

OPINION: ASSESSING CHINA'S GOVERNANCE P.44 | FEATURES: XIAMEN TRADE FAIR P.46

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MISSION AND CONTRIBUTIONS

At its centenary, the Communist Party of
China reaffirms what it stands for

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The Shanghai house where the First Communist Party of China National Congress took place in 1921

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An Authentic Account

A key publication titled *The CPC: Its Mission and Contributions* was issued on August 26 by the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, intended to present the world with a true, multi-dimensional and panoramic account of the CPC.

Since its founding one century ago, the CPC has evolved into the world's largest party with more than 95 million members. To comprehend modern-day China, one must grasp an understanding of the CPC. This publication is highly relevant as it promotes a wider knowledge of the Party.

Clarifying the roots of the CPC, the document answers what kind of party the CPC is and where it is heading. Based on facts and figures, it explains in what manner the CPC has enhanced the wellbeing of the Chinese people and how the Party has worked toward national rejuvenation.

The CPC has won the support of the people, not through rhetoric, but through actions and outcomes. The public's support has never wavered ever since the Chinese people first chose the CPC to lead them. The Party and people work together and share weal and woe; there exists an

inseparable bond between them, a bond so strong it can never be broken.

With its solidarity and strong governance capability, the CPC has rallied together the Chinese people to overcome a multitude of difficulties and crises. Its leadership system, specific to China's context, has proven productive throughout the decades.

As socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, China will focus on addressing unbalanced and inadequate development and meeting the growing expectations of its people ranging from social equity to a wholesome environment.

In the meantime, the CPC commits itself to advancing the common good of the international community. The concept of building a community with a shared future reflects the common values of humanity and will help blaze a new trail for development, one featuring win-win cooperation, joint efforts and shared benefits.

Moving into the future, the CPC will go on to follow the path of peaceful development. It will further exchanges with political parties in other countries, promote coordination between nations, and contribute to making the world a better place. **BR**



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UNITED BY SPORTSMANSHIP

The Chinese delegation parades its flag during the opening ceremony of the Paralympic Summer Games Tokyo 2020 on August 24.

A record number of 4,403 athletes from 162 delegations have been confirmed to take part in the Tokyo Paralympics, which will run until September 5.

China, participating in the Summer Paralympics for the 10th consecutive time, has sent 251 athletes with 16-year-old swimmer Jiang Yuyan being the youngest and 56-year-old table tennis player Zhao Ping the oldest. They will compete in 20 of the 22 sports.



Extravehicular Activities

Screen image taken at the Beijing Aerospace Control Center on August 20 shows Chinese astronauts Nie Haisheng and Liu Boming after conducting extravehicular activities outside of the space station core module *Tianhe*. This was the second time that the astronauts conducted such activities during the construction of the country's space station. Three astronauts were sent into space onboard the *Shenzhou-12* spacecraft and entered *Tianhe* on June 17.

Greener Plan

About 33.33 million hectares of forests and grasslands are set to be planted in the next five years, according to the forestry authorities.

The task includes the planting of 3.6 million hectares of trees and 3.06 million hectares of grass each year, said Zhang Wei, head of the ecological protection and restoration department of the National Forestry and Grassland Administration (NFGA).

The afforestation plan is part of China's efforts to fulfill its commitment to peaking carbon dioxide emissions by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2060.

China aims to increase its

forest coverage rate to 24.1 percent and its grassland vegetation coverage to 57 percent by 2025, as outlined in the country's 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-25) on the protection and development of forests and grasslands.

The country also aims to raise its forest stock volume to 19 billion cubic meters by the end of 2025, an increase of 1.4 billion cubic meters from last year.

China's forest carbon reserves have hit 9.2 billion tons, with an average annual increase of over 200 million tons over the past five years, equivalent to a carbon sink of 700 million to 800 million tons, according to NFGA data.

The country has created the world's largest planted forests,

raising its forest coverage from 12 percent in the early 1980s to 23.04 percent in 2020, with its forest stock volume hitting 17.56 billion cubic meters.

Highest Expressway

The world's highest expressway, running between the city of Nagqu and Lhasa, capital of Tibet Autonomous Region, went into full operation on August 21, with the opening of the final 227-km-long section between Nagqu and Yangbajain, according to the Ministry of Transport. The Yangbajain-Lhasa section of the expressway opened to traffic in October 2020.

The Nagqu-Lhasa expressway, running 295 km

along an area with an average altitude of over 4,500 meters, is the first highway connecting Lhasa and the grasslands of northern Tibet.

Its operation will shorten the drive between Lhasa and the city of Nagqu to three hours from more than six.

It will significantly enlarge transport capacity and improve the level of security of the corridor connecting Tibet with Qinghai Province.

Improved Connectivity

Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou provinces, as well as Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region announced they would join the China-Singapore (Chongqing) International Dedicated Connectivity (IDC) at the IDC Forum held in Chongqing Municipality on August 23.

At the forum, the Chongqing Big Data Application and Development Administration signed a proposal on the IDC co-construction, sharing, and cooperation with the relevant government departments of Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan and Guangxi.

The IDC is a symbolic project of the China-Singapore (Chongqing) Demonstration Initiative on Strategic Connectivity (CCI), as well as China's first approved country-to-country dedicated connectivity.

It provides a dedicated data channel between Singapore and Chongqing, offering a better network experience featuring lower latency and packet loss and better network reliability.

At present, five of China's province-level regions, including Chongqing, have joined the IDC, marking its expanding influence.

According to the administration bureau of the

Sino-Singapore demonstration project in Chongqing, the value of the business cooperation and cross-border financing projects agreed under the CCI amounted to \$21.4 billion and \$15.1 billion, respectively.

Nearly 50 companies from both sides have signed IDC leasing contracts or conducted cooperation based on the IDC, covering remote healthcare, smart logistics and other fields.

Disability Prevention

During the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-20) period, China made marked improvements in multiple indicators for disability prevention and rehabilitation, according to a press conference on August 24.

The vaccination rate for eligible children under China's national immunization plan was retained above 90 percent during the period in order to prevent disease-induced disabilities, while major endemic diseases were almost fully eradicated at the county level, said the China Disabled Persons' Federation, the National Health Commission and the Ministry of Emergency Management at a joint press conference.

The rates of pre-pregnancy check-ups and prenatal

screenings increased to 96.4 percent and 81.1 percent, respectively, helping reduce disabilities caused by birth defects and developmental disorders.

Compared with 2016, the number of workplace accidents in China declined by 39.8 percent in 2020, with related deaths down by 36.3 percent, along with a substantial decrease in traffic accidents, according to the press conference.

The coverage of basic rehabilitation services for the disabled exceeded 80 percent during the period.

Digital Currency

China's digital fiat currency, or the e-CNY, has been used for the first time for transactions in the domestic futures market, the *China Securities Journal* reported on August 23.

The e-CNY has been used by the Dalian Commodity Exchange (DCE) for the payment of storage fees to a delivery warehouse, assisted by the local branches of Bank of Communications and Bank of China.

The application of e-CNY in the futures market provided an efficient, zero-cost and safe payment alternative for future exchanges and market participants through real-time



Smart Expo

A staff member (right) operates a robot for firefighting and detection at the Smart China Expo in Chongqing on August 23. The Smart China Expo 2021 opened in Chongqing that day, with more than 600 enterprises participating in the exhibition both online and offline.

inter-bank payment, the newspaper reported.

Jiang Bin, manager of the delivery warehouse, said e-CNY payment charges no transaction fee and is not restricted to the operation period of the high-value payment system, which would bring more convenience to enterprises by showing real-time transaction progress.

The DCE said it plans to further promote business

innovation and seeks to expand the use of the digital yuan while ensuring a safe and stable market operation.

China has launched e-CNY pilots across several cities since late 2019, including in Dalian in November 2020. As of June 30, the e-CNY had been applied in over 1.32 million scenarios, covering utility payments, catering, transportation, shopping and government services.



A New Beginning

Primary school students in Changchun, capital of Jilin Province, return to school on August 23 after their summer vacation.

THIS WEEK **WORLD**



CANADA

A "wear a mask" sign is seen inside a store in Vancouver on August 25. A local public health order requiring masks in most indoor public settings came into effect that day in an effort to combat the Delta variant and a fourth wave of COVID-19



RUSSIA

A Mongolian crew takes part in the tank biathlon during the International Army Games 2021 in Alabino, Moscow, on August 23. More than 5,000 troops from over 40 countries and regions will compete in 34 contests over the course of two weeks



SINGAPORE

Fireworks light up the sky in Marina Bay during the National Day Parade show on August 21, after being postponed from August 9 due to COVID-19 concerns



ZAMBIA

President Hakainde Hichilema inspects the guard of honor during his inauguration ceremony in Lusaka on August 24



EGYPT

Conservators renovate the huge columns of the Great Hypostyle Hall in the Karnak Temple Complex in Luxor on August 25, as part of a campaign launched by the government to rejuvenate the charm of the city ahead of Egypt's national day in early November



UNITED KINGDOM

Prime Minister Boris Johnson attends a virtual summit of the Group of Seven leaders in London on August 24. Leaders pledged to safely evacuate their citizens and local Afghan staff following the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan





The CPC: Its Mission and Contributions

The Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee

Preamble

The Communist Party of China (CPC), founded in 1921, has just celebrated its centenary.

These hundred years have been a period of dramatic change—enormous productive forces unleashed, social transformation unprecedented in scale, and huge advances in human civilization. On the other hand, humanity has been afflicted by devastating wars and suffering.

These hundred years have also witnessed profound and transformative change in China. And it is the CPC that has made this change possible.

The Chinese nation is a great nation. With a history dating back more than 5,000 years, China has made an indelible contribution to human civilization. After the Opium War of 1840, however, China found itself plunged into a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society. It endured intense humiliation, its people were pushed into darkness, and the ancient Chinese civilization lost its way.

The Chinese people fought with indomitable spirit against repeated setbacks to save the nation from subjugation.

The salvoes of Russia's October Revolution in 1917 sent Marxism-Leninism to China, and the CPC came into being. The Chinese people were awakened, and a torch was lit for the

rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

The founding of the CPC was an epoch-making event which profoundly changed the course of China's history, delivered a new future for the Chinese people and nation, and had an enormous impact on the rest of the world.

During its endeavors over the past century, the CPC has developed a great spirit and carried it forward—upholding truth and ideals, staying true to its founding mission, fighting without fear of danger, and meeting the people's expectations.

This spirit has continuously inspired the CPC to forge ahead.

As a Marxist party, the CPC, unlike previous political forces, has no special interests of its own to pursue. From the outset, the CPC has made happiness for the Chinese people and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation its abiding goals. Like a beacon, it has illuminated the way forward for the Chinese people.

Over the past hundred years, the CPC has grown from a small party with just over 50 members into the largest governing party in the world, with more than 95 million members in a country of more than 1.4 billion people. It is a party of major international standing.

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

it enjoys extensive support from the Chinese people.

Over the past hundred years, all the struggles, sacrifices and efforts made by the CPC and by the Chinese people under its leadership have been directed to one goal—the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

China's Communists, with Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao and Xi Jinping as their chief representatives, have adapted the basic tenets of Marxism to China's realities and its traditional culture, and they have gone from victory to victory on their journey towards national rejuvenation.

To realize national rejuvenation, the CPC led the Chinese people in fighting with unyielding determination, achieving great success in the New Democratic Revolution (1919-1949).

Fighting as armed revolutionaries through the Northern Expedition, the Agrarian Revolutionary War, the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, and the War of Liberation, they defeated the counterrevolutionaries, shattered the three mountains of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism, and founded the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949. They secured the independence of the nation, liberated the Chinese people, and put their future in their own hands.

Victory in the New Democratic Revolution brought an end to China's semi-feudal and semi-colonial status and the disunity that plagued the country. All the unequal treaties imposed on China by imperialist powers and all the privileges they had accorded themselves were abolished. This created the fundamental conditions for realizing national rejuvenation.

By engaging in this tenacious struggle, the CPC and the Chinese people sent a powerful message to the world: The Chinese people had stood upright. The time of oppression and humiliation was over, and it would never return.

To realize national rejuvenation, the CPC led the Chinese people in a dedicated effort to build a strong China, and they achieved great success.

By carrying out the socialist revolution in China, they brought to an end several thousand years of feudalism—a system exploitative and repressive by its very nature—and established socialism as China's fundamental political system. In the course of building socialism, they overcame subversion, sabotage, and armed provocation by imperialist and hegemonic powers, and brought about the most extensive and profound social changes in the history of the Chinese nation. This great

transformation of a poor, backward and populous country in the East into a modern socialist China created the fundamental political conditions and laid down the institutional foundations necessary for realizing national rejuvenation.

By succeeding in their tenacious struggle, the CPC and the Chinese people showed the world that they were equally capable of changing the old China and building a new one. They showed the world that only socialism could save China, and that socialism could deliver development to China.

To realize national rejuvenation, the CPC led the Chinese people in freeing their minds and forging ahead, achieving great success in reform, opening up, and socialist modernization.

The CPC led the people in making a great transition after the founding of the People's Republic by laying down its general guidelines for the primary stage of socialism. It advanced reform and opening up with resolve, overcame risks and challenges from every direction, and founded, upheld, and developed socialism with Chinese characteristics.

This enabled China to transform itself from a highly centralized planned economy into a socialist market economy full of vitality, and from a largely closed country to one that is open to the world on all fronts. It also enabled China to achieve a historic leap—from a country constrained by backward productive forces to the world's second largest economy—and to make a historic transformation by raising the living standards of its people from bare subsistence to general prosperity.

These achievements fueled the push towards national rejuvenation by providing robust institutional conditions and the material base for rapid development.

By succeeding in their tenacious struggle, the CPC and the Chinese people showed the world that reform and opening up has been critical in making China what it is today. China has made great strides and caught up with the times.

To realize national rejuvenation, the CPC has led the Chinese people in carrying out their great struggle, launching a great initiative, advancing their great cause, fulfilling their great dream, and achieving great success for socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

The 18th National Congress of the CPC in 2012 marked a new era for socialism with Chinese characteristics. In this new era, the Party has strengthened its overall leadership, coordinated the implementation of the Five-sphere Integrated Plan¹

1. This is China's overall plan for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, that is, to promote coordinated progress in the economic, political, cultural, social and eco-environmental fields.



and the Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy², upheld and improved the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and modernized China's system and capacity for governance.

It has adopted a full range of intra-Party regulations and exercised rule-based internal management. It has overcome significant risks and challenges, achieved the First Centenary Goal³, and adopted a strategic plan to fulfill the Second Centenary Goal⁴. All these efforts have provided robust institutional conditions, strong material foundations, and a source of inspiration for advancing the cause of national rejuvenation.

By succeeding in their tenacious struggle, the CPC and the Chinese people have shown the world that the Chinese nation has achieved the tremendous transformation from standing upright to becoming prosperous and growing in strength, and that China's rejuvenation is an unstoppable historical force.

At the ceremony marking the centenary of the CPC held on July 1, 2021, General Secretary Xi Jinping declared that thanks to the continued efforts of the whole Party and the entire nation, China has realized the First Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. This means that it has put an end to absolute poverty in China, and is now marching in confident strides towards the Second Centenary Goal of building China into a great modern socialist country. This is a glorious achievement for the Chinese nation, for the Chinese people, and for the Communist Party of China.

Finishing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects means realizing a millennia-old dream and a century-old hope of the Chinese nation and fulfilling the solemn promise the CPC made to the people and history. In substantially reducing the world's poverty-stricken population, China has made an outstanding contribution to human progress.

Over the past hundred years, the CPC has led the Chinese people in ending the humiliation and misery inflicted on them in the modern era. Without the CPC, there would be no new China and no national rejuvenation. This is a fact that is clear to the Chinese people based on China's achievements in revolution, reconstruction, and reform.

The leadership of the CPC is the choice of history and the people. This leadership is vital for the future of the country, the nation, and the Party itself.

Over the past hundred years, through its dauntless efforts to create a new China, the CPC has led the Chinese people in writing the most magnificent chapter in the millennia-long history of the Chinese nation. The great path they have embarked upon, the great cause they have undertaken, and the great achievements they have made over the past century will go down in the annals of the Chinese nation and humanity.

I. Serving the People Wholeheartedly

The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of China's working class, the Chinese people, and the Chinese nation. Serving the people wholeheartedly is its abiding mission. The country is the people and the people are the country. The Party's struggle to found a new China and develop it is for the people. Of the people, by the people, for the people—this is what has guided the CPC from victory to victory over the past century.

1. Putting the People First

The CPC is dedicated to the people and forever puts their interests first. It follows the underlying trends of social development and respects the people's principal role in making history. It pursues the lofty goal of working for the wellbeing of the Chinese people; and does everything in the interests of the people.

The CPC is rooted in the people. It was born in 1921 in the great struggle against feudal rule and foreign aggression, at a time when Marxism-Leninism became integrated with China's workers movement. From the very day of its creation, the CPC has represented China's working class, the Chinese people, and the Chinese nation. It has no special interests of its own, nor

2. This is China's strategic plan for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, that is, to make comprehensive moves to complete a moderately prosperous society in all respects, to further reform, to advance the rule of law, and to strengthen Party self-governance. After the Fifth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, "finishing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects" was turned into "building a modern socialist country in an all-round way" in accordance with the actual conditions.

3. This is the goal set by the CPC at its 18th National Congress, to finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by the centenary of the CPC in 2021.—*Tr.*

4. This is the goal set by the CPC at its 18th National Congress to build China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, and harmonious by the centenary of the PRC in 2049. This goal was further defined by the CPC at its 19th National Congress in October 2017 as to develop China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful by the middle of the 21st century.—*Tr.*

does it represent any interest group, establishment group, or privileged social group. Its only goals are to deliver happiness for the people and achieve national rejuvenation.

The CPC shares the same goals as the people, and it shares a common stake with the people. Drawing support and strength from the people, the Party has grown in strength in the fight to overcome every challenge.

Members of the CPC are ordinary people. They love life and are hard working. They are sincere, open and compassionate. But they are also vanguards and role models in daily life, work, and public activities. They are the first to step forward in case of challenges and dangers, fearless and ready to give their all for the country and the people. They emerge from the people and lead them to go forward. They are Communists—citizens of China both ordinary and extraordinary at the same time.

From its very beginning, the CPC has striven to serve the people and won their support and endorsement. It represents the fundamental interests of all the Chinese, and everything it does is to realize, safeguard and advance their interests. Meeting the people's expectation for a better life is its goal.

The people's interests are behind everything the Party does—leading revolution, building the armed forces, developing political institutions, boosting the economy, carrying out reform and opening up, developing culture, and exploring better ways of running society.

In China, the state founded by the people under CPC leadership is called the People's Republic of China; its government is called the people's government, the armed forces are called the People's Liberation Army; and Party officials are people's servants. The Party Central Committee's newspaper is the *People's Daily*, and China's central bank is called the People's Bank. The people are the lifeblood of the Party; indeed, they are the inexhaustible source of inspiration giving the Party all the strength it needs to fulfill its mission.

The CPC makes decisions and adopts policies in the fundamental interests of the people. At different stages of China's revolution, reconstruction and reform, and at historical junctures critical to the future of the Party and the country, the Party has always acted to advance the people's interests and oppose any action that harms them.

The Party has taken sound development as its top priority in governance. It has unleashed and developed the productive forces to meet the people's expectation for a better life.

Since its 18th National Congress, the CPC has followed a people-centered philosophy; it has launched a full range of initiatives to achieve common prosperity and uphold

fairness and justice.

It has delivered initial prosperity for all. It has fought Covid-19 and saved lives no matter the cost. It has eradicated absolute poverty in the country, implemented the rural revitalization strategy, and promoted a new people-focused urbanization strategy. The vision that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets inspires the drive to protect the environment.

Determined that housing is for living in, not for speculation, the CPC has taken clear steps to keep the housing market under control. It sees that the capital market is properly regulated. It also sees that justice is served in every judicial case. All of this has enabled the people to fully share the country's development gains.

Over the past century, through all the changes in the domestic and international environment, whether in good times or bad, the CPC has always put the people first. It has never wavered in fulfilling this commitment.

The CPC has made great sacrifices for the people. From the founding of the CPC in 1921 to the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, more than 3.7 million identified members of organizations under Party leadership gave their lives to liberate the country. Of the six family members of Mao Zedong who died for the revolution, five were Party members.

In peaceful times, too, during disaster relief efforts after earthquakes, floods and other emergencies, Party members have rushed to the scene and risked their own lives to save the lives of others. Since the Covid-19 outbreak, close to 400 Party members and officials have lost their lives in the line of duty. More than 1,800 Party members and officials also gave their lives in the battle against absolute poverty.

Among all those who have died were rank and file Party members, senior officials, and family members of top Party leaders.

Panel 1 The Fight Against Covid-19

After China was struck by Covid-19, the CPC and the Chinese government responded swiftly, putting people's lives before all else. It organized massive nucleic acid testing and inoculation, made every effort to identify every case of infection and did everything possible to save patients and protect the people's health.

Treatment of Covid-19 patients is free of charge in China. All Covid-19 patients, both confirmed and suspected, have received government financial aid to



pay for any medical bills not covered by basic medical insurance, serious disease insurance, or the medical assistance fund. As of June 2021, all medical expenditure of inpatients with confirmed infections had reached a total of RMB2.8 billion (with RMB1.6 billion paid by basic medical insurance), or RMB20,000 per person. The average cost of treating each Covid-19 patient in critical condition was more than RMB150,000. The individual cost for some patients in critical condition exceeded RMB1 million, all covered by the government.

Free nucleic acid testing and inoculation have been conducted nationwide. As of July 25, 2021, tests had been conducted on 2.2 billion nucleic acid samples, and more than 1.5 billion Covid-19 vaccines had been injected, with all costs covered by the government.

2. From Victory to Victory with the People

The CPC works in the service of the people. It trusts and relies on the people and mobilizes them to fight for their interests. It follows the mass line, a principle of “from the people, to the people”. It has shared good times and hard times with the people, and it has led them in surmounting all obstacles and making great strides forward.

By relying on the people, the CPC rose and grew strong. It gained the strength it needed to beat powerful enemies, both inside and outside China, and to win victory in the New Democratic Revolution.

During this revolution, in the Agrarian Revolutionary War, the CPC galvanized extensive public support and defeated the first four Kuomintang (KMT) encirclement and suppression campaigns. During the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the Party mobilized the people and overwhelmed the enemy with a vast people's war. During the War of Liberation, with supplies transported in wheelbarrows and on people's shoulders, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) secured decisive victories against the KMT troops in the three major campaigns⁵.

In these contests between progressives and reactionaries and between justice and injustice, the KMT forces shielded

themselves in ironclad fortresses, and the Japanese invaders put their faith in their military superiority. However by relying on the people, the CPC defeated them all.

By relying on the people, the CPC founded the People's Republic, carried out socialist revolution, and engaged in rebuilding the country from scratch. The founding of the People's Republic marked the ultimate moment of freedom for the Chinese people from the yoke of slavery and oppression. Now masters of their own country, the people threw themselves into reconstruction to create a bright future for the country and the nation.

In just a few years, an independent and substantial industrial and economic system took shape in China. Groundbreaking successes were achieved in nuclear technology, satellites, carrier rockets and other cutting-edge technologies, and major advances were made in China's overall development.

By relying on the people, the CPC carried out reform, opening up and socialist modernization, pioneering a path of socialism that is distinctively Chinese.

The reform and opening-up initiative launched by the CPC in 1978 freed people's minds, inspiring them to boldly explore new frontiers. The household contract system was introduced in rural areas, and village and township businesses flourished. The setting up of special economic zones connected China to the world, enabling it to introduce foreign technology and capital and export Chinese products. Waves of reform swept across the country, powering China's development. With dedication and resolve, the Chinese people achieved great success in modernization, completing the greatest social and economic transformation the world has ever seen.

By relying on the people, the CPC has ushered Chinese socialism into a new era. Since its 18th National Congress, the Party has galvanized the whole nation to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation and boosted economic vitality with further reform. Its successful internal initiatives to improve Party conduct have boosted public morale.

The Chinese people have given of their best and fully released their power of creation in pursuit of their shared dreams. They have carried out further reform and achieved all-round initial prosperity. They have eradicated absolute poverty. They have fought side by side in the battle against Covid-19. They have reined in environmental pollution.

5. This refers to the three major campaigns fought between PLA forces under CPC leadership and KMT forces in the Liaoxi-Shenyang, Huai-Hai and Beiping-Tianjin areas between September 1948 and January 1949. In this decisive period for securing overall victory, the CPC defeated the main forces of the KMT.