two-step strategic plan, the CPC will next lead China to “basically realize socialist modernization from 2020 through 2035,” and “build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful from 2035 through the middle of this century.”

“As China has embarked on a new journey, it is the perfect time to set out clear direction and targets of Chinese modernization so that

the Chinese people can unite in pursuit of the goal they have been seeking to achieve,” Chen Shuguang, a professor at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee, told Xinhua.

The report outlined China's overall development objectives for the year 2035, which include substantially growing the per capita GDP to be on par with that of a mid-level developed country, significantly enhancing national soft power, steadily lowering carbon emissions after reaching a peak, as well as comprehensively strengthening the national security system and capabilities.



Describing the next five years as “crucial for getting our efforts to build a modern socialist country in all respects off to a good start,” the report listed the main objectives and tasks for this period, which range from achieving greater self-reliance and strength in science and technology, to further improving the socialist



market economy, and enabling China to play a greater role in global governance.

“Setting clearer vision and targets, China is becoming increasingly aware that the modernization it seeks will not be a mere replica of the Western one since the Chinese path works well,” said Chen.

## Unique Path

Chinese modernization contains elements that are common to the modernization processes of all countries, but it is more characterized by features that are unique to the Chinese context.

Xi said Chinese modernization is the modernization of a huge population, of common prosperity for all, of material and cultural-ethical advancement, of harmony between humanity and nature, and of peaceful development.

**According to its two-step strategic plan, the CPC will next lead China to “basically realize socialist modernization from 2020 through 2035,” and “build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful from 2035 through the middle of this century.”**

Experts believe that although modernization theory has its origins in the West, modernization by no means is equal to Westernization and there has never been a one-size-fits-all approach to modernization.

“China is underscoring the importance of every country pursuing modernization



through a path that is suited to their own conditions and that their people will accept and support,” said Sean Slattery, one of the foreign experts invited to translate Xi Jinping’s report to the CPC national congress.

Gao Derong, a delegate to the CPC national congress from the rural areas of southwest China’s Yunnan Province, told Xinhua that he was impressed by the unique Chinese path to modernization. “China’s success in mass poverty alleviation over the past years has highlighted one of the key features of Chinese modernization, which is common prosperity,” he said. “Our modernization benefits everyone in the country instead of just a few.”


**“China is underscoring the importance of every country pursuing modernization through a path that is suited to their own conditions and that their people will accept and support,” said Sean Slattery, one of the foreign experts invited to translate Xi Jinping’s report to the CPC national congress.**

## New Choice

China’s modernization drive came into the spotlight as profound changes unseen in a century are transforming the world, which has once again reached a crossroads in history.

Although the modernization of the West has created unprecedented material wealth, its path of aggression, colonization and expansion is not viable. This path has also led to problems including a widening wealth gap, waste of resources and environmental damage.

“For other developing countries, Chinese modernization offers a new choice for achieving modernization, based on their own conditions and more international cooperation, rather than plunder, war and blood,” said Yahia Mustafa, who participated in polishing the Arabic version of the report. The 65-year-old Sudanese expert has lived in China for over 20



# China's Modernization

## Modernization for peaceful development

China will not tread the old path of war, colonization, and plunder taken by some countries.



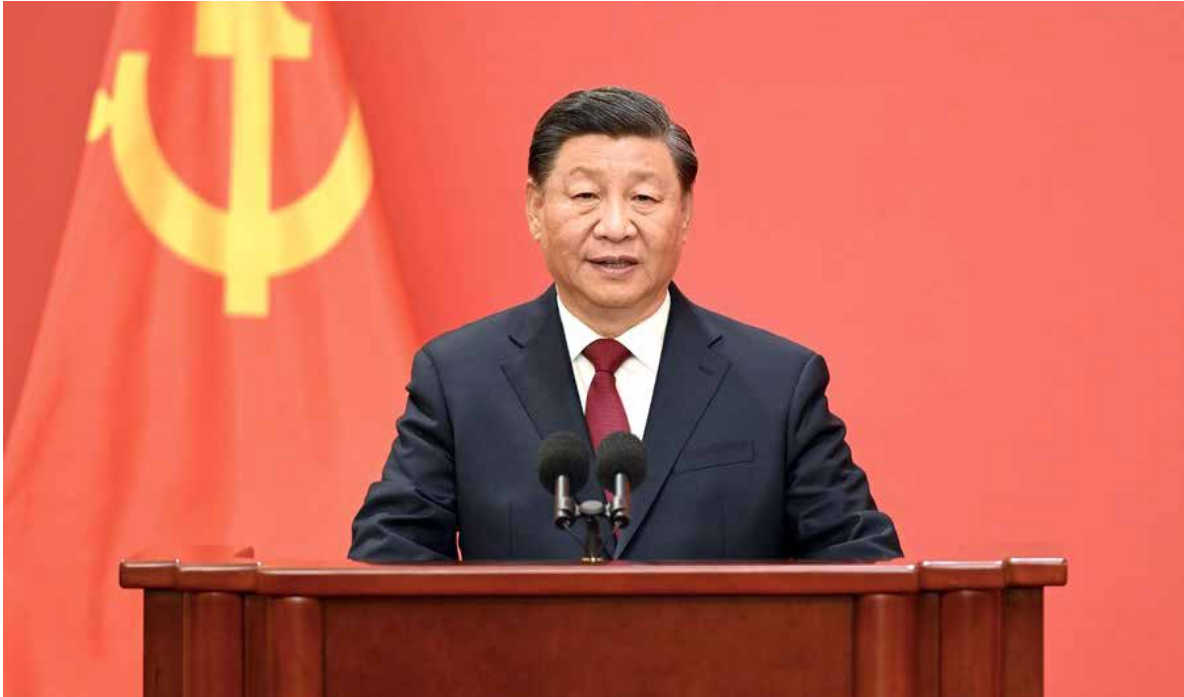
years. The CPC is clear-minded that building a modern socialist country in all respects is a massive, arduous task.

Warning of various “black swan” and “gray rhino” events that may occur at any time, the report said China has entered a period of development in which strategic opportunities, risks and challenges are concurrent, and uncertainties and unforeseen factors are rising.

“Tremendous hard work and unrelenting efforts are required as China strives to realize modernization,” said Li Lannyu, a worker from east China’s Jiangsu Province who is also a delegate to the congress.

Xin Ming, a professor at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee, said building a modern socialist country is a great cause that requires strenuous efforts. “While the future is bright, we still have a long way to go.”

# CPC Unveils New Top Leadership for New Journey Toward Modernization



**Xi Jinping was elected General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee at the first plenum of the 20th CPC Central Committee following the Party's twice-a-decade national congress. The CPC also unveiled the newly-elected Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.**

**T**he Communist Party of China (CPC) on Sunday unveiled its new top leadership, which will lead the world's most populous nation on its new journey toward a great modern socialist country in all respects.

Xi Jinping was elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee at the first plenum of the 20th CPC Central Committee following the Party's twice-a-decade national congress.

Greeted by rapturous rounds of applause, Xi led Li Qiang, Zhao Leji, Wang Huning, Cai Qi, Ding Xuexiang and Li Xi onto a red-carpeted stage at the Great Hall of the People.

They are members of the newly-elected Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

According to the Party Constitution, the highest leading bodies of the Party are the



National Congress and the Central Committee which it elects. Between plenary sessions of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee shall exercise the functions and powers of the Central Committee.

The 20th CPC Central Committee was elected Saturday at the closing session of the 20th CPC National Congress.

Speaking to over 600 journalists from home and abroad, Xi hailed the congress as one that held high its banner, pooled all the strength, and promoted solidarity and dedication.

Xi expressed gratitude for the trust the whole Party has placed in the new central leadership.

“We shall keep in mind the Party’s nature and purpose and our own mission and responsibility, and work diligently in the performance of our duty, to prove worthy of the great trust of the Party and our people,” he said.

Xi said China, having completed its building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, is now taking confident strides on a new journey to turn China into a modern socialist country in all respects.

That journey, one that is “filled with glories and dreams,” will see China advance toward the second centenary goal, and embrace the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization, Xi said.

In its two-step strategic plan, the CPC aims to basically realize socialist modernization from 2020 through 2035, and build China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful from 2035 through the middle of this century.

The world’s second largest economy is walking on a model of modernization that has not been seen before -- the modernization of a huge population, of common prosperity for all, of material and cultural-ethical advancement, of harmony between humanity and nature, and of peaceful development.

“This is a great yet enormous undertaking. The enormity of the task is what makes it great and infinitely glorious,” Xi said.

He said the CPC and the Chinese people have sought long and hard to pursue a Chinese path to modernization, and the Party must always act for the people on the journey ahead and rely on them in everything it does.

“We will always ride out the storm with our people and stay heart to heart with them, taking their priorities as ours and acting on their wishes. We will continue the hard work to turn their aspiration for a better life into a living reality,” he said.

**Speaking to over 600 journalists from home and abroad, Xi hailed the congress as one that held high its banner, pooled all the strength, and promoted solidarity and dedication. Xi expressed gratitude for the trust the whole Party has placed in the new central leadership.**

His emphasis on the people echoed a report Xi delivered to the 20th CPC National Congress, hailing the great achievements of the new era, which came from “the collective dedication and hard work” of the CPC and the Chinese people.

In the past decade, China’s GDP has grown from 54 trillion yuan (about 7.6 trillion U.S. dollars) to 114 trillion yuan and come to account for 18.5 percent of the world economy, up 7.2 percentage points. China has remained the world’s second largest economy, and its per capita GDP has risen from 39,800 yuan to 81,000 yuan.

The country has eradicated absolute poverty, and built the largest education, social security, and healthcare systems in the world.

It has also joined the ranks of the world’s innovators, while achieving an overwhelming victory and fully consolidating the gains in the fight against corruption.

But Xi said the Party cannot rest on its laurels just yet.

The just-concluded 20th CPC National Congress came at a time when the world is undergoing accelerating changes unseen in a century, and a new phase of uncertainty and transformation.

China has entered a period of development in which strategic opportunities, risks, and challenges are concurrent, and uncertainties and unforeseen factors are rising, Xi said in the report to the congress.

“Confronted with new challenges and tests on the journey ahead, we must remain on high alert and stay sober-minded and prudent like a student sitting for a never-ending exam,” he told journalists on October 23.

“We must make sure that our century-old Party will become ever more vigorous through self-reform and continue to be the strong backbone that the Chinese people can lean on at all times,” he said.

The journey ahead is long and arduous, but with determined steps, “we will reach our destination,” he said.

“We’ll not be daunted by high winds, choppy waters or even dangerous storms, for the people will always have our back and give us confidence,” Xi said.

He went on to express China’s commitment to further promoting the building of a human community with a shared future.

“We will work with peoples of all other countries to champion humanity’s shared values of peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy and freedom to safeguard global peace and promote global development, and keep promoting the building of a human community with a shared future,” Xi said.

Just as China cannot develop in isolation from the world, the world needs China for its development, he said, adding that the Chinese economy would remain on the positive trajectory over the long run, and that the country will open its door wider to the rest of the world.

“We’ll be steadfast in deepening reform and opening up across the board, and in pursuing high-quality development. A prosperous China will create many more opportunities for the world,” Xi said.



Xi Jinping, general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, and the other newly elected members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the 20th CPC Central Committee Li Qiang, Zhao Leji, Wang Huning, Cai Qi, Ding Xuexiang and Li Xi, meet the press at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, Oct. 23, 2022.

# Profile: Xi Jinping Leads China on New Journey

**Chinese President Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has emerged as an exemplary leader of China, leading the country to pursue national rejuvenation through a Chinese path to modernization.**

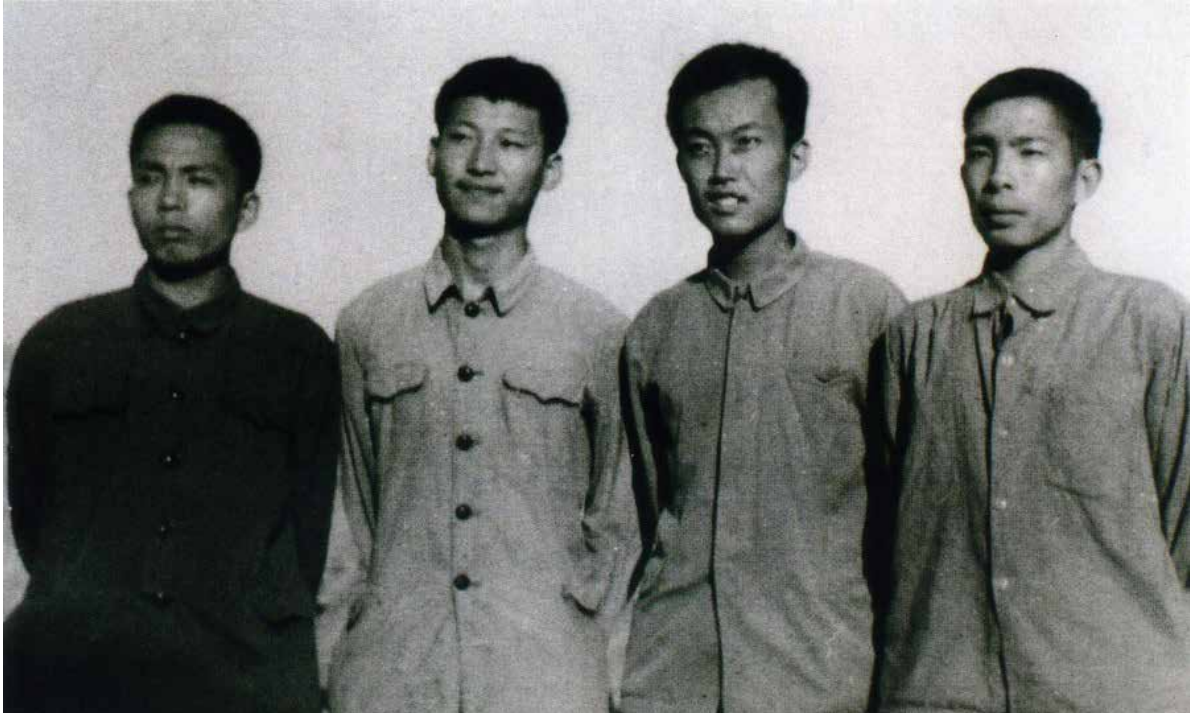
**A**fter 10 years at the helm of the Communist Party of China (CPC), Xi Jinping, 69, once again stood in front of reporters as the Party's top leader, vowing to lead the country to pursue national rejuvenation through a Chinese path to modernization.

"We shall keep in mind the Party's nature and purpose and our own mission and responsibility, and work diligently in the performance of our duty, to prove worthy of

the great trust of the Party and our people," Xi said Sunday, as he led his colleagues to meet the press, fresh from a Party plenum that elected him general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

In 2012, after assuming the Party's top job, Xi said that he and his colleagues would lead the CPC in striving for national rejuvenation, pursuing a better life for the people, and addressing problems within the Party.





**Xi would later spend seven years in the countryside, working and living alongside farmers. He called himself a farmer when he recalled his Liangjiahe years. He was separated from his family, slept in cave dwellings, suffered from flea bites, and worked as hard as fellow villagers to tend crops, herd sheep, carry manure and haul coal.**

In the past decade, China under his leadership has witnessed historic changes, with its economy more than doubling to 114 trillion yuan (16 trillion U.S. dollars), absolute poverty wiped out and moderate prosperity attained for the country's 1.4 billion people.

It was also a decade of severe challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic, a trade war with the United States and the downward pressure on the economy all posed hurdles for China's development and tested the strength of Xi and the Party he leads.

Bringing about milestone transformations and ushering in a "new era" for socialism

with Chinese characteristics, Xi is regarded as the helmsman capable of leading the country in overcoming difficulties and pursuing full modernization.

Stephen Perry, chairman of Britain's 48 Group Club, said everything he has seen in President Xi tells him that Xi's motivation is the people of China, which is very important for China's development at its current stage.

Robert Kuhn, an American scholar who authored the book "How China's Leaders Think," said Xi has an objective and comprehensive understanding of China's current situation, as well as detailed and rational thinking of its future.

## **Son of Loess Plateau**

Xi Jinping was born in June 1953 into a revolutionary family. His father, Xi Zhongxun, was a revered CPC leader. Describing his father as "someone who had devoted himself wholeheartedly to the Chinese people," Xi Jinping said he was greatly inspired by the elder Xi and had pledged to follow in his footsteps.

At 15, as an “educated youth,” Xi left Beijing for a village called Liangjiahe in an arid part of northwest China’s Shaanxi Province, carrying with him a small sewing bag embroidered with Chinese characters “mom’s heart” by his mother Qi Xin.

Xi would later spend seven years in the countryside, working and living alongside farmers. He called himself a farmer when he recalled his Liangjiahe years. He was separated from his family, slept in cave dwellings, suffered from flea bites, and worked as hard as fellow villagers to tend crops, herd sheep, carry manure and haul coal.

He joined the CPC there and later became the village Party chief -- the beginning of his political career. Xi recalled his earnest wish then was “to make it possible for the villagers to have meat and have it often.” He led them to dig wells, build dams, terrace hills and set up the province’s first methane-generating pit.

This experience means a lot to Xi and he often talks about it, even after becoming the top leader. During a state visit to Costa Rica

in 2013, he visited the home of a farming family and talked about his experience in the countryside.

“It is extremely rare for a president to speak so passionately and with such pride about being a farmer. Some people may downplay that aspect, but he does not; he emphasizes it,” said Alberto Zamora, whose family owns the coffee plantation Xi visited.

Xi said he gained his understanding of the meaning of the word “people” through his experience in Liangjiahe, and it strengthened his determination to “serve the people” -- a principle he has adhered to over the decades.

In the late 1970s, after graduating from Tsinghua University, Xi served as a secretary to the minister of defense. In 1982, he volunteered to work at the grassroots level and moved to Zhengding, a poor county in north China’s Hebei Province. Peng Liyuan, his wife, later said that many of Xi’s classmates went abroad and he could have just done the same. But Xi stayed and chose a much harder path -- to be a servant to the people.



In his three years in Zhengding, where Xi served as deputy Party chief and then Party chief, Xi rode bicycles to all the communes and production teams of the county to inspect work. Sometimes, he arrived when villagers were tilling the fields. He would join them and do the farm work.

Then he spent over 17 years in Fujian Province and nearly five years in Zhejiang Province. He served multiple roles in the two coastal provinces including vice mayor, prefecture Party chief, municipal Party chief, provincial governor, and provincial Party chief. In 2007, he worked in Shanghai as its Party chief before ascending to the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

Xi kept a close bond with the people wherever he worked, even after he was promoted to work at the apex of the Party. Xi has made it a tradition to visit the homes of the people ahead of every Spring Festival. Xi's early-year experience of hunger and toiling on the farms may help explain why he would check the kitchen, bathroom and cellar in ordinary people's homes. He also kept the habit of exchanging correspondence with the people. Those who received Xi's letters include farmers, entrepreneurs, pupils, grassland art troupe members, and soldiers guarding the borders.

In 2013, Xi initiated a "targeted poverty alleviation" drive and made plans for its implementation. Altogether, over 255,000 work teams and more than 3 million cadres were sent to the countryside to help villagers shake off poverty household by household. About 100 million people were lifted out of extreme poverty in the past decade.

Being with the people through thick and thin has strengthened his conviction: to strive for happiness for the people and rejuvenation for the nation. In the past decade, Xi initiated five Party-wide education campaigns to remind CPC members of their original aspiration and the Party's founding mission.

Xi is very familiar with the plight of the nation after the Opium Wars brought by



Western colonialists in the 19th century. In 2018, he visited the ruins of a cannon fort on Liugong Island in east China's Shandong Province. More than a century ago, the island bore witness to the crushing defeat of China's first modern navy in the First Sino-Japanese War. Xi paused for thought at the ruins, and inside the museum for the war he read out a patriotic poem deploring the foreign invasion at the time.

As the first CPC chief born after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Xi shared pride in a string of achievements that manifested "the Chinese people have stood up": the victory in the War to Resist U.S. Aggression and Aid Korea, the establishment of a relatively complete industrial system, and the manufacture of nuclear bombs and satellites. He commended the achievements.



“Only socialism could save China; only socialism could develop China,” he said.

After the reform and opening up was launched, Xi had great passion and devoted himself to the cause. From relatively poor inland regions to the country’s affluent eastern coast, Xi took the lead in boosting foreign trade and investment, as well as the common development of both public and private businesses. As the Party’s top leader, Xi convened a high-profile meeting of private businesses. He said private businesses and entrepreneurs are “our own people.” He also said China’s private sector can only be strengthened, not weakened.

Xi is regarded by his comrades, both at local and central levels, as being good at long-term planning.

In 2020, his strategic planning was manifested in mapping out the country’s 14th Five-Year Plan and long-term objectives through 2035. To make a good plan, Xi chaired meetings to listen to the views and opinions of experts, business people, scientists and grassroots cadres. He instructed carrying out online suggestion collection. Chinese internet users gave over 1 million comments.

In the past decade, Chinese people’s wealth grew steadily. In 2021, the per capita disposable income of the Chinese reached 35,128 yuan, growing nearly 80 percent from 2012. The urban-rural income ratio was narrowed to 2.5:1.

In Xi’s words, all he did is essentially for the betterment of the people. He once penned a memoir in which he wrote, “We must love the people like we love our parents, work for their well-being and enable them to lead a better life.” After becoming the general secretary, he said, “the people’s aspiration for a better life is what we are striving for.”

Meeting the press on Sunday after the first plenary session of the 20th CPC Central Committee, Xi said the people will “always have our back and give us confidence,” and the Party will always ride out the storm with the people and stay heart-to-heart with them.

The Party and the government enjoy good ratings. A Harvard University survey found that Chinese citizens’ satisfaction with the government has increased across the board, with the central authorities receiving the highest level of approval at 93 percent. An Edelman poll also found that trust among Chinese citizens in their government reached 91 percent in 2021, the highest around the globe.

## For A Strong China

Xi inherited a mission to achieve China’s modernity, which had been dreamed of and fought for by generations of Chinese people.

In 2020, he paused before an exhibit at a museum in Guangdong Province displaying a



grand plan Sun Yat-sen designed to modernize China a century ago. Sun successfully led the Revolution of 1911 to end China's last imperial dynasty and founded a republic. But it did not last. The grand plan failed to materialize. "Only we Chinese Communists can make it happen," Xi said before the exhibit.

According to Xi, all the endeavors the Party led the nation in pursuing over the century are to turn China into a great modern country and realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

Ten years ago, when Xi ascended to the Party's top post, China was already the world's second-largest economy and top manufacturer. But the economy faced increasing downward pressure and the need for transforming the economic structure was pressing. Other tough issues also needed to be resolved, such as corruption, pollution and the rich-poor income gap, all posing grave challenges to the Party.

All eyes were on Xi. People expected him to bring real changes. And changes must begin from the Party itself. Xi said it takes a good blacksmith to forge good steel, calling for the self-reform of the Party and "full and rigorous" self-governance. He unleashed the largest anti-corruption campaign in the Party's history. "We must do the things that need to be done ... If we let a few hundred corrupt officials slip through the cracks, we would let down all 1.3 billion Chinese people," Xi said.

In the past decade, the fallen crooked officials included the "tigers" such as Zhou Yongkang, Bo Xilai, Guo Boxiong, Xu Caihou, Sun Zhengcai, and Ling Jihua, as well as many top officials of central government departments, state-owned companies, and provinces. There were also numerous cadres in much lower positions in the governance hierarchy.

In early 2022, Xi declared that an overwhelming victory had been achieved in



the fight against corruption, and the victory has been consolidated across the board. But he warned Party cadres that they must be sober-minded and be aware that the anti-corruption campaign will never end.

Xi wants to ensure that the CPC's over 96 million members and 4.9 million primary-level organizations maintain their purity and strength. Xi considers the Party's overall leadership the key to building China into a great modern socialist country. The Party must "be the strong backbone that the Chinese people can lean on at all times," he said.

He repeatedly told Party cadres to learn from the collapse of the Soviet Union and reiterated the importance of having firm convictions in communism and strengthening Party discipline. Xi led the formulation of the game-changing eight-point decision on improving work conduct. He ordered leading officials to regularly report their personal and family matters such as marriage status, personal finances and business involvement. The Party regulated the business involvement of the spouses, children and children's spouses of over 4,700 officials between 2015 and 2021.

Xi led the efforts to promulgate and revise a series of Party regulations, improve the mechanism to conduct discipline inspections, and establish the National Commission of Supervision that places everyone in public office under oversight.

Observers said Xi has played a key role in reshaping the CPC. Liu Jingbei, a professor at the China Executive Leadership Academy in Pudong, said Xi further strengthened the unity in thinking, political orientation and action of Party members. He reversed the trend that the Party's leadership was being weakened and marginalized in some localities and departments.

Xi called on the public to respect and learn from heroes. A national law on respecting heroes was promulgated. A sound system of granting awards and honors was set up. Xi also put forward a set of core socialist values, the essence of which, he said, is patriotism.

Xi has fostered the concept of "whole-process people's democracy," calling for greater efforts to develop socialist democracy. He said democracy is an instrument for addressing the issues that concern the people. If the people are only awakened at election time but go into hibernation afterward, then this kind of democracy is a mere formality.

**Xi has put forward a new development philosophy that promotes innovative, coordinated, green, open and inclusive development for all. Peter Koenig, a former senior economist at the World Bank, said the new development philosophy is probably the core of what has been named "Xiconomics."**

The law-based governance in all fields Xi advances is considered a profound revolution in governance. The rule of law for the country, the government, and society must be comprehensively in place by 2035, according to Xi. He is the first Chinese president to swear allegiance before the country's Constitution. Xi said the Constitution enjoys supreme legal status, authority and force.

In the past decade, China's national legislature adopted 70 laws and revised 238 laws. Many of the legislations are groundbreaking, including the Civil Code adopted in 2020 and the Foreign Investment Law adopted in 2019, which is the basic law governing foreign direct investment in the country promoting the high-level liberalization and facilitation of foreign investment.

These efforts have helped create more favorable conditions for development. Xi raised the notion of economic "new normal." He said China's reform has entered deep water.

He personally chairs a number of central commissions to strengthen the Party's leadership over economic work as well as reform and opening up. He led the efforts to streamline government and reduce taxes and fees for enterprises.

Since the third plenum of the 18th CPC Central Committee in 2013, more than 2,000 reform plans have been implemented, covering almost every aspect of economic, political, social and cultural undertakings as well as people's everyday life.

Xi has put forward a new development philosophy that promotes innovative, coordinated, green, open and inclusive development for all. Peter Koenig, a former senior economist at the World Bank, said the new development philosophy is probably the core of what has been named "Xiconomics." "This is very typical and I think it well describes what is happening now in the Chinese economy," he said.

Xi often went to companies, factories, shops and stalls to feel the pulse of economic activity. On a visit to a carmaker workshop, he got into a China-made sedan for first-hand experience. If China wants to upgrade from a big car-manufacturing country to a strong one, it needs to develop new-energy cars, he said, calling for making the NEV sector a new growth point.

But it was not just big companies that command Xi's attention. He also discussed with villagers the sales of their ham and liquor, walked into community workshops, visited livestreaming platforms, and dropped by roadside food stalls.

Under his leadership, China has consolidated its position as the world's second-largest economy. In the past decade, the share of China's GDP in the global economy grew from 11.3 percent to 18.5 percent. On average, the Chinese economy contributed more than 30 percent of global economic growth in recent years. It was the first major economy to register growth after the COVID-19 pandemic wreaked havoc around the world.

In 2021, China's foreign trade exceeded 6 trillion U.S. dollars. Its trade with the United States grew by nearly 30 percent and amounted to 755.6 billion dollars. According to a 2022 survey by the American Chamber of Commerce in China, 66 percent of the respondents said their companies plan to increase investment in

China this year. China remains among the top three global investment destinations for about 60 percent of the member companies.

Stressing a people-centered approach to development, Xi rolled out a slew of policies that bring tangible benefits to the people. China has established the world's largest social security system, with 1.04 billion people covered by basic old-age insurance and 95 percent of the population covered by basic medical insurance. Fiscal spending on education accounted for over 4 percent of GDP for 10 years in a row. China has also introduced the three-child policy, and rolled out measures to reduce homework and after-school tutoring burdens on students.

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Xi has placed common prosperity on agenda. He said this is the essential requirement of socialism. Xi's common prosperity drive aims to narrow the rich-poor gap, address the regional and industrial disparity, and improve both the material and cultural-ethical life of the people, thus achieving balanced development and social equality. Zhejiang, where Xi once served as provincial Party chief, is designated as a pilot zone for advancing common prosperity. Statements on "gradually realizing the goal of common prosperity for all" were enshrined in the Party Constitution at the just-concluded 20th CPC National Congress.

In the past decade, China witnessed holistic and historic improvements in environmental protection. Xi declared at a virtual UN gathering that China will strive to peak carbon

dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. He instructed imposing a 10-year fishing ban in the Yangtze River. Every river in China now also has a river chief, in charge of its ecological protection. Endangered species such as giant pandas, Tibetan antelopes and snow leopards have been brought back from the brink of extinction thanks to improved conservation efforts.

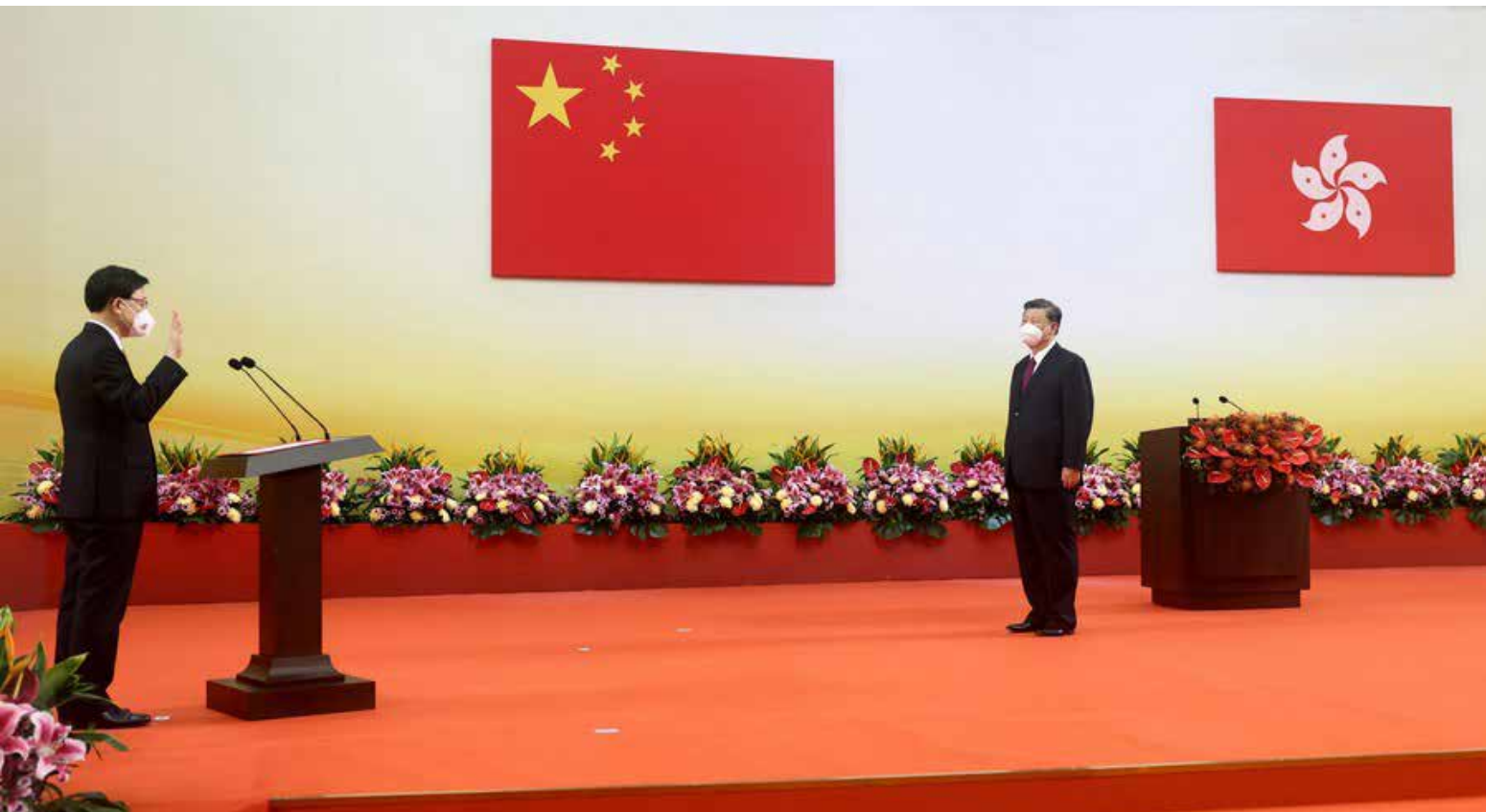
For some time, air pollution was bad in Beijing. Xi once said the first thing he did in the morning was to check Beijing's air quality. He led the nation to engage in an unprecedented fight against pollution, notably air, water and soil pollution. Years of tenacious efforts paid off. Air quality has significantly improved in Beijing, as elsewhere across the country. A report by the University of Chicago's Energy Policy Institute said the density of harmful particulates in the air in China fell 40 percent between 2013 and 2020. If sustained, this would add about two years to the average life expectancy of Chinese citizens, it said.

Xi places sci-tech innovation at the core of overall national development and issued the call to build greater scientific and technological strength.

He chaired group study sessions of the Party leadership and invited experts to brief him and his colleagues on artificial intelligence, big data, quantum technology and blockchains. He visited satellite launching sites, chip labs and high-speed train workshops to learn the latest sci-tech development. "You can't ask, buy, or beg for core technologies in key fields from other countries. They must be kept firmly in our own hands," Xi said.

China's ranking in the Global Innovation Index, released by the World Intellectual Property Organization, rose from 34th place in 2012 to 11th place in 2022. Between 2012 and 2021, China's research and development spending increased from 1 trillion yuan to 2.8 trillion yuan. It now ranks second in the world.

Xi has close ties with the military and knows its operations well. He initiated the





earth-shattering military reform, in a bid to build the People's Liberation Army (PLA) into world-class armed forces.

Xi reiterated the principle that the Party commands the gun. A number of high-ranking military officers were punished for violating Party discipline and the law. Xi improved the system of the Central Military Commission (CMC) chairman assuming overall responsibility. A new military structure has been established with the CMC exercising overall leadership, the theater commands responsible for military operations, and the services focusing on developing capabilities.

The PLA was steered to focus on strengthening its combat capability. It has also improved command systems and capacity for joint operations, working hard to address "peacetime ills."

As the top commander, Xi reviewed armed forces at grand parades five times, two of which were organized in the sea. Over the past decade, China unveiled two homegrown aircraft carriers. The fifth-generation stealth fighter aircraft, J-20, was commissioned. China also took the lead in hypersonic weapon research. The Chinese military today has the determination and ability to safeguard China's sovereignty, unification and territorial

integrity, to provide strategic support for national rejuvenation, and to make even greater contributions to world peace and development, according to Xi.

Media outlets described Xi as the leader who is making China strong. They said he has solved a great number of problems that had long gone unsolved and secured many accomplishments of major significance for the future. Xi's contributions are ground-breaking and unique, exerting a global influence, they said.

In October 2017, Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era was officially instituted at the 19th CPC National Congress as a guiding principle. The thought was enshrined in the CPC Constitution and China's Constitution.

David Ferguson, who edited the English translation of four volumes of "Xi Jinping: The Governance of China," said poverty alleviation, the Belt and Road, and the environmental cleanup all fit in Xi's thought and they fit at the grassroots level where ideas become action, driving the historic changes over the past decade.

In 2016, Xi's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the whole Party was

established at the sixth plenum of the 18th CPC Central Committee.

“To me, this means responsibility,” Xi said, pledging to devote all his time and energy to the job so that he can live up to the trust the Party and the people place in him.

In 2021, the Party’s third historical resolution says Xi’s core position and the guiding role of Xi’s thought are of decisive significance for driving forward the historic process of national rejuvenation.

**When he served as vice president of China, Xi oversaw the preparations for Beijing 2008 Olympics and Paralympics, which were made under tremendous pressure in a year overshadowed by the devastating Wenchuan earthquake and the riots in Lhasa. Yet Beijing 2008 has been remembered as one of the best Games in history.**

A resolution adopted at the 20th CPC National Congress says that the establishment of Xi’s core position and the guiding role of Xi’s thought has enabled the Party to successfully resolve the acute problems and challenges undermining its long-term governance, the security and stability of the country, and the well-being of the people, to remove serious hidden dangers in the Party, the country and the military, and to ultimately set the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on an irreversible historical course.

Theorists said Xi has provided answers to the questions of China, of the world, of the people and of the times. He has further drawn the blueprint for China’s development, and his thought is considered a new breakthrough in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context and the needs of the times.

Volker Tschapke, honorary president of the Prussian Society in Germany, said Xi’s thought is “fascinating.” Xi is leading China toward

modernity, which is very different from the Western model, Tschapke said, adding that people may one day realize that China’s path would take humanity to a better future.

## **A Tough Man With A Tender Heart**

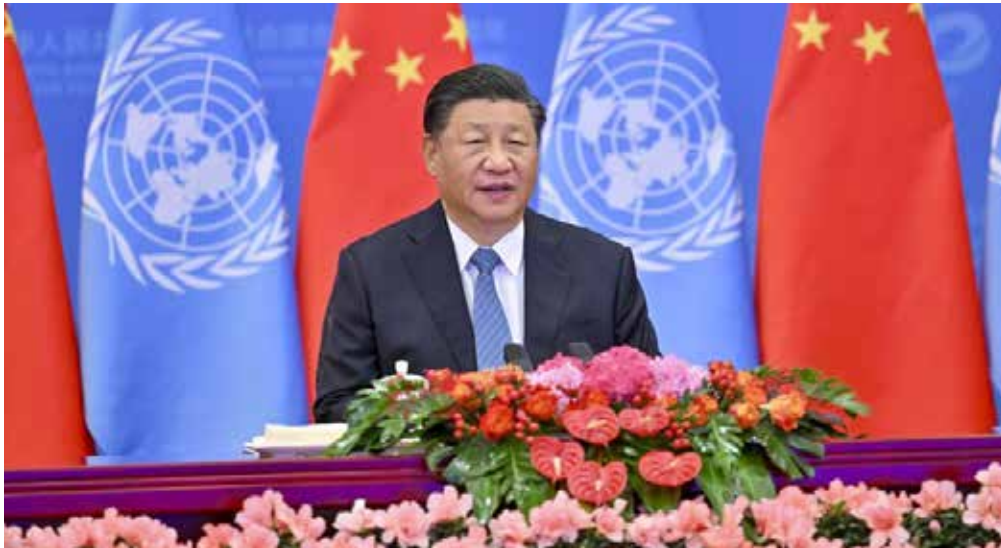
Xi has a strong track record as a crisis manager. Battle-hardened by years of handling tough situations, Xi has the experience, courage and tenacity needed to cope with the tests and challenges China faces today.

While working in the coastal regions of Fujian, Zhejiang and Shanghai, Xi led local response efforts to multiple powerful typhoons. During these instances, he would spend whole nights overseeing the evacuation in an effort to minimize casualties and damage.

When he served as vice president of China, Xi oversaw the preparations for Beijing 2008 Olympics and Paralympics, which were made under tremendous pressure in a year overshadowed by the devastating Wenchuan earthquake and the riots in Lhasa. Yet Beijing 2008 has been remembered as one of the best Games in history. Nearly 14 years later, under Xi’s leadership, China presented the world a streamlined, safe and splendid Winter Games despite COVID-19 and the so-called “diplomatic boycott” by some Western countries.

He says that China in the new era is faced with more challenges and uncertainties. “We must be prepared to carry out a great struggle with many new historical features.” While overseeing the drafting of the report to the 18th CPC National Congress, Xi demanded the statement be included.

“Achieving national rejuvenation is no easy task. It will take more than drum beating and gong clanging to get there. Realizing this great dream demands a great struggle. The tests we face on the way forward will only become more complex as we press on, and we must be prepared to crest unimaginable waves,” Xi told officials.



In 2015, when Yemen descended into chaos, Xi directed the PLA Navy to evacuate hundreds of stranded Chinese nationals. This inspired “Operation Red Sea,” a box office hit that ignited patriotic fervor. Also in 2015, Xi led a series of rescue efforts to address China’s stock market fluctuations, avoiding systemic risks.

In response to severe situations in Hong Kong, Xi rolled out a package of measures, including the enforcement of the Hong Kong National Security Law and the improvements to the electoral system of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, to ensure that the central government exercises overall jurisdiction over Hong Kong and the city is administered by patriots. Order has been restored in Hong Kong. Xi said there is no reason to change such a good policy as “one country, two systems,” and stressed adhering to it in the long run.

Xi met with Ma Ying-jeou in Singapore in 2015, marking the first meeting between the leaders of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait since 1949. The cross-Strait relations deteriorated after the Democratic Progressive Party came to power in Taiwan in 2016. Xi has proposed a series of measures, including a “two systems” solution to the Taiwan question, to “maintain the initiative and the ability to steer in cross-Strait relations.” “We will continue to strive for peaceful reunification with the

greatest sincerity and the utmost effort, but we will never promise to renounce the use of force, and we reserve the option of taking all measures necessary,” he said.

In August 2022, in disregard of China’s stern warning, U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi went ahead with her visit to Taiwan, causing escalating tensions across the Taiwan Strait. The PLA conducted joint combat training exercises of an unprecedented scale around the Taiwan Island, effectively deterring “Taiwan independence” separatist forces and foreign interference. The one-China principle has become a more prevailing international consensus.

Xi often stays up late working. He has openly revealed one occasion on which he had a sleepless night.

On the eve of the Lunar New Year 2020, with COVID-19 clouding festivities, Xi had a sleepless night. The next day, he convened a Party leadership meeting to discuss the country’s response. Before the meeting, Xi had made a critical decision to tighten restrictions on the movement of people and channels of exit in central China’s Hubei Province and its capital city Wuhan.

On March 10, 2020, Xi visited Wuhan to inspect COVID-19 prevention and control on the front line. At a hospital specially built for treating COVID-19 patients, he

spoke to a patient via video link, voicing his encouragement.

Xi has likened China's COVID-19 fight to a war. Under his leadership, China has led the world in getting COVID-19 under control and restarting work and production. After the severe outbreak in Wuhan and Hubei was brought under control, Xi has led China in implementing a dynamic zero-COVID policy, maintaining the country's COVID-19 infection and fatality rates at a very low level.

Given its huge population, if China adopted such prevention and control policies as herd immunity or a hands-off approach, the consequences would be unimaginable, Xi said.

"We would rather suffer temporary losses in economic development than harm people's lives and health, particularly the elderly and children. Judged from the effects in all aspects, our COVID-19 response measures are the most economical and effective," he said.

Handling China-U.S. relations was one of Xi's priorities in the past decade. When the United States initiated a trade war against China, he devised the strategy that China does not want a trade war but is not afraid of one and will fight one if necessary.



In his meetings with former U.S. President Donald Trump and incumbent U.S. President Joe Biden, Xi said that China and the United States should not fall into a so-called trap of conflict and confrontation, and cooperation is the best option; and that the two countries should respect each other, coexist in peace, and pursue win-win cooperation. He also urged the U.S. side to respect China's core interests and act prudently.

Faced with external suppression, China must, Xi said, "stay committed to running its own affairs well." Under his leadership, China has steadily promoted reform and opening up, taken reciprocal countermeasures, and promoted multilateralism and economic globalization on the international stage.

During a visit to Italy in 2019, asked about how he felt about being Chinese president, Xi told Roberto Fico, then the president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, that governing such a huge country requires a strong sense of responsibility and hard work.

"I am willing to be selfless and devote myself to China's development," Xi said. "I will not let the people down."

A tough man in the face of challenges and crises, Xi also has a tender side. He wrote letters replying to American people, including young students. He hoped that the students would become young ambassadors for the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

Xi is open to diverse opinions and even criticism. During his tenure as a county Party chief, he received a letter from a young man who criticized the county's work in boosting the production of commercial goods. Without being offended by the criticism, Xi acknowledged the young man's talent and decided to send people to interview him for a potential job. As the Party's top official, Xi also stressed that criticism and objections are allowed in intra-Party discussions and the decision-making process.

He likes making friends with intellectuals, writers and artists. When he was a county official in Hebei, he enjoyed many inspirational discussions with the writer Jia Dashan.

Sometimes, the two would meet in Xi's office and talk well into the night, only to find themselves locked in the compound. He has described intellectuals as "precious assets of the country," exchanged letters with professors and artists, and interacted with intellectuals during visits to universities.

Xi is an avid sports fan. He enjoys football, ice hockey, boxing and swimming, often taking time out of his busy schedule to swim. He uses sports to learn how to deal with challenges. "What makes sports competitions fascinating, especially football matches, is their unpredictability," Xi said. Just as athletes focus on cooperation during great football matches, we should focus more on cooperation than on individual skill, Xi once told cadres who were in charge of economic work.

## Striving For A Better World

As a young man, Xi was already fascinated by the rich diversity of the world. In rural Shaanxi, he devoured literary classics of the world, such as Faust and William Shakespeare's plays. He read Das Kapital three times; his reflections on the book filled 18 notebooks. "Marxism, though wide-ranging and profound, can be summed up in a sentence -- the pursuit of the emancipation of humankind," he later observed.

All the early reflections on the world and mankind have contributed to "a community with a shared future for humanity," a vision Xi raised in 2013.

"Mankind, by living in the same global village in the same era where history and reality meet, has increasingly emerged as a community of common destiny in which everyone has in himself a little bit of others," Xi said.

Xi appreciates the diversity of civilization. "There will be no human civilization without diversity," he said.

The CPC keeps in mind the future of humanity, and it should contribute to human progress and world harmony, Xi said.

In 1979, Xi traveled to the Nordic countries

as part of the entourage of a vice premier. In Norway, he was quite impressed by the social welfare system.

In 1985, Xi, then a county-level official, traveled as part of a Chinese delegation to the United States on an agricultural research trip. He was accommodated in a homestay in rural Iowa, sleeping in the bedroom of his host family's son, who was at college at the time. The room was decorated with novelties such as "Star Trek" action figures.

**"Mankind, by living in the same global village in the same era where history and reality meet, has increasingly emerged as a community of common destiny in which everyone has in himself a little bit of others," Xi said.**

Recalling this trip to the United States nearly three decades later, Xi said the Chinese and American peoples have many things in common, and can become good friends and partners for mutually beneficial cooperation.

Xi has visited the United States eight times. He was the first Chinese leader to watch an NBA game in a U.S. arena. When visiting Cuba, he paid a special visit to the breakwater in Cojimar where Hemingway wrote "The Old Man and the Sea," and dropped by the bar Hemingway frequented to order a mojito. He said he wanted to feel for himself what was on the American writer's mind and what the place was like when he wrote those stories.

Xi and Russian President Vladimir Putin have had approximately 40 meetings since 2013, charting the course of bilateral ties. China and Russia have forged a comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination for a new era. Bilateral trade has increased from 88.1 billion U.S. dollars in 2012 to 146.8 billion U.S. dollars in 2021. The two countries have cooperated on major energy projects such as the eastern route of the China-Russia natural gas pipeline. They have also launched cooperation in such frontier fields as the International Lunar Research Station project.





Xi advocates for the creation of a new model for relations between major countries. Transcending the outdated notions of confrontation and alliance, China has been building a network of global partnerships. “One cannot live in the 21st century with outdated thinking from the age of the Cold War and zero-sum games,” Xi said.

China has more neighbors than any other country in the world, and Xi has visited almost all of these neighboring countries. He has stressed the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness in forging friendships with China’s neighbors. He calls for more win-win cooperation to ensure that China’s development will bring even greater benefits to its neighbors.

Xi cherishes China’s friendships with other developing countries. At meetings with African leaders, he has announced a series of initiatives for pragmatic cooperation. Xi has urged BRICS countries and other emerging economies to pursue openness and innovation. A BRICS Partnership on New Industrial Revolution

innovation center has been established in Xiamen, Fujian Province.

The vision of building a community with a shared future for humanity, which proposes building an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity, was enshrined in the Party’s Constitution and the country’s Constitution, and was incorporated into important documents of the United Nations and other international organizations or multilateral mechanisms.

Xi’s vision of building a community with a shared future for humanity is “the only future for humanity on this planet,” said Peter Thomson, president of the 71st Session of the UN General Assembly.

Xi likes to use analogies to illustrate the relationship between China and the world. Xi said China is a “peaceful, amiable and civilized lion,” and a “big guy,” but not “Mephisto.” “All countries are welcome to get on board the express train of China’s development.”

According to Xi, China is always a builder of world peace. “Only when we all cherish and uphold peace and never forget the painful lessons of war can there be the hope of peace,” he said. An active participant of and important contributor to UN peacekeeping operations, China is the largest troop-contributing country among the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

After the Ukraine crisis erupted, Xi spoke with leaders of relevant countries via phone at the earliest time to promote peace. He also actively promoted the settlement of regional flash points such as the Palestine-Israel conflict and the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, Xi has engaged in intensive “cloud diplomacy.” In 2021, he had more than 100 diplomatic activities conducted via phone, letter or video link. He attended anti-pandemic virtual meetings including the Extraordinary G20 Leaders’ Summit and the 73rd World Health Assembly. Following Xi’s instruction, China has sent anti-virus supplies to more than 150 countries, and its homegrown vaccines -- a global public good as was promised by Xi -- reached many places around the world.

An even greater global public good is the Belt and Road Initiative proposed by Xi. About three-quarters of the countries in the world have signed cooperation documents with China to jointly build the Belt and Road. The Belt and Road Initiative has become a widely welcomed international cooperation platform in the world today.

Xi is seen as a key figure in pushing forward some initiatives and measures for dealing with global issues, climate change included.

“Had it not been for President Xi Jinping’s initiative, we would not have the Paris Agreement. Not even now,” said Ban Ki-moon, former secretary-general of the United Nations.

Xi said China has the ability and responsibility to play a bigger role in global affairs.

Championing the shared human values of peace, development, fairness, justice,

democracy and freedom, Xi proposed the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative. The two initiatives call for more cooperation in areas such as poverty reduction, climate change, food security and green development, receiving positive responses from more than 100 countries.

China has a wonderful opportunity to take on the leadership role in the respect of creating a shared future, said British sociologist Martin Albrow. “This isn’t leadership in a military sense. This is leadership in a moral and value sense.”

Arif Alvi, president of Pakistan, said he agreed with the messages Xi conveys, that the world needs better cooperation, better understanding and more peace.

## New Model of Civilization

“Our understanding of time is measured in centuries or millennia,” Xi said.

He draws strength from history and China’s fine traditional culture to govern China and lead the country toward modernization.

“History should not encumber memory. It should enlighten common sense,” Xi once quoted German writer Gotthold Ephraim Lessing.

An avid reader of history books from a young age, Xi told officials to have a “historical perspective” when they think and make decisions.

Xi praised China’s fine traditional culture as the “root and soul” of the Chinese nation.

Ahead of the 20th CPC National Congress, writing a foreword to the Revitalization Library, a book series themed on China’s national revival, Xi once again highlighted the significance of documenting historical records.

Xi has stressed confidence in four spheres: in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Among the four, confidence in one’s culture is a broader, deeper and more fundamental form of self-confidence, he said.

Xi has visited numerous cultural sites in the past decade. Without the 5,000 years of Chinese civilization, there would be no Chinese characteristics; without Chinese characteristics, there would be no such success as the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, he said.

Xi champions the exchanges and interactions between civilizations to debunk the “clash of civilizations,” and stressed carrying forward the shared values of humanity that Chinese civilization epitomizes. “Mutual respect, solidarity and harmonious coexistence are the right path for the development of human civilization,” he noted.

“China is not just a nation state, it is a civilization state. And if you don’t understand that, I don’t think you really understand anything about China,” said British scholar and political commentator Martin Jacques.

Xi is leading China on a uniquely Chinese path to modernization, which analysts say, is creating a new model for human civilization. According to Xi, China’s modernization must cover a massive population, lead to common prosperity, deliver material, cultural and ethical progress, promote harmony between humanity and nature, and proceed along a path of peaceful development. China’s modernization not only has the common characteristics of modernization in other countries, but also has Chinese characteristics based on national conditions.

In pursuing a CPC-led socialist modernization, Xi said, “we must neither retrace our steps to the rigidity and isolation of the past, nor take the wrong turn by changing our nature and abandoning our system.”

“We must stress reliance on our own efforts to drive the nation’s development, and make sure the future of China’s development and progress remains firmly in our own hands,” he said.

By 2035, China will have basically achieved modernization. This will mark the first time in human history that an entire population of over 1 billion people achieve modernization as a whole. The great achievements China has

made in the process of world modernization represent the greatest contribution made by the CPC to the cause of human progress.

By then, China’s per capita GDP will reach the level of moderately developed countries and the size of the middle-income group will be significantly expanded. China will be a global leader in innovation, and its carbon dioxide emissions will steadily decline after reaching the peak. China’s high-speed railway system, already the world’s largest, will almost be doubled in total length.

China’s path to modernization is not only a source of pride for the Chinese people, but also offers a new option for nations who want to accelerate development while preserving their independence.

Humphrey Moshi, director of the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Dar es Salaam of Tanzania, said China’s development story has shown that poverty and backwardness can be overcome, and with the right path, African countries can also achieve prosperity and development.

The success story of China, a success achieved by adapting the basic tenets of Marxism to China’s specific realities and its fine traditional culture, is also a story of the revival of socialism. More than 500 years after its birth, socialism has survived and thrived despite setbacks and the noise of naysayers, revitalized by the Chinese Communists in the new era.

A new journey has begun. Xi will lead China to pursue national rejuvenation by following the uniquely Chinese path to modernization, and to continue striving for a shared future for humanity.

When meeting the press on October 23, Xi said that Chinese modernization is a great yet enormous undertaking. The enormity of the task is what makes it great and infinitely glorious.

“The journey ahead is long and arduous, but with determined steps, we will reach our destination,” Xi said.

# China – Ten Perspectives on A Remarkable Decade

**In the past decade, China has scaled new heights in development through landmark projects, creating a new period of common prosperity.**

**F**or China, the past decade has been an epic journey. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, remarkable transformations, landmark projects and historic breakthroughs took place in this land of vitality and prosperity. An extensive review of these achievements, measured from multiple perspectives, may provide some insights into how far China has advanced in its pursuit of national development and rejuvenation over the past ten years.

## New Heights

In May 2020, when an eight-member Chinese team climbed to the summit of Mount Qomolangma to survey the mountain, they kept in touch with the base camp of the peak via 5G network. This owes to the world's highest 5G base station, which was built at an altitude of 6,500 meters in tandem with the survey mission to provide signals covering the summit of Mount Qomolangma.

Delivering a 5G signal to the world's highest peak is not the only new height China reached in the past decade. On June 25, 2021, the world's highest electrified railway started operation in southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region, connecting the regional capital Lhasa and Nyingchi City.

The country now also boasts the world's highest civil airport, train station and grid-connected photovoltaic power station as growing innovation and infrastructure strengths are taking the Chinese people to higher levels of development and well-being.

From 2012 to 2021, China's GDP grew from 53.9 trillion yuan (about 7.58 trillion U.S.

dollars) to 114.4 trillion yuan, and its per capita GDP jumped to over 12,000 U.S. dollars from 6,300 dollars. Also in this period, the country's contribution to global economic growth exceeded 30 percent.

## Faster Speed

Backed by technological advancement, development progress and institutional strength, China has gained speed in many areas. In 2021, China introduced a high-speed maglev train that can operate at a top speed of 600 kilometers per hour as the country continued to lead the world in rail technologies.

In December last year, a Long March-4B rocket successfully sent a new group of satellites into space, marking the 400th launch mission of the China-developed Long March carrier rocket series.

Of the 400 launch missions by Long March rockets, the first three 100 launches were completed in 37 years, seven and a half years, and around four years, respectively, while the fourth 100 missions were carried out in only 33 months.

With leapfrog development being made in telecommunication infrastructure, China has become faster digitally. The country has built the world's largest 5G network, and every administrative village now enjoys access to a broadband service.

In the battle against the COVID-19 virus, China also moved fast to brave the challenges. Makeshift hospitals were built quickly, and the shortage of medical resources and supplies was solved in the shortest time possible. By doing

so, people's lives and health were protected to the maximum extent.

## Great Strides

Over the past ten years, China has made great strides in different spheres from space exploration, scientific and technological innovation to infrastructure construction.

China's Tianwen-1, consisting of an orbiter, a lander and a rover, successfully landed on Mars on May 15, 2021, nearly 300 days after it was launched from the Wenchang Spacecraft Launch Site on the coast of southern China's island province of Hainan on July 23, 2020.

In September 2022, the C919, China's first homegrown large jetliner, secured certification from the Civil Aviation Administration of China, a milestone step on its journey to market operation.

The 55-km Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge, known as the longest bridge-and-tunnel sea crossing in the world, links China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), the city of Zhuhai in the southern Guangdong Province and Macao SAR. It has brought tremendous opportunities and benefits to the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

## Precise Approach

China's elimination of extreme poverty has been one of the highlights of the country's remarkable development over the past decade.

The country had lifted all of its 98.99 million impoverished rural residents out of poverty by the end of 2020. Precise measures were implemented to improve the efficiency of poverty alleviation work. This approach required officials of all levels to identify who the actual impoverished people were and the factors that led to their poverty.

Nearly 20 million civil servants and volunteers were positioned in impoverished villages to battle poverty on the frontline. Each household or even family member was given a bespoke poverty relief plan.

## Going Deeper

The Jinping Underground Laboratory, located 2,400 meters beneath the surface in southwest China's Sichuan Province, is the deepest underground laboratory in the world.

Within the depths of this lab, experiments in astrophysics and dark matter are able to be performed, which has helped China attain leadership in the world concerning research in these fields. The construction of the lab is just an epitome of China's broader enormous strides in exploring the mysteries of space and seeking excellence in the pursuit of science.

China has been striving to strengthen scientific and technological innovation by placing it at the center of overall national development. Major achievements include the unveiling of the Fendouzhe deep-sea manned submersible, the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical Radio Telescope (FAST) and the launch of a deep space monitoring network.

## Power of Reform

China's consistent and firm reform efforts were the powerful impetus behind the country's historical changes and substantial achievements in the past decade.

By fully leveraging the decisive role of the market in allocating resources, China has granted market entities more vitality and space to develop and amass wealth. Driven by these efforts, China's market entities have been growing and are playing crucial roles in fuelling the economy and stabilizing employment.

The number of market entities registered in China has topped 160 million, creating job opportunities for approximately 300 million people, official data showed.

Focusing on ensuring and improving people's well-being, the Chinese government has made institutional innovations ranging from trial projects in pursuit of effective rural residential land reform to the reform of the medical and healthcare system.

Amid efforts to boost opening up, China has also shortened the negative list for foreign

investment for five consecutive years since 2017, and put more laws and regulations into force, including the Foreign Investment Law, to step up protection for foreign investors.

## Solid Foundation

Under natural conditions, it takes 200 to 400 years to form a one-centimeter layer of black soil that is very precious for farming.

In the northeastern province of Heilongjiang, the average thickness of the arable layer in the black soil area has increased from 19.8 cm to 23.3 cm due to the promotion of agricultural technologies, crucial to ensure China's grain security. Just like crops need fertile soil to grow, China achieved tremendous growth in the past decade thanks to its robust economic fundamentals.

China boasts the biggest and most complete industrial system worldwide. It is the world's largest producer of over 220 types of industrial products and has all the industrial categories listed in the United Nations industrial classification.

The country also built the world's largest 5G network, largest high-speed railway system, largest expressway network and largest online retail market. All these efforts help create a solid foundation for the development of the real economy and China's industrial upgrading.

## Higher Density

China is seeking to increase the "density" of its economic growth -- higher-quality and more efficient economic expansion by maximizing economic and social benefits, advancing innovation, and boosting emerging sectors while minimizing the environmental impact and resource exploitation.

Compared with 2012, China's energy consumption, carbon emissions and water consumption per unit of GDP had dropped by 26.4 percent, 34.4 percent and 45 percent, respectively, in 2021. China's land consumption per unit of GDP declined by 40.85 percent in the 2012-2021 period.

China's innovation capabilities have grown significantly, with the country moving up to 11th place in the Global Innovation Index 2022 released by the World Intellectual Property Organization, 23 places higher than its 2012 ranking. New growth drivers such as biomedicine, new energy vehicles, and artificial intelligence constantly came to the fore, injecting new impetus into the Chinese economy.

## Reaching Out

China is leaving ever-increasing marks on global development, bringing better lives and other tangible benefits to countries and regions worldwide.

A series of landmark projects bore witness to this contribution. The Peljesac Bridge in the south of Croatia, built by a Chinese consortium, opened in July 2022. It realized "the centuries-old dream of connecting the south with the rest of Croatia," said Croatian Prime Minister Andrej Plenkovic.

Thanks to the China-proposed Belt and Road Initiative, the Maldives has its first cross-sea bridge, Serbia's Smederevo steel mill restored prosperity, and the Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway helped facilitate transportation along the route. A vast market, a host of myriad global events, a manufacturing powerhouse -- China has never been more integrated into the world economy.

Currently, an average of over 73 million yuan worth of goods are traded per minute between China and the rest of the world, while over 40 trains travel back and forth between China and around 200 European cities every day.

## Infusing Warmth

Guided by the people-centered philosophy upheld by the Chinese leaders, the country's remarkable development in the past decade has spread warmth and care among its people.

Nearly 99 million rural poor people were lifted from poverty as the country eradicated

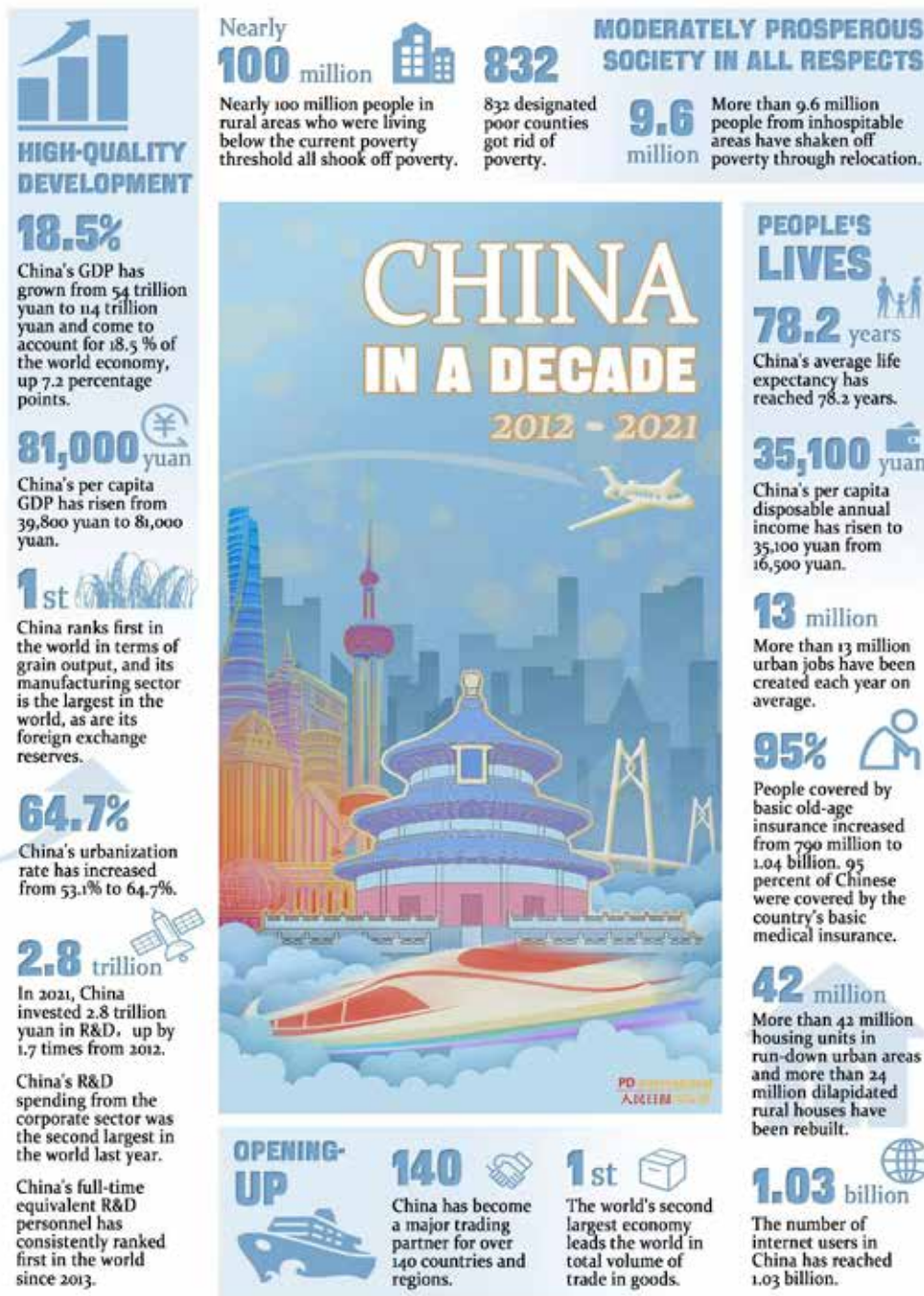
absolute poverty for good, and a moderately prosperous society in all respects has been built.

Some 350 million rural students are guaranteed a nutritious diet, while 1.04 billion people are covered by basic pensions and 1.36 billion by medical insurance.

Going forward, China has set out new development goals and placed common

prosperity in a more prominent position, aiming at affluence shared by everyone, both in material and cultural terms.

“We must insist that our development is for the people and depends on the people and that its fruits are shared by the people,” stated a document on the country’s development for the 2021-2025 period and long-term goals through 2035.



# China – A Global Growth Engine Over Past Decade

**China has transformed into the world’s major economic powerhouse and is pursuing high-quality development that is innovation-driven, sustainable, and more open to the world.**

**T**hrough a decade of steady growth, China has evolved into the world’s major economic powerhouse, with numerous milestone achievements made along the journey of high-quality development.

Powering ahead on a development path that is innovation-driven, sustainable, and more open to the world, China has kept injecting momentum into the global economy. The following figures and facts provided by the National Bureau of Statistics shed some light on how the world’s second-largest economy transformed and thrived over the past ten years.

## Driving Global Growth

Over the past decade, the Chinese economy has sustained rapid growth and cemented its global status as a major growth contributor.

In 2021, China’s gross domestic product reached 17.7 trillion U.S. dollars, accounting for 18.5 percent of the world’s total. From 2013 to 2021, it grew at an average annual rate of 6.6 percent, beating the global level of 2.6 percent.

**The gross national income per capita reached 11,890 U.S. dollars last year, doubling from the figure recorded in 2012. The expansion helped elevate China from 112th to 68th in the same timeframe as per a World Bank ranking.**

With the rapid economic expansion, China has become a major driving force for global growth. During the 2013-2021 period, its contribution to global economic growth averaged 38.6 percent, higher than that of the Group of Seven countries combined.



Yachihe Bridge of Guiyang-Qianxi Expressway in southwest China’s Guizhou Province.



Agriculture, a pillar of the economy, has registered stable growth. Since 2012, the output of grain, meat, peanuts, and tea ranked first in the world, while rapeseed output placed second.

On the industrial front, the country's main industrial product output has risen steadily. The output of crude steel, coal, power, cement, fertilizer, automobiles, micro-computers, and mobile phones led the world.

## Opening Wider

Amid endeavors to open up wider to the world, China's foreign trade has seen a robust expansion in the past decade. In 2020, the country surpassed the United States to become the world's largest trading country for the first time, with a total foreign trade volume of 5.3 trillion U.S. dollars, up from 4.4 trillion dollars in 2012.

Last year, China's foreign trade volume further expanded to 6.9 trillion dollars, continuing to take first place globally. Its foreign trade in goods rose from 3.9 trillion dollars in 2012 to 6.1 trillion dollars last year, accounting for 13.5 percent of the world's total. The country has also remained the largest trader in goods and second-largest trader in services in the world.

With a vast market of 1.4 billion people, solid economic growth, and an improving business environment, China has remained a favorite destination for foreign investment throughout the past decade.

Since 2020, China has remained the second-biggest recipient country for foreign direct investment (FDI). FDI into the country, in actual use, came in at 173.5 billion dollars in 2021, compared with 113.3 billion dollars in 2012, increasing by 4.8 percent on average each year.

## Innovation-Driven Development

Over the past decade, China has put innovation high on its agenda to boost competitiveness and invigorate the economy. The country rose to 12th on the Global Innovation

Index 2021, up from the 34th in 2012, said the World Intellectual Property Organization. It ranked first among middle-income economies. Amid the innovation drive, the number of Chinese companies on the Fortune Global 500 list has grown since 2012. In 2021, 145 Chinese companies made it to the list, climbing from 95 in 2012 and increasing for 19 consecutive years.

In terms of the state of telecommunication infrastructure, the country has built the world's largest 5G network, with a total of 1.43 million 5G base stations installed across the country by the end of 2021, accounting for over 60 percent of the world's total.

Backed by technological advancement, China has accelerated the construction of high-speed transportation networks. The country boasts the world's most developed high-speed rail network, with high-speed railways stretching to a total length of 40,000 km by the end of 2021, up 330 percent from 2012. The extent of expressways in operation has also reached 169,000 km, an increase of 80 percent over the past decade, ranking first globally.

## Better Life

China's economic development has translated into a steady increase in resident income, improving people's livelihoods notably over the past decade. The gross national income per capita reached 11,890 U.S. dollars last year, doubling from the figure recorded in 2012. The expansion helped elevate China from 112th to 68th in the same timeframe as per a World Bank ranking.

China eliminated absolute poverty in 2020, with 12.37 million rural residents lifted out of poverty on a yearly average between 2012 and 2020. This achievement enabled China to meet the poverty eradication target in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ten years ahead of schedule.

Thanks to the income growth and improvements in education and health care, the average life expectancy of Chinese people reached 77.9 years in 2020, 5.2 years above the global average.

# China Achieved Unprecedented Sci-Tech Advancement in Past Decade

China's sci-tech progressed faster in the last 10 years than any other decade in history, Vice Minister of Science and Technology Li Meng said at a press conference in Beijing on Thursday.

"China's change in the sci-tech field was historical and comprehensive," he told reporters. "We have become a nation of innovations and part of the global innovation system."

Li revealed that the current annual spending on research and development (R&D) is 2.7 times that of 2012, with the spending on basic research being 3.4 times that of the same year.

China's rank in the Global Innovation Index rose 10 times and is now 22 positions higher than in the past decade, Li said, adding that China is the only nation to achieve such a feat.

Li used the examples of space and deep-sea explorations and quantum computing to describe China's achievements in basic research and strategic sci-tech development.

However, despite the country's progress, Li said China is still far behind world-leading nations in sci-tech development and more effort is needed.

## A Better Sci-Tech System

The reform of the sci-tech management system has been an important task for China in the past decade, said Li, noting that President Xi Jinping proposed many of the institutional reforms regarding science and technology.

In the past decade, China has made progress in utilizing the power of enterprises for sci-tech development, he told reporters. "About three-



China's sci-tech progressed faster in the last 10 years than any other decade in history, Vice Minister of Science and Technology Li Meng said at a press conference in Beijing, May 12, 2022

quarters of the total R&D spending came from enterprises," he said. "Enterprises participated in 79 percent of national key research projects."

Li also noted that the market for technology trade in China expanded 5.8 times between 2012 and 2021. The market size in 2021 was 3.7 trillion yuan (about \$550 billion), which is more than the country's total R&D spending.

The country also created national committees for sci-tech advisory and ethics for the first time in history. The new system also gave scientists more control over budget and research direction to free them from complicated and unnecessary red tape.

"We have solved some long-standing problems with the reform," Li said. "We will continue the effort of letting the right talents do the right job."

# China in Past Decade: Five Major Achievements of Its Internet Development



China's overall internet development level ranks second in the world, the country's cyberspace regulator said at a press conference in Beijing on Friday.

Niu Yibing, spokesperson of the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC), introduced the major achievements China has made in cyberspace over the past decade.

## World's Largest Internet Infrastructure

China has built the world's largest 5G network, with over 1.85 million 5G base stations and more than 455 million mobile 5G users. The country has also built the world's largest

optical fiber broadband network, providing internet access to every village across the country.

China has also made significant progress in the large-scale deployment of IPv6, with the world's second largest number of IPv6 addresses. From 2012 to 2021, the number of internet users in the country increased from 564 million to 1.032 billion, the largest in the world. Still, the internet penetration rate rose from 42.1 percent to 73 percent.

## Robust Digital Economy

China's digital economy has ranked second in the world for several years in a row,

increasing from 11 trillion yuan (\$1.6 trillion) in 2012 to 45.5 trillion yuan in 2021. Its proportion in the country's GDP improved from 21.6 percent to 39.8 percent over the same period.

The country's e-commerce transaction volume and mobile payment transaction volume both ranked first in the world.

In 2021, the online retail sales of physical goods in China jumped by 12 percent year on year, reaching 10 trillion yuan for the first time, according to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. A total of 151.23 billion mobile payment transactions were made, up 22.73 percent from the previous year.

The digital transformation in various sectors has accelerated, providing strong support for the improvement of the quality and efficiency of the real economy, said the CAC.

## Breakthroughs in Core Technologies

China has maintained its advantages in high-performance computing technologies, taken a leading position in 5G technologies and applications, and completed the construction of its BeiDou Navigation Satellite System.

The country's research and development capabilities of chips have improved steadily,

and the performance of domestic operating systems has improved significantly.

China also made progress in technologies such as big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence and blockchain. In 2021, the country filed over 30,000 PCT applications in the information technology sector, which accounted for more than one third of the world's total.

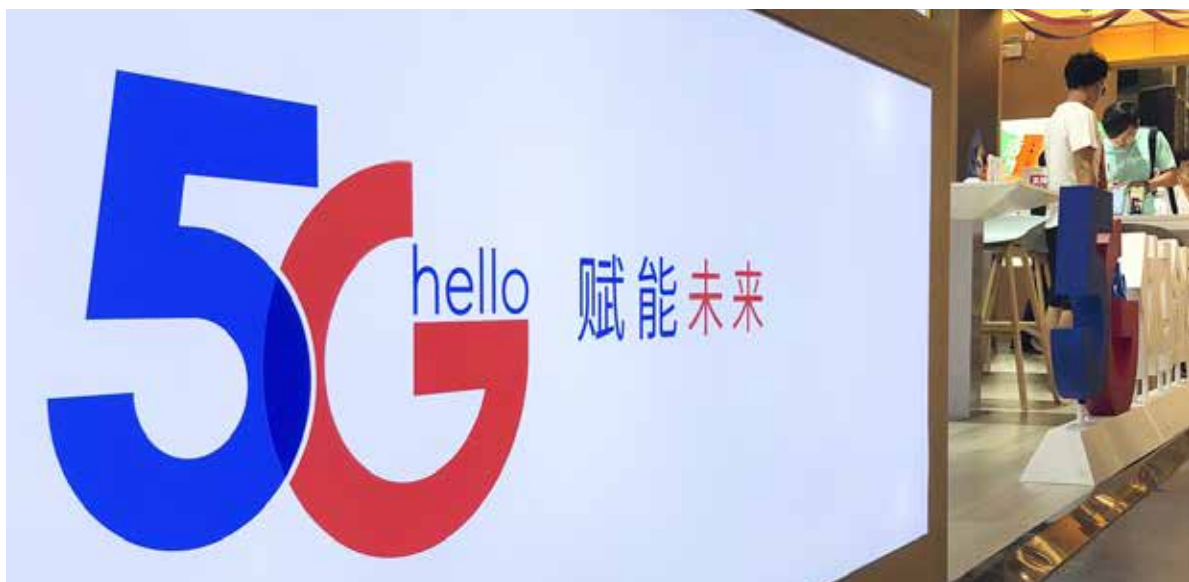
## Benefits to People

China has been using the information technologies and the internet to bring benefits and convenience to the people.

For example, the country has built the world's largest online education platform, as well as a national medical insurance information platform. Over 90 percent of the counties and districts in the country have access to remote medical services.

The internet has also played an important role in China's poverty alleviation efforts.

China has held the World Internet Conference (WIC) for eight consecutive years to promote international cooperation, established the international organization of the WIC, put forward the concept and launched the initiative of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace.



# China Manned Space Program - 30 Years of Success



Screen image captured at Beijing Aerospace Control Center on Sept. 17, 2022 shows Shenzhou-14 astronaut Chen Dong (R) and Cai Xuzhe both outside conducting extravehicular activities.

The Shenzhou-14 astronauts, currently in orbit for a six-month mission, will have the privilege of completing the construction of China's space station, the final goal of China's "three-step" human space program initiated 30 years ago.

The astronauts, who were sent into orbit on June 5, are waiting for the arrival of the Mengtian lab module, which is set to be launched in October. They will help assemble

the module and enter it to carry out relevant work.

China's Tiangong space station is then expected to be complete, with a three-module configuration consisting of the core module Tianhe and two lab modules Wentian and Mengtian.

In 1992, when constructing a manned orbiting laboratory was still a flight of fancy for the Chinese people, China embarked on a

“three-step” strategy to boost its human space program.

The first step was to send astronauts into space and ensure their safe return. The second step was developing advanced space flight techniques and technologies including extravehicular activity and orbital docking. The third step is to assemble and operate a permanent manned space station.

The construction of the space station is a milestone in China’s space industry. To achieve this goal, China has been pushing space exploration boundaries on its own over the past three decades.

Seven years after the three-step space program was initiated, China launched its first experimental manned spacecraft Shenzhou-1, with no crew onboard, in November 1999. Three more spacecraft were sent into space between 2001 and 2002, before astronaut Yang Liwei entered space with Shenzhou-5 in October 2003, becoming the country’s first “taikonaut” in orbit.

The country’s first spacewalk was completed by Shenzhou-7 astronaut Zhai Zhigang in September 2008, and two female astronauts were sent into space -- Liu Yang in the Shenzhou-9 mission in 2012, and Wang Yaping in the Shenzhou-10 mission in June 2013. Wang also entered the space station and conducted an extravehicular spacewalk in the Shenzhou-13 mission from October 2021 to April 2022.

“In the past 30 years, we have overcome many technical difficulties, such as the technologies of shuttling between space and Earth, extravehicular activity, rendezvous and docking,” said Yang Liwei.

So far, China has sent 14 astronauts into space.

## Space Lab for All

“China plans to build the space station into a state-level space lab supporting long astronaut stays and large-scale scientific, technological and application experiments,”

said Zhou Jianping, chief designer of China’s manned space program.

To accumulate experience, China launched experimental space labs Tiangong-1 and Tiangong-2 in 2011 and 2016, respectively. Tiangong-1 tested the technologies in rendezvous and docking between spacecraft, and Tiangong-2 carried out more than 60 space science experiments and technological tests.

**The construction of the space station is a milestone in China's space industry. To achieve this goal, China has been pushing space exploration boundaries on its own over the past three decades.**

China officially kicked off the in-orbit construction of its space station by launching the core module Tianhe in April 2021. More than a year later, it launched the space station’s first lab module Wentian, which has further upgraded the space station’s sci-tech experiment functions.

Wentian mainly focuses on the research of life science and biotechnology. Researchers have planned and deployed more than 10 research topics for Wentian in four fields--space life science and biotechnology, microgravity fluid physics, space material science, and new space application technologies.

China’s space program is aimed at facilitating global consensus on people’s shared responsibility in utilizing outer space for peaceful purposes and safeguarding its security for the benefit of all humanity.

China has been actively promoting international cooperation on its space station, including working with the European Space Agency.

China also cooperates with the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs to solicit scientific research projects on the space station from scientists around the world. It also promotes extensive international cooperation in astronaut selection and training.

# China Sees Intensive, Extensive Development of Opening Up in Past 10 Years

**Over the past decade, China has transformed its opening up pattern from one based on the flow of products and factors to one based on institutions and rules.**

**O**pening up is a fundamental policy of China, as well as a hallmark of contemporary China. Following the introduction of the reform and opening up policy in 1978, China has fully grasped the opportunities brought about by economic globalization and constantly expanded opening up, making a historic change in its relations with the rest of the world.

Over the past 10 years, China has worked to change its opening up pattern from one based on the flow of products and factors to one based on institutions and rules. A new system for a higher-standard open economy has taken shape.

The country witnessed rapid growth in exports of high-technology, high-quality and



Containers at a terminal in Haikou, south China's Hainan province.



Vehicles assembled in a workshop of the Chengdu branch of Dongfeng Peugeot Citroen Automobile Company Ltd. in Longquanyi district, Chengdu, southwest China's Sichuan province.

high-value-added products. From 2013 to 2021, annual export growth of high-technology products stood averaged 5.1. The comparative advantages of Chinese exports are more and more driven by innovation, rather than factors.

**Facing unstable global recovery, rising de-globalization, as well as profound changes and a pandemic both unseen in a century, China has worked to stabilize foreign trade and foreign investment, and improve the management system for foreign investment. It has boosted confidence in global recovery while pushing for the healthy development of its own economy.**

Thanks to the improvement in both the volume and quality of inbound foreign investment, China's high-tech industry lifted its actual use of foreign capital from 140.9 billion yuan (\$20.08 billion) in 2016 to 346.9 billion in 2021, with an average annual growth of 19.7 percent. More and more multinational

companies are setting up headquarters, R&D centers and purchasing centers in China.

China has been accelerating the building of a new system for a higher-standard open economy. Since 2013, the country has set up 21 pilot free trade zones (FTZs), and they have seen their successful practice in 278 cases of innovation in institutional reform promoted at the national level.

The number of items on the national and FTZ negative lists has been downsized to 31 and 27, respectively, which effectively activated the energy, impetus and potential of reform and innovation.

The construction of the Hainan Free Trade Port is in steady progress. A tax system that is applicable to high-level free trade ports is being established step by step according to the principles of zero tariff, low tax rate, streamlined tax structure, strengthened law enforcement, and phased implementation, to enhance trade liberalization and facilitation.

In 2020, China ranked 31st among 190 economies in the World Bank's ease of doing business index, rising from 96th in 2013



and becoming one of the fastest-growing economies in the world. Over the past 10 years, China has promoted reform, development and innovation through opening up, seeing continuous improvement in the quality of its economic development.

By advancing supply-side structural reform through high-level opening up, optimizing imports and improving the quality of domestic supply by exploiting domestic and foreign innovation factors, China is providing products and services of higher quality to the global market and promoting mutual reinforcement between the domestic and international circulations. China's efforts further optimized factor allocation in industries, accelerated industrial restructuring and raised the quality of economic development.

The added value of the service sector accounted for 53.3 percent of China's GDP last year, up from 46.1 percent in 2013, maintaining an important engine driving economic growth. The country's manufacturing industry also saw a significant rise in its comprehensive capability and international influence. The share of the added value of China's manufacturing industry in the world increased to nearly

30 percent in 2021 from 22.5 percent in 2012, which has consolidated the fundamentals for China's economic development.

Over the past 10 years, China has adhered to win-win cooperation and made unwavering efforts to build an open world economy despite the headwinds of de-globalization.

Facing unstable global recovery, rising de-globalization, as well as profound changes and a pandemic both unseen in a century, China has worked to stabilize foreign trade and foreign investment, and improve the management system for foreign investment. It has boosted confidence in global recovery while pushing for the healthy development of its own economy.

**Responding to the international aspiration for more equitable, sustainable, and secure development, China proposed the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative for building a community with a shared future for mankind. The two initiatives have been warmly responded by over 100 countries.**



Vehicles parked at a terminal in Yantai, east China's Shandong province, waiting to be shipped overseas.

Between 2019 and 2021, the average annual growth of China's actual use of foreign capital stood at 10.8 percent, 9.1 percent higher than the global average. During the same period, the average annual imports growth was 13.7 percent, 5.7 percentage points higher than the global average.

China's contribution to global economic growth exceeded 30 percent for years, and the country, with a minor rise in its export prices, is alleviating global inflation, serving as an important force driving global recovery.

China follows a principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits and promotes high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative, which not only brings win-win benefits to participating countries, but also enhances the wellbeing of their people.

Responding to the international aspiration for more equitable, sustainable, and secure

development, China proposed the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative for building a community with a shared future for mankind. The two initiatives have been warmly responded by over 100 countries.

The development of China in the past 10 years has fully indicated that opening up is the path China must take to achieve prosperity and development. China's door of opening-up will not be closed and will only open even wider.

Facing the future, China will take advantages of its super large market, drive high-quality development with high-level opening up, and further integrate itself into the world to stabilize global trade and investment, world economy and people's confidence. With the outcomes of high-level opening up, the country will benefit not only the Chinese people, but also the people of the rest of the world.



A Fuxing bullet train runs on the Lhasa-Nyingchi railway in southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region.

# China A Greener Country After Decade-Long Ecological Efforts

**The past 10 years, under Xi Jinping’s leadership, has witnessed the country’s toughest measures and most extraordinary progress regarding ecology and the environment, with great strides made in shaping a “beautiful China.”**

**T**hrough a decade of commitment, China has forged ahead in ecological and environmental conservation by transforming firm actions into fruitful achievements.

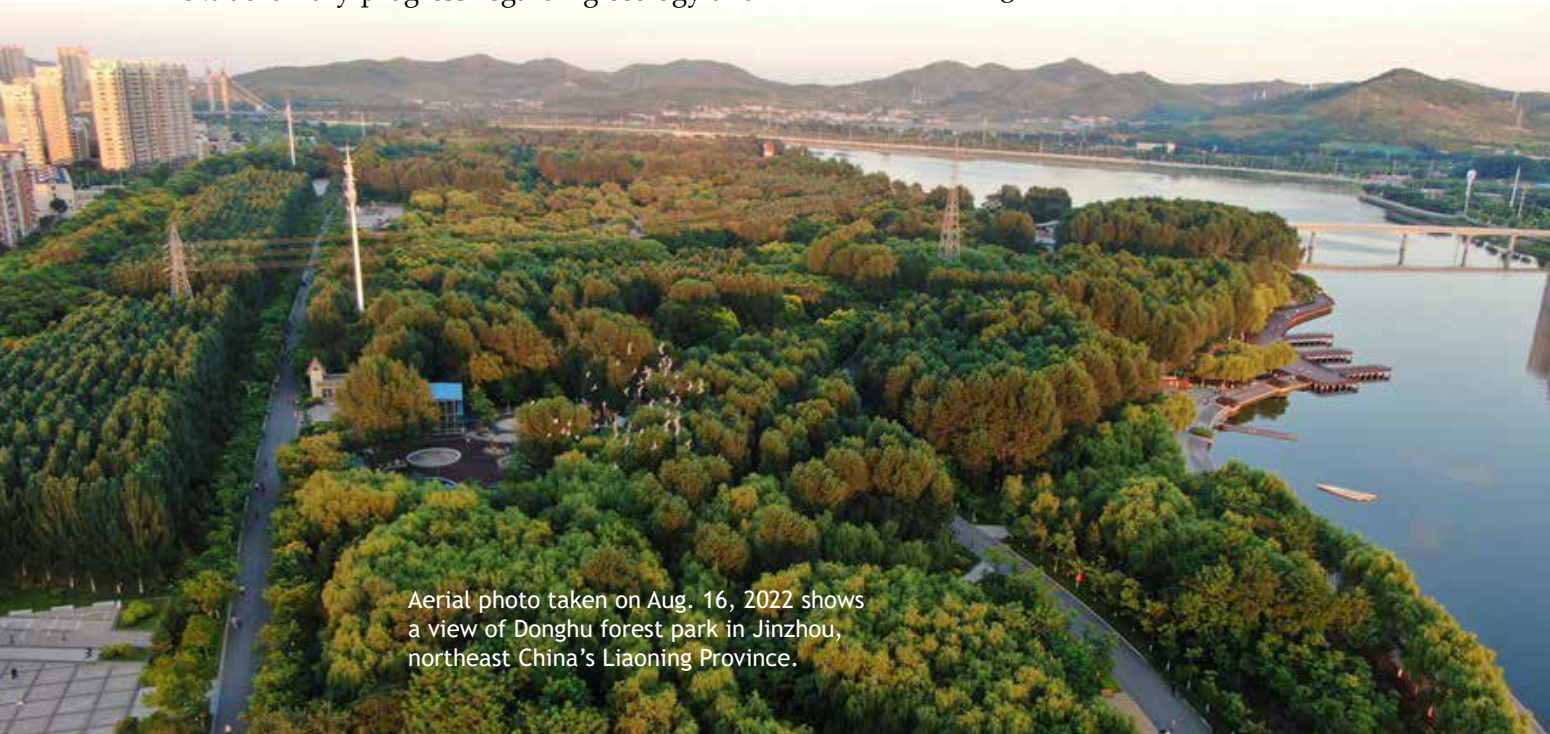
During a September 15 press conference summarizing the country’s ecological progress, Minister of Ecology and Environment Huang Runqiu said that the past 10 years witnessed the country’s toughest measures and most extraordinary progress regarding ecology and

the environment, with great strides made in the construction of a “beautiful China.”

## Cleaner Air, Clearer Water

Thanks to China’s persistent efforts to combat all types of pollution, crystal-clear waters and azure skies are becoming more commonplace all across the country.

Air quality has improved notably, with the average concentration of PM2.5



Aerial photo taken on Aug. 16, 2022 shows a view of Donghu forest park in Jinzhou, northeast China’s Liaoning Province.

hazardous airborne particles decreasing from 46 micrograms per cubic meter in 2015 to 30 micrograms per cubic meter last year, Huang said. Days with good air quality accounted for 87.5 percent of 2021, up 6.3 percentage points from 2015 and making China the nation with the greatest air-quality improvement worldwide, according to the minister.

**As the country seeks to make its energy structure greener, its installed renewable energy capacity has topped 1 billion kilowatts, expanding 210 percent from 10 years ago. It remains top globally in its installed capacities of wind, photovoltaic, hydro and biomass power,**

Over the past decade, the proportion of water at or above Grade III in the country's five-tier water quality system increased 23.3 percentage points to 84.9 percent, nearing the levels of developed countries.

Black and odorous water bodies have been generally eliminated in urban areas, and the safety of drinking water is under effective protection, Huang added.

## Hard-Fought Battle

Behind these stellar figures was a hard-fought battle, during which the country tailored regional and industry-specific solutions to pollution.

Devoted to a green shift in energy consumption, China transformed over 27 million rural households in its northern regions from coal energy to clean heating in the past 10 years. This transformation helped save more than 60 million tonnes of bulk coal.

Green efforts have also gone into energy generation to mitigate pollution from fossil fuels. China has the world's largest clean coal-fired power generating system, and the country has transformed coal-fired generators with a total installed capacity of 1.03 billion kilowatts to a low-emissions mode, Huang said.

In the development of green transport, the country has phased out over 30 million obsolete and heavy-emissions vehicles over the past decade, and has evolved into the world's biggest new-energy vehicle market.

China has reached milestones in legislating or revising laws on water resource protection over the years, with the Yangtze River Protection Law and the Water Pollution Prevention and Control Law being exemplary cases.

While establishing regulatory institutions concerning water eco-protection in seven major river basins, the country is also undertaking the mass screening of outfalls along the Yellow River, the "mother river" of the nation, to root out pollution risks, Huang said.

## "Promises Must Be Kept"

China has announced that it will peak carbon dioxide emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060. Pressing ahead on a green development path, it has made every effort to live up to its promises.

As the country seeks to make its energy structure greener, its installed renewable energy capacity has topped 1 billion kilowatts, expanding 210 percent from 10 years ago. It remains top globally in its installed capacities of wind, photovoltaic, hydro and biomass power, Huang said.

The country has also maximized the functions of its market-based mechanism to spur carbon-cutting endeavors. In July 2021, it launched a national carbon-trading market, which is the largest market of its kind worldwide and has incorporated over 2,100 major power-generation companies.

Thanks to its green drive, China has slashed its carbon emissions intensity by 34.4 percent over the past 10 years. Green has become the color of economic and social development, Huang said.

"Our attitude toward our carbon-peaking and carbon-neutrality goals is steadfast," Huang said. "Promises must be kept, and actions must be resolute."

# 20TH CPC CONGRESS

PROMISES



FULFILLED

# BEAUTIFUL, GREENER LIFE

In the last decade, China has proved to the world that the country is fulfilling its promise to effectively control carbon emissions, tackle climate change, and provide its people with a cleaner living environment. The country has adopted extraordinary measures to safeguard the environment, from controlling air, water, and soil pollution to shutting down or renovating polluting factories, and conserving existing green ecosystems, as well as planting more trees and maintaining more grasslands and wetlands.

Behind China's environmental endeavors is Xi Jinping's persistent emphasis on promoting ecological civilization, as his hallmark green development phrase "lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets" has become a maxim in the country.

This is the final part of our five-issue coverage on how Chinese life has changed so astonishingly for the better since the 18th CPC National Congress – and how the CPC led by Xi has fulfilled its original mission of seeking happiness for the Chinese people.

## ► Cleaner life

Average concentration of PM2.5 in 74 major cities has decreased by **56 percent** and the total number of heavily polluted days decreased by **87 percent**.

The country has cut its carbon emission intensity by **34.4 percent** over the past 10 years.

China transitioned over **27 million** rural households in its northern regions from coal energy to clean heating.

## ► Greener land

• In the last decade, China planted

**960 million mu**  
(64 million hectares) of trees

• Forest coverage



## ► More promises

• China aims to peak CO2 emissions before 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality before 2060.

Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP  
2005 → 2030  
**↓ 65%**

The share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption  
2005 → 2030  
**↑ 25 percentage points**

## ► Guarding the wildlife

China has built **five** national parks with a protected land area of **230,000 square km**. They are home to nearly **30 percent** of the key terrestrial wildlife species found in the country.





Green development has seen  
**34.4% drop**  
in carbon emission  
per GDP unit in the  
past decade.



The share of coal in primary  
energy consumption dropped  
from **68.5% to 56%**  
in the past decade

**Rank 1st  
in the world:**

The scale of renewable energy  
development and utilization

**300 species**  
of rare and endangered wild animals and plants have recovered  
their populations in biodiversity protection achievement.



The area of nature reserves at all levels accounts for  
about **18% of China's land area**

**Air quality of China's cities has improved the fastest globally:**



★ Average concentration of PM2.5 in cities at the prefecture level in 2021  
Decreased by **34.8%** from 2015

★ Days with good air quality reached **87.5%**



**84.9%** of the water bodies of surface water in China are of fine or  
good quality, close to that of developed countries.



China has completely banned "foreign garbage" imports  
and has realized the goal of zero imports of solid waste

# China Has Become An Innovator in Medicine in the Past Decade: Official



China's medical science and technology made significant progress in the past decade, transforming the country from a drug reverse-engineer to a medicine innovator, according to an official from the National Health Commission.

"China is deeply involved in the global health governance," said Li Bin, deputy head of the commission, at a press conference in Beijing on Wednesday. "We have taken our part in building a global health system with a shared future."

Li said China has passed laws related to basic health coverage and laid out the "Healthy China 2030" plan to guide the development of the health sector. China has strived to build a senior people-friendly society, while keeping

the infant mortality rate far below the global average.

China has also accelerated efforts to improve people's access to medical services and medicines, constructing a health-care service system that covers both urban and suburban areas. Ninety percent of families nationwide can access the system and reach the nearest medical point within 15 minutes.

More than 1.36 billion people are covered by basic healthcare and the share of healthcare spendings in people's total spendings averaged as low as 27.7%.

As a result of the developments, China's life expectancy grew from 74.8 years to 78.2 years in the past decade, which is a "historical leap forward," according to Li.

# 20TH CPC CONGRESS

PROMISES FULFILLED



## HEALTHIER POPULATION

Public healthcare insurance is the basic guarantee for the human rights of life and health, and the Communist Party of China (CPC) has continually given top priority to healthcare at the grass-roots level, which is reflected in the achievements of a series of medical reforms over the last decade. Basic medical and health services have become more equitable and accessible, narrowing the gaps in resource allocation, service capability, and health conditions between urban and rural areas and among different regions and groups, which ensures a healthier, long lived population in the country.

This is the third part of our five-issue coverage on how Chinese life has changed so astonishingly for the better since the 18th CPC National Congress – and how the CPC led by Xi Jinping has fulfilled its original mission of seeking happiness for the Chinese people.

### ► Basic health insurance

**1.36 billion**

China's basic medical insurance covers more than 1.36 billion people, more than 95 percent of the country's population.

**27.7%**

The proportion of healthcare expenses borne by individuals dropped to 27.7 percent in 2021.

### ► Average life expectancy



### ► Medical resources

•Grass-roots healthcare institutions  
● 2012 ● 2021



•Grass-roots outpatient medical services  
● 2012 ● 2021  
Unit: billion

•Grass-roots healthcare workers  
● 2012 ● 2021  
Unit: million



**4.287 million**

By the end of 2021, the number of doctors in China reached 4.287 million.

**13.98 million**

The number of China's healthcare workers reached 13.98 million by 2021.

Source: China's National Health Commission  
Graphics: Chen He/SI

2012-2022 PROMISES FULFILLED



# China's Diplomacy in the New Era

On September 29, 2022, Vice Foreign Minister Ma Zhaoxu attended a “China in the Past Decade” press conference held by the Publicity Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC). He briefed the press on China's diplomacy in the new era and answered questions from Chinese and foreign media.

Ma Zhaoxu said that since the 18th CPC National Congress, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core, China's foreign service has forged ahead against all odds on the historical journey of advancing the great cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. Having pull through all the risks and tests and overcome difficulties and obstacles, China's diplomacy has accomplished many great tasks, and made pioneering and historical achievements in all respects, blazing a new path of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics, and creating a sound external environment for realizing the two centenary goals and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

Ma Zhaoxu stressed that with a firm grasp of the development trends in China and the world, and profound thinking about the future of mankind, General Secretary Xi Jinping has inherited and carried forward the core principles and fine traditions of the New China's diplomacy, made major innovations in diplomatic theory and practice, and put forth a series of new ideas, new propositions and new initiatives that carry distinctive Chinese characteristics, embody the spirit of the times and spearhead the trend of human progress and development, thus forming Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy. Leading by example, General Secretary Xi Jinping has carried out

a series of splendid and fruitful head-of-state diplomacy that has deepened the international community's understanding of China, demonstrated his amiable leadership charisma of treating others with sincerity and valuing goodwill and friendship, and testified to the irreplaceable important role and strategic value of head-of-state diplomacy. Under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, we have devoted ourselves to the main task of serving national rejuvenation and promoting human progress, and ground our efforts on the new goals of China's development. By grasping the new changes in China's relations with the world, and acting on the philosophy of helping others to succeed while seeking our own success and taking a global perspective, we have steadfastly pursued the path of peaceful development, and worked for building a community with a shared future for mankind, and a new type of international relations featuring mutual respect, fairness, justice and win-win cooperation. We will always be a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, and a defender of the international order.

Ma Zhaoxu pointed out that building a community with a shared future for mankind is the overall goal of China's diplomacy in the new era. China upholds the vision of a global community of development with a shared future, and is committed to advancing the Belt and Road cooperation in line with the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits. Standing at the forefront of international anti-pandemic cooperation, China has carried out the largest global emergency humanitarian operation since the founding of the New China, and promoted the building of a global community of health for

all. Since last year, General Secretary Xi Jinping has successively put forward the Global Development Initiative and the Global Security Initiative, further enriching the vision of a community with a shared future for mankind. China's call for building a community with a shared future for mankind has been echoed by more and more countries.

We in the Chinese diplomatic service have conducted China's diplomacy in a comprehensive, multi-level and multi-faceted way, engaging in dialogue, exchanges and cooperation with other countries in the world. The total number of countries with which China has established diplomatic relations has increased to 181, and we have established partnerships with more than 110 countries and regional organizations, making friends across the world and putting in place a global partnership network. We have worked actively to promote reform and development of the global governance system, safeguard and support the UN-centered international system and the international order underpinned by international law, practice true multilateralism, and uphold peace, development, equity, justice, democracy and freedom, which are common values of humanity. We have taken concrete actions to support global pandemic response, address climate change, and promote sustainable development, and put forward China's proposals on addressing global governance deficit and global challenges, making our share of contributions.

We have built a strong line of defense to safeguard state interests and national dignity with a firmer will, more solid actions and stronger measures. We have taken clear-cut stance and never backed down on major issues of principle. We face challenges head-on and fight resolutely on the Taiwan question and issues related to Hong Kong, Xinjiang, Xizang, maritime affairs and human rights, among others. By so doing, we have effectively safeguarded national sovereignty, security and development interests, and held the initiative in national development and security firmly in our own hands. We have engaged in diplomatic struggle that is aimed at fighting words and

deeds that harm China's national interests and national dignity, safeguarding legitimate rights and interests, opposing hegemonism and bullying, and upholding international fairness and justice.

We act on the philosophy of putting the people front and center, focus on the central work of the Party and the country, serve China's economic and social development, and firmly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese expats and legal persons overseas. We have more than 280 embassies and consular offices around the world that provide consular services to Chinese nationals overseas. With the assistance of the foreign ministry's consular service emergency hotline 12308 that runs 24/7, consular protection is made available to Chinese citizens wherever they go. The motherland is always the strong backing the Chinese people can rely on.

Ma Zhaoxu noted that looking ahead, the successful convocation of 20th CPC National Congress will surely chart the course for China's diplomatic work to break new grounds and make greater strides in the new era. The diplomatic service will rally closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, and profoundly appreciate the decisive significance of the establishment of both Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. We will further strengthen our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership.

We will stay confident in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We will uphold Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and uphold the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership. We will strive to write a new chapter of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

## Major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics in past decade

### Diplomatic relations



China has established diplomatic relations with **181** countries, from **172** a decade ago.



The number of countries and regional organizations that have established partnerships with China has increased from **41** to **113** in the past decade.



### Trade

China has signed **19** free trade agreements with **26** countries and regions and pushed for the implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.



China has signed documents on Belt and Road cooperation with **149** countries and **32** international organizations.

### Safeguarding sovereignty, security and development interests

#### ★ On Taiwan

China has now established diplomatic relations with **9** countries that formerly had so-called "diplomatic ties" with the country's Taiwan region in the last decade.

#### ★ On Hong Kong

China has unwaveringly implemented the One Country, Two Systems policy and facilitated the implementation of the **National Security Law for Hong Kong**, precisely countering the unreasonable sanctions imposed by the West including the US.



#### ★ On Xinjiang

China has exposed lies with facts and foiled some forces' schemes of "using Xinjiang-related issues to contain China."



#### ★ On South China Sea

China has carried forward consultations on the **Code of Conduct in the South China Sea**, maintaining the overall stability in the region.

#### ★ On human rights

Nearly 100 countries have supported China's just stance at the UN, opposing interference in China's internal affairs under the pretext of human rights.

### Consular protection

China has organized nearly **20** emergency operations over the past decade to evacuate its nationals from overseas.



China has handled more than **500,000** consular protection cases, involving millions of Chinese citizens.

# Silk Road Economic Belt Core Area Spurs Xinjiang Development

**A**t an exhibition booth of the ongoing China-Eurasian Expo, Tursun Mettursun and his brother earnestly promoted their self-made wool mattresses to clients.

“This is the first time that I’m attending the expo. I hope to broaden my horizons and make more friends,” said Tursun Mettursun from Qira County, northwest China’s Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

He has reached initial cooperation agreements with some clients through the online platform and face-to-face talks over the past few days.

The seventh China-Eurasia Expo, which opened Monday in Urumqi, the region’s

capital, has seen deals worth over 960 billion yuan (about 138 billion U.S. dollars) signed so far, which hit a record level, said the organizers. The figure is more than three times that of the last expo held in 2018.

The fruitful results of the expo have shown the vitality of the vast Xinjiang region, which is striving to develop itself as the core area of the Silk Road Economic Belt, given its unique geographical advantage.

About 1,500 km from Urumqi, a cross-border e-commerce import and export commodities exhibition and trading center in the Kashgar comprehensive bonded zone is under construction and will be put into use by the end of the year.

**The fruitful results of the expo have shown the vitality of the vast Xinjiang region, which is striving to develop itself as the core area of the Silk Road Economic Belt, given its unique geographical advantage.**

“We are building a cross-border e-commerce industrial park to attract enterprise and promote comprehensive growth of various business models. This year, we plan to achieve an import and export value of 600 million yuan in cross-border e-commerce,” said Ma Haitao, director of the bonded zone management committee.

The bonded zone focuses on developing the modern service industry and advanced manufacturing. It realized a foreign trade value of 12.3 billion yuan in the first eight months.



Photo shows a pavilion at the seventh China-Eurasia Expo in Urumqi, capital of northwest China’s Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.



Vehicles for export park at the inspection area of Horgos port, northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

**Xinjiang has established cooperative economic relationships with 190 countries and regions. Outbound investment from Xinjiang has involved more than 60 countries and regions, according to Mao Hui, deputy director of the regional development and reform commission.**

The Kashgar Economic Development Zone, which includes the bonded zone, had 4,559 market entities by the end of July, initially forming a cluster of industries, including electronics assembly and processing, textiles and garments, trade and logistics, and providing 42,000 jobs.

Customs data shows that, in the first eight months of 2022, Xinjiang's foreign trade exceeded 145.5 billion yuan, with an increase of 49.6 percent yearly.

The country has established 55 national-level opening-up and industry development platforms in Xinjiang, including the economic development zones of Kashgar and Horgos.

The Horgos Jinyi International Trade (Group) Co., Ltd. started the fruit and vegetable trade at the Horgos Port in the 1990s.

"Over the past decades, our business has expanded to fields of cross-border e-commerce, catering, cinemas, and tourism. I am a witness to the rapid development of the port," said Yu Chengzhong, the company's chairman. Infrastructure construction has played a vital role in boosting the region's development.

On Aug. 30, a new expressway passage linking Yetimbulak Township and Ruoqiang County in Xinjiang opened to traffic, facilitating regional travel and boosting high-quality local economic development. It is the third expressway connecting Xinjiang with places outside of the region. So far, the length of expressways in Xinjiang has exceeded 7,500 km.

Meanwhile, Xinjiang has established cooperative economic relationships with 190 countries and regions. Outbound investment from Xinjiang has involved more than 60 countries and regions, according to Mao Hui, deputy director of the regional development and reform commission. In 2021, Xinjiang's GDP reached nearly 1.6 trillion yuan, doubling the figure in 2012.

By taking advantage of natural resources, labor force endowment, and the location of the core area of the Silk Road Economic Belt, Xinjiang's economy will usher in a boom, said Justin Yifu Lin, dean of the Institute of New Structural Economics at Peking University.

# Tibet's Annual GDP Growth Reaches 9.5 Pct Over 10 Years

The gross domestic product of southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region grew by an annual average of 9.5 percent from 2012 to 2021, 2.9 percentage points higher than the national average.

In 2021, the region's GDP exceeded 200 billion yuan (about 28.17 billion U.S. dollars), according to a press conference held on Thursday by the regional development and reform commission.

The per capita GDP exceeded 56,800 yuan in 2021, realizing an average annual growth of 7.6 percent over the decade, 1.5 percentage points higher than the national average.

Tibet's industrial structure has been constantly optimized, and its primary, secondary and tertiary industries have been more integrated, said Tian Guanghua, deputy director of the commission.



Tourists visit the Potala Palace in Lhasa, Tibet autonomous region.

# China's Successful Implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" Policy Over Past Decade



View of the Kowloon City District in south China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The Publicity Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) held a press conference Tuesday on the successful implementation of the "One Country, Two Systems" policy in the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions (SARs) since the 18th CPC National Congress.

Huang Liuquan and Wang Linggui, deputy directors of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, met the media and answered questions.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC Central Committee with the President Xi Jinping at its core has unswervingly, fully, and faithfully implemented the "One Country, Two Systems" policy, seized the historical initiative,

and actively responded to changes in the internal and external environment of Hong Kong and Macao, Huang said.

"It has taken a series of measures that address both the symptoms and root causes to bring forth the practice of the 'One Country, Two Systems' policy in Hong Kong and Macao and has made historic achievements," Huang added.

Since Hong Kong and Macao's return to the motherland, they have been re-integrated into China's governance system, Wang said.

He added, "Adhering to the 'One Country, Two Systems' policy, maintaining long-term prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao and promoting the reunification of the motherland are one of the notable advantages of our country's system and governance."

# China Focus: Decade-Long Efforts to Safeguard Cross-Strait Peace and Stability, Promote China's Reunification

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has effectively safeguarded peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait and advanced the process toward the reunification of the motherland over the past decade, a senior official said September 21.

**Upholding the one-China principle and the 1992 Consensus, the mainland has pushed forward exchanges between political parties across the Strait and conducted dialogues and consultations on cross-Strait relations and the future of the Chinese nation with relevant political parties, organizations, and individuals in Taiwan, he said.**

Since the 18th CPC National Congress in 2012, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has implemented the national rejuvenation strategy within a wider context of the once-in-a-century changes taking place in the world, accurately understood changes at home and abroad, innovated theories and practice in the work related to Taiwan, and maintained the initiative and ability to steer cross-Strait relations, said Chen Yuanfeng, deputy head of the Taiwan Work Office of the CPC Central Committee, at a press conference held in Beijing.

## Political Exchanges, Dialogues

Historic breakthroughs have been made in cross-Strait political exchanges over the decade, Chen said.

"The decade saw the first meeting and direct dialogue between leaders of the two sides since 1949, raising cross-Strait exchanges and interactions to new heights. This was a new milestone in the development of cross-Strait relations," he said.

The departments in charge of cross-Strait affairs on both sides have established regular contact and communication mechanisms on a common political foundation, and the heads of the two departments have exchanged visits and set up hotlines.

The meeting between leaders of the two sides fully showed how firmly the CPC Central Committee upheld the principles in work related to Taiwan and how flexible its strategies were, said Qiu Kaiming, another senior official with the office, at the same press conference.

"New horizons have been opened for cross-Strait dialogues and consultations over the decade," Chen said. Upholding the one-China principle and the 1992 Consensus, the mainland has pushed forward exchanges between political parties across the Strait and conducted dialogues and consultations on cross-Strait relations and the future of the Chinese nation with relevant political parties, organizations, and individuals in Taiwan, he said.



These efforts have resulted in consensus on multiple issues and joint initiatives, exploring the Two Systems solution to the Taiwan question with all sectors of Taiwan society, Chen added.

## Cooperation In Various Fields

“We have expanded exchanges and cooperations in various areas across the Strait, enhancing connections between people of the two sides and lending impetus to the development of cross-Strait relations,” said Zhu Fenglian, spokesperson of the office, at the same press conference.

In 2011, 7.1 million cross-Strait visits were made, of which 5.26 million trips were from Taiwan to the mainland. In 2019, the total number of cross-Strait visits reached 9 million, including over 6 million visits from Taiwan to the mainland.

The institutional arrangements, policies, and measures have been refined to promote cross-Strait exchanges and cooperation and advance the well-being of the people of Taiwan. These included electronic travel passes for Taiwan residents to enter or leave the mainland, the

delivery of water from the coastal province of Fujian to Kinmen Island, and residence permits for Taiwan residents.

Taiwan compatriots have been gradually given equal access to public services so as to facilitate their studying, starting businesses, working, and living on the mainland, while constant efforts were made for Taiwan people to benefit first from the mainland’s development opportunities.

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The cross-Strait trade volume doubled from 160.03 billion U.S. dollars in 2011 to 328.34 billion dollars in 2021. The total number of investment projects from Taiwan enterprises on the mainland increased from 85,722 in 2011 to 124,142 in 2021, up 44.7 percent over the decade.



The mainland remains the largest export market of Taiwan, the largest source of trade surplus for the island, and the largest destination for Taiwan's off-island investment.

## Tangible Benefits After Reunification

"Peaceful reunification and 'one country, two systems' are basic principles for solving the Taiwan question and the best way to achieve national reunification," said Ma Xiaoguang, spokesperson for the office, at the press conference.

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Noting that "one country, two systems" is the most inclusive plan proposed to address the differences in social systems and ideologies between both sides of the Taiwan Strait, Ma said it is an approach that is grounded in democratic principles, demonstrates good will, seeks peaceful resolution of the Taiwan question, and delivers mutual benefit.

"After the reunification of the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, Taiwan compatriots will embrace greater space for development, have stronger confidence, a greater sense of security and dignity in the international community," said Ma, adding they will share in the glory of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Over the past decade, the general trend of opposing "Taiwan independence" and

promoting reunification has been constantly reinforced, said Chen.

"We have been firmly safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity and opposing 'Taiwan independence' and external interference, firmly maintaining peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait and the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation," Chen said.

Noting efforts have been made to crack down on "Taiwan independence" diehards according to law, effectively deterring separatist forces seeking "Taiwan independence," Chen said issues related to Taiwan's external exchanges have been handled in a sound manner, and the international community's commitment to the one-China principle has been consolidated.

"In the new era, we are stronger in opposing 'Taiwan independence' separatist actions and external interference, and more determined in realizing China's national reunification. The trend toward national reunification can not be altered, regardless of obstruction or sabotage from any force," said Chen.

"We will continue to follow the CPC's overall policy for resolving the Taiwan question in the new era, and implement the CPC Central Committee's decisions and plans on the work related to Taiwan. We will resolutely thwart any attempt to divide our country and any foreign interference, make concrete efforts to boost the peaceful development of cross-Strait relations, integrate the development of the two sides, and promote progress toward national reunification," Chen added.

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