

NEWS FROM CHINA

CHINA-INDIA REVIEW

SETTING STAGE FOR NATIONAL REJUVENATION





KEY RESOLUTIONS ON CPC HISTORY



1945

Resolution on Certain Issues in the History of the CPC

BACKGROUND:

- The Zunyi Meeting in 1935 rectified left-leaning errors in the Central Committee, but the influence of the errors still existed in the Party. The Party launched a Rectification Movement in Yan'an.

RESOLUTION HIGHLIGHTS:

- It summarized experience from the founding of the Party to the outbreak of the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression.
- It negated left-leaning errors.
- It highly appraised Mao Zedong's contributions using basic Marxism-Leninism theory to solve specific problems of the Chinese revolution.



1981

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

BACKGROUND:

- The end of Cultural Revolution
- Some comrades have doubts about socialism, the Party, Mao Zedong's contributions and the correctness of his thoughts.

RESOLUTION HIGHLIGHTS:

- It determined that the Cultural Revolution was an error.
- It upheld the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought.
- It affirmed the correct path to build a great modern socialist country that is adapted to the Chinese context.



2021

Resolution on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century

BACKGROUND:

- Since reform and opening-up, the development of the CPC and China overall has been smooth.
- China has achieved the First Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

RESOLUTION HIGHLIGHTS:

- It summarized the Party's major achievements and historical experience in a century of struggle.
- It is a Marxist programmatic document; political declaration of building socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era; it is a guide for realizing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.



Understanding CPC for Better India-China Relations

The Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Communist Party of China Central Committee was historic and transformational, marking a milestone in developing socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. At the session, the Central Committee adopted the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century.

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

Socialism with Chinese characteristics is a fundamental achievement of the Party and the people, and it is the right path to realize national rejuvenation and to make China prosperous and strong. The CPC has established Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development. Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era is the Marxism of contemporary China and of the 21st century. It embodies the best of the Chinese culture and ethos in our times, and represents a new breakthrough in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context.

For China, it's important to ensure that it is the people who run the country. The CPC has led the Chinese people to develop a path of whole-process people's democracy, wherein all major decisions in China are made through public opinion solicitation and democratic deliberation. For China, it's not only imperative to achieve

common prosperity, but it is equally important to make the pie bigger and distribute it fairly. Meanwhile, the CPC maintains a global vision, opposes hegemony and power politics. President Xi Jinping has shown the way ahead by outlining the concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind.

Both as ancient civilizations, China and India have always pursued the visions of "universal peace" and "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakum" (the world being one family), and advocated the principles of inclusiveness and harmony. Our common interests far outweigh the differences. China's development provides India an opportunity rather than challenge.

We need to view China-India relations from a long-term perspective rather than being short-sighted, with a broad vision rather than being narrow-minded, with cooperative thinking rather than zero-sum mentality. China has shown the willingness and taken actions to improve the bilateral relations. And, it needs both sides to meet each other half way and properly handle the differences. I sincerely hope that more Indian friends can have right understanding of the CPC and China from the objective and rational perspective, and help to enhance mutual understanding, trust and friendship between the two peoples, so as to enable the two neighboring major countries to live in peace and harmony, and achieve common development and rejuvenation.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be '孙卫东' (Sun Weidong).

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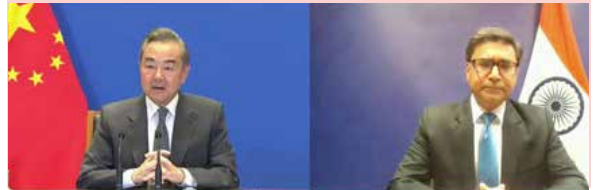
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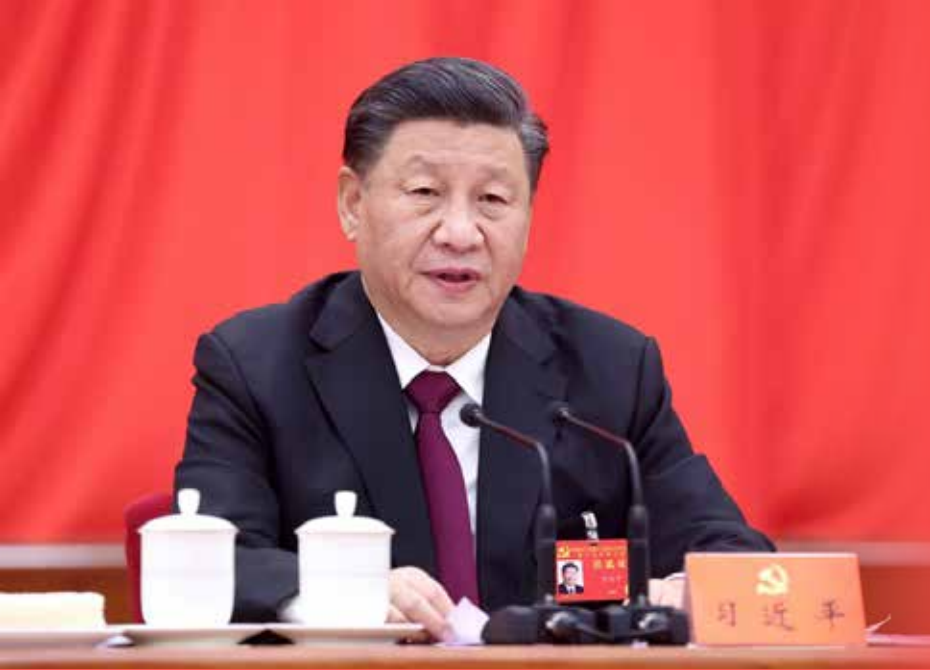
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A high-profile meeting of the Communist Party of China (CPC) has adopted a landmark resolution on the major achievements and historical experience of the CPC's 100 years of endeavors, according to a communique released on November 11. The resolution was reviewed and adopted at the sixth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, held in Beijing from Nov. 8 to 11, said the communique of the plenum.

Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, made an important speech at the session, which was attended by 197 members and 151 alternate members of the CPC Central Committee. The session heard and discussed a work report President Xi delivered on behalf of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. He also explained the draft of the resolution to the session. The session also reviewed and passed a resolution on convening the 20th National Congress of the CPC in the second half of 2022 in Beijing.

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

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

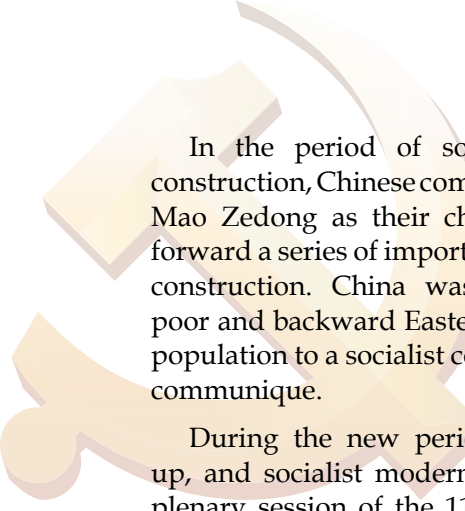


CPC Plenum Passes Landmark Resolution

The historic resolution reviewed and adopted at the sixth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee has outlined a multifaceted blueprint for realizing the Second Centenary Goal and the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.



Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng attend the sixth plenary session of the 19th Communist Party of China Central Committee in Beijing, capital of China. The session was held in Beijing from Nov 8 to 11.



In the period of socialist revolution and construction, Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, put forward a series of important theories for socialist construction. China was transformed from a poor and backward Eastern country with a large population to a socialist country, according to the communique.

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

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

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

Following the Party's 18th National Congress, socialism with Chinese characteristics entered a new era. Chinese communists, with Comrade Xi Jinping as their chief representative, have established Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. It is the Marxism of contemporary China and of the 21st century and embodies the best of the Chinese culture and ethos in our times and represents a new breakthrough in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context. The Party has established

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

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

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

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

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

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

The people's lives have improved in all aspects, and the environmental protection endeavors have seen sweeping, historic, and transformative changes. The people's military has been through an all-around revolutionary restructuring in preparation for the next stage, according to the communique.

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

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

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

The Party has led the people in great endeavors and accumulated valuable historical experience over the past century. This covers the following ten aspects: upholding the Party's leadership, putting the people first, advancing theoretical innovation, staying independent, following the Chinese path, maintaining a global vision, breaking new ground, standing up for ourselves, promoting the united front, and remaining committed to self-reform, said the communique. It was stated at the session that "to accomplish the Party's mission, we should never forget why we started."

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

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

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

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



The Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee presides over the sixth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee in Beijing, capital of China. The session was held in Beijing from Nov 8 to 11.



Reviewing Splendid History, Embarking on Great New Journey

H. E. Ambassador Sun Weidong.

In the last 100 years, the Communist Party of China has led the Chinese people to develop a path of whole-process people's democracy, which is the broadest, most genuine, and most effective socialist democracy. China advocates practicing true multilateralism, upholds the international system with the UN at its core and the international order underpinned by international law, to advance democracy in international relations

At the important moment of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and a critical juncture of the CPC's centenary and realizing the first "centenary goal", the sixth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee was concluded successfully. At the session, the Central Committee adopted the Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century. The Party has established Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and defined the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. This reflects the common will of the Party, the armed forces, and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, and is of

decisive significance for advancing the cause of the Party and the country in the new era and for driving forward the historic process of national rejuvenation.

The session summed up 10 points of valuable historical experience of the CPC in the past century: upholding the Party's leadership, putting the people first, advancing theoretical innovation, staying independent, following the Chinese path, maintaining a global vision, breaking new ground, standing up for ourselves, promoting the united front, and remaining committed to self-reform.

Chinese Path: A Correct Developing Path Suited To China's National Conditions

"We must neither retrace our steps to the rigidity and isolation of the past, nor take a wrong turn by

changing our nature and abandoning our system. As long as we follow the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics with unwavering commitment, we will be able to develop China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful."

Our direction determines our path, and the path determines the future. After the Opium War of 1840, China suffered greater ravages than ever before. Countless noble-minded patriots sought to save the nation from peril, yet they all ended in failure. Founding of the CPC one hundred years ago profoundly transformed the future and destiny of China, and altered the landscape of world development. Socialism with Chinese characteristics is a fundamental achievement of the Party and the people, forged through innumerable hardships and great sacrifices over 100 years, and it is the right path to realize national rejuvenation, to make our country prosperous and strong, and to bring happiness to the people. This correct path is a historical inevitability, and is the choice of the Chinese people.

The Party's 100-year history witnessed a process of continuing to adapt Marxism to the Chinese context and to explore creative and innovative ideas. In the course of long-term struggle, the CPC has established Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development. Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era is the Marxism of contemporary China and of the 21st century. It embodies the best of the Chinese culture and ethos in our times, and represents a new breakthrough in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context.

As the saying goes, all roads lead to Rome. I think "Rome" here refers to people's aspirations to live a better life. Countries have different histories, cultures, political systems and development models, and each has the right to follow its own road to "Rome" independently. China adheres to its independence and self-reliance, adheres to the Chinese path, and firmly holds the destiny of China's development and progress in our own hands. Meanwhile, China has no intention to sell its own development path around the world. On the contrary, China encourages all countries to find development paths tailored to their respective national conditions.

Breaking free of the wheel of history with the 'vicious cycle': Ensuring that it is the people who run the country

"The Party must remain committed to a people-centered philosophy of development, develop whole-process people's democracy."

In 1945, on eve of the victory of the Chinese People's War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, the famous Chinese educator Huang Yanpei asked Mao Zedong in a cave-dwelling in Yan'an, how did China break free of the wheel of history with the "vicious cycle" of dynastic rise and collapse? Mao replied: "We have found a new path, and this new path is called democracy. As long as the people have oversight of the government then government will not slacken in its efforts. When everyone takes responsibility there will be no danger that things will return to how they were even if the leader has gone."

Democracy is an abiding philosophy that CPC and Chinese people are committed to. After long-term exploration, CPC has led the Chinese people to develop a path of whole-process people's democracy, which is the broadest, most genuine, and most effective socialist democracy. All major decisions in China are made through public opinion solicitation and democratic deliberation, and are based on scientific study and democratic decision-making. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, public opinion has been solicited on draft laws on 187 occasions, and more than 3 million comments from about 1.1 million people have been received. During formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan, the Chinese government paid great attention to soliciting opinions from all sides, more than one million opinions and suggestions were collected online alone.

Civilizations are rich and diverse, and so is democracy. Democracy is not mass produced with a uniform model or configuration for countries around the world. Dismissing forms of democracy that are different from one's own is in itself undemocratic. Whether a country is democratic or not should be left to its own people to decide. China has continuously explored and optimized the path of democracy which is rooted in China's history and culture, and fits the country's conditions. The Chinese democracy enjoys popular support by overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. According to

latest authoritative international poll, the Chinese people's overall satisfaction toward the CPC and Chinese government exceeds 95% and 98% respectively.

Achieving common prosperity is an essential requirement of socialism and a key feature of Chinese-style modernization. With victory in the anti-poverty fight and in the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, China has favorable conditions for promoting common prosperity.

Achieving common prosperity: Making the pie bigger+Distributing the pie fairly

"It was imperative to achieve high-quality development in which innovation is the primary driver, coordination is an endogenous trait, eco-friendly growth prevails, openness to the world is the only way, and shared growth is the ultimate goal, with a view to propelling transformative changes in the quality, efficiency, and impetus of economic development."

Common prosperity is an essential requirement of socialism and a key feature of Chinese-style modernization. With victory in the anti-poverty fight and in the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, China has favorable conditions for promoting common prosperity. Now, China is at the historical stage to solidly advance common prosperity.

Common prosperity requires "making the pie bigger" by all means as priority. China is transmitting from rapid growth to high-quality development, taking a scientific approach to the New Development Stage, and pursuing the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone. China also speeds up to build the new development paradigm featuring dual circulation, in which domestic and overseas markets reinforce each other, with the domestic market as the mainstay.

Common prosperity also requires "distributing the pie" fairly and reasonably. It never means undercutting the rich to benefit the poor or implementing Egalitarianism, but optimizing the income distribution system to reflect efficiency and promote fairness. By reasonably controlling the distribution gap, improving the social security system, and increasing support and assistance for low-income people and poverty-stricken areas, China is working to gradually form an olive-

shaped income distribution structure of large middle and small ends.

CPC maintains a global vision, opposes hegemony and power politics

"We will keep to the path of peaceful development, developing our country by safeguarding world peace and contributing to world peace through our development. We will move forward in tandem with all progressive forces around the world. We will never rely on others, take advantage of others, or seek hegemony. As long as we stick to these principles, we will be able to continue contributing our wisdom and strength to the progress of human civilization."

The CPC has been seeking not only happiness for the Chinese people, rejuvenation for the Chinese nation, but also progress of mankind and the common good for the world. The Party has been cogitating on the future of humanity with a global vision, and has correctly understood and handled China's relations with the rest of the world in the context of the general trend of human development, the grand scheme of things amid global changes, and the entire course of Chinese history. This has enabled the Party to stand on the right side of history and the side of human progress.

There is only one Earth in the universe, and we mankind have only one homeland. Facing the question of "What has happened to the world, and how should we respond?" President Xi Jinping stands at the height of the future and destiny of mankind, and puts forward the important concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind, to build an open, inclusive, clean and beautiful world that enjoys lasting peace, universal security, and common prosperity.

As the term suggests, a community with a shared future for mankind means that the destiny and future of each and every nation and country are interlocked. So we should stick together through thick and thin and endeavor to build this planet of ours into a harmonious big family and realize mankind's longing for a better life. Building a community with a shared future for mankind is included in important documents of multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. It reflects the common aspirations and value pursuits of

the people of all countries and embodies broad consensus of the international community. Its far-reaching influence is continuing to expand, and will be further manifested with the development of China and the world.

China does not believe in the out-of-date logic that power inevitably leads to hegemony. Instead, China advocates to foster a new type of international relations, of which the nature is going beyond traditional one featuring power politics and the Law of Jungle, with its core value being mutual respect, fairness, justice, and win-win cooperation. China advocates practicing true multilateralism, upholds the international system with the UN at its core and the international order underpinned by international law, to advance democracy in international relations. International affairs can only be addressed through consultation by everyone, and international rules can only be made by everyone. Decision should not be made by those who simply have bigger fists. We oppose anti-democratic behavior under the banner of democracy, which will stoke up ideological confrontation in the world, creating new dividing lines.

The world today is under the combined impacts of the pandemic and world-wide changes, both unseen in a century. Global economic recovery has been uneven. As the international development cause stands at a crossroads, President Xi Jinping solemnly proposed the Global Development Initiative. He called on the international community to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals for more robust, greener and more balanced global development, leaving no countries and no individuals behind. The initiative pointed the way forward for global development and international development cooperation, and is another important public good that China provides to the international community.

How To Look At China-India Relations?

Deng Xiaoping once said that no genuine Asian century would come without the development of China, India and other regional developing countries. Both as ancient civilizations, China and India have always pursued the visions of “universal peace” and “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakum” (the world being one family), and



advocated the principles of inclusiveness and harmony. Both as major developing countries with over 1 billion population, China and India are facing arduous development tasks and broad development prospects. Both countries are also important emerging economies, which maintain close cooperation in multilateral organizations, including BRICS and SCO. We share similar positions on climate change and other fields. Our common interests far outweigh the differences. China’s development provides India an opportunity rather than challenge.

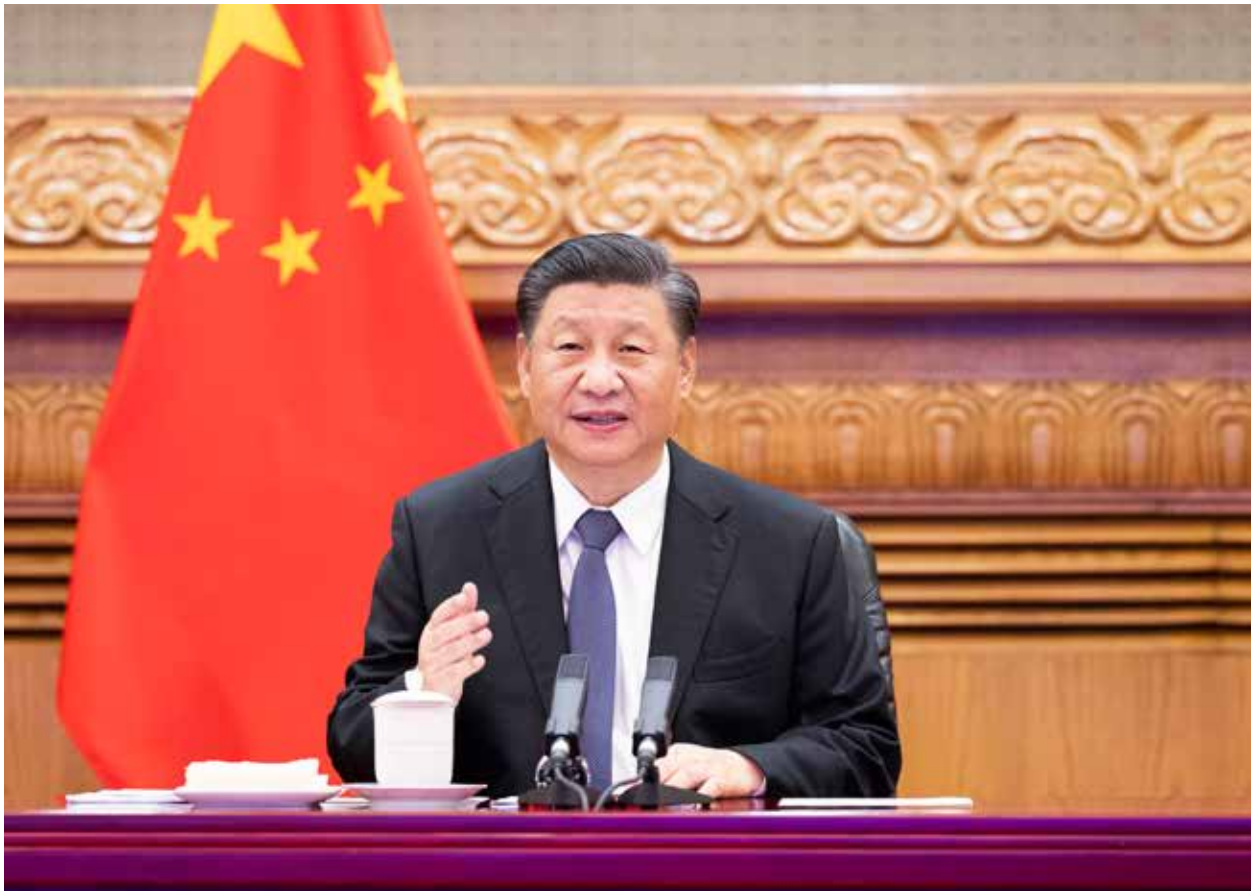
China-India relations are comprehensive and multi-dimensional, which should not be defined by just one certain issue. It is obviously a strategic misjudgment to deem China as a “major threat” or “strategic adversary” to India, which is inconsistent with fact and not constructive. We need to view China-India relations from a long-term perspective rather than being short-sighted, with a broad vision rather than being narrow-minded, with cooperative thinking rather than zero-sum mentality.

China has shown the willingness and taken actions to improve our relations. Meanwhile, it needs both sides to meet each other half way and properly handle the differences. It is hoped that more Indian friends can have right understanding of the CPC and China from the objective and rational perspective, and help to enhance mutual understanding, trust and friendship between the two peoples, so as to enable the two neighboring major countries to live in peace and harmony, and achieve common development and rejuvenation.

Source: Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in the Republic of India

Mapping Pathways for National Rejuvenation

The Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century, which was adopted by the recent Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, is an action plan aimed at achieving the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation. How will the resolution guide the nation forward? Four experts share their views on the issue with *China Daily*.



The Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Communist Party of China Central Committee, held from Nov 8 to 11, reviewed the major achievements and historical experience of the Party over the past century and stated that important tasks need to be fulfilled to

develop socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era and help the country achieve socialist modernization.

Accordingly, the resolution the sixth plenary session adopted said the Party must strengthen its consciousness of the need to maintain political

integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership, stay confident in the path, theory, system and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and uphold Xi Jinping's core position in the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, as well as the Party Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership.

Enhanced ability to reform and improve

The resolution also said the Party has enhanced its ability to reform and improve itself, to address major challenges, maintain its vigor and vitality, and lead the people to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

While underlining the importance of political development and Party building, the sixth plenary session adopted a historical resolution - Resolution on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century - for only the third time in its history. However, this resolution differs from the previous two resolutions.

The Resolution on Certain Issues in the History of Our Party was adopted in 1945 and the Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party since the Founding of the People's Republic of China was adopted in 1981. The two resolutions analyze the root causes of the grave problems faced by the Party and the mistakes it committed, and objectively evaluate major events and figures. They unified the Party in thinking and action at key historical moments and played a key guiding role in advancing the cause of the Party and the people.

In contrast, the title of the third historical resolution does not include the word "issues" or "questions", indicating the Party will be committed to making more efforts to firmly move forward on the road to socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Hailing the Party's achievements during its 100-year history, the sixth plenum noted that the endeavors of the Party and the people over the past century represent the most magnificent chapter in China's 5,000-year history.

Hailing the Party's achievements during its 100-year history, the sixth plenum noted that the endeavors of the Party and the people over the past century represent the most magnificent chapter in China's 5,000-year history.



The resolution has divided the Party's achievements into four parts based on the major tasks fulfilled in a certain period.

The Party has led the people in fighting bloody battles with unyielding determination, achieving great success in the new democratic revolution.

The people worked diligently to build a stronger China, achieving great success in the socialist revolution and construction. The Party has led the people in freeing their minds and forging ahead, achieving great success in reform, opening-up and socialist modernization.

The Party has also bolstered self-confidence and self-reliance among the people and promoted innovation on the basis of what has worked in the past, thereby bringing about great success for socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

The resolution also highlights the CPC's achievements after the 18th Party National Congress including in sustaining economic development, deepening reform and opening-up, carrying out political work, establishing law-based governance, facilitating cultural advancement and social development, better protecting the environment and ecology, safeguarding national security, upholding the "one country, two systems" policy, and promoting national reunification.

Marxism of 21st century

Xi Jinping, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, through meticulous assessment and deep reflection on a number of major theoretical and practical questions regarding the cause of the Party and the country in the new era, has set forth a series of original new ideas, thoughts, and strategies on national governance revolving around the major questions of our times: what

kind of socialism with Chinese characteristics we should uphold and develop in this new era, what kind of great modern socialist country we should build, and what kind of Marxist party exercising long-term governance we should develop, as well as how we should go about achieving these tasks.

“This is the Marxism of contemporary China and of the 21st century,” as the resolution said. It emphasized the historical significance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, as it embodies the best of the Chinese culture and ethos in our times and represents a new breakthrough in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context.

The sixth plenum also highlighted the importance of the Party’s endeavors over the past century from five perspectives. The CPC has fundamentally transformed the future of the Chinese people, opened up the right path for achieving national rejuvenation, demonstrated the strong vitality of Marxism, produced a profound influence on the course of world history, and become a forerunner of the times.

Notably, the Party has also led the people in pioneering a new path to modernization, creating a new model for human advancement, and expanding the channels for developing countries to achieve modernization.

The sixth plenum stated that the Party has accumulated valuable historical experience over the past century in 10 aspects: upholding the Party’s leadership, putting the people first, advancing theoretical innovation, staying

independent, following the Chinese path, maintaining a global vision, breaking new ground, standing up for ourselves, promoting the united front, and remaining committed to self-reform.

Intellectual treasures built through hard work

These 10 aspects were in line with Xi’s speech to mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC on July 1. These are intellectual treasures accumulated through the joint efforts of the Party and the people, and will inspire them to build a great modern socialist country in all respects and realize national rejuvenation.

The Party’s achievements during the past 100 years have helped it to forge ahead in its bid to build a better future for the country and the people. The historical resolutions the Party adopted in 1945 and 1981 helped unite the whole Party, enabled it to emerge victorious in the revolution, and built consensus among all its members.

The new historical resolution will help the Party to stay true to its founding mission, and work to build an even better future for the country and the people, and make greater efforts to realize the second centenary goal of developing China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful, and achieve national rejuvenation.



CPC's Third Resolution on History: What It Means for Future

In its 100-year-history, the CPC unanimously adopted the third resolution which summarized the Party's major achievements and historical experience over the past century. This, President Xi said, will help the Party unite and lead the nation to secure the great success of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

It was a meeting much about the past as it was about the future. For four days, political heavyweights of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the world's largest ruling party, convened a high-profile meeting in Beijing – the sixth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee – at which a resolution on historical issues was adopted.

The 30,000-plus-character Resolution on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century, is only the third of its kind in the Party's 100-year history: the first in 1945 before the victory in the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression, and the second in 1981 with the advent of the reform and opening-up drive.



Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng attended the sixth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee in Beijing.

The timing of the third resolution has its own historical significance. In 2021, the CPC celebrated its centenary, announced the completion of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects – known in China as the First Centenary Goal – and is leading the nation toward building a great modern socialist country – the Second Centenary Goal – by the mid-21st century.

Past, Present and Future

On November 8, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, opened the plenum by delivering a work report on behalf of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. Sitting in the audience were Party cadres and officials, including more than 300 members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee, as well as some grassroots delegates to the 19th CPC National Congress and experts and scholars.

President Xi said the Political Bureau, while advancing work in all areas, focused on three major things over the past year: the CPC centenary celebration, Party history learning and education campaign, and the preparation for the sixth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee.

All these three activities centered on a single topic – history. As an ancient Chinese saying goes: with history as a mirror, one can understand the rise and fall of a state. President Xi told the plenum that summarizing the Party's major achievements and historical experience over the past century was of great significance to further unifying the thinking, will and action of the whole Party. This, President Xi said, will help the Party unite and lead the nation to secure the great success of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

“Standing at a new historical starting point, we review the past and look to the future,” President Xi said when he explained the Party leadership's considerations on the theme of the plenum.

“Everyone at the plenum shared the sentiment that a great historical responsibility has fallen upon our shoulders,” said a CPC Central Committee member. “We feel that the resolution is bound to have a profound influence on the future of the cause of the Party and the country.”

“It is a resolution that connects the past, present and future,” said a plenum attendee.

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Xi's Core Position

Plenum attendees were divided into 10 groups for deliberation on the draft documents. There were often heated discussions. But all agreed that the historic achievements since the 18th Party Congress, as summarized in the resolution in 13 aspects, have provided robust institutional conditions, strong material foundations and a source of inspiration for advancing the cause of national rejuvenation.

They all felt very strongly about one particular statement in the resolution:

- Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era is the Marxism of contemporary China and of the 21st century. It embodies the best of the Chinese culture and ethos in our times and represents a new breakthrough in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context.
- The Party has established Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and defined the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. This reflects the common will of the Party, the armed forces and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups, and is of decisive significance for advancing the cause of the Party and the country in the new era and for driving forward the historic process of national rejuvenation.

The attendees said this is an answer to the call of the times, and a significant political judgment made in response to not only the Party's common will but also the people's common aspirations.

Also included in the resolution were five aspects of the historical significance of the Party's endeavors over the past century, and 10 pieces of historical experience.

This content reflects the secret behind the Party's success. For instance, the principles of staying independent, breaking new ground and standing up for ourselves, all are deeply rooted in the Party's history and still bear great immediate significance.

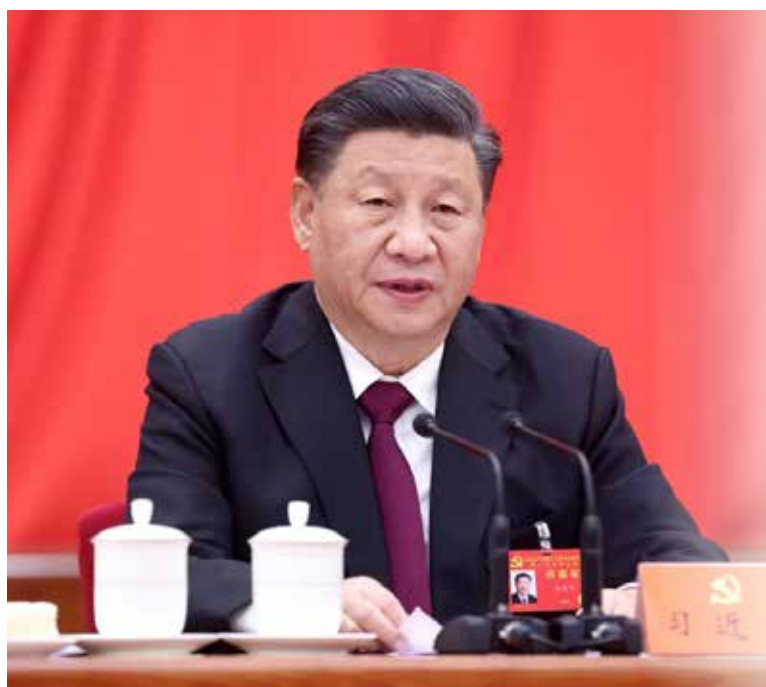
Unanimously Adopted

President Xi presided over a plenary meeting of the session at which the resolution was unanimously endorsed by every CPC Central Committee member in attendance. Thunderous applause broke out and resonated inside the Great Hall of the People. The meeting then passed a resolution on convening the 20th National Congress of the CPC in the second half of 2022 in Beijing. The communique of the plenum was also adopted.

After that, President Xi delivered an important speech on behalf of the Political Bureau on studying and implementing the spirit of the plenum. "The Party was chosen by history and the people, and it has lived up to their choice," President Xi said, adding that there would be no national rejuvenation without the CPC.

The resolution particularly emphasized the importance of strengthening the Party's centralized, unified leadership, Xi said, explaining that the aim is to demand everyone in the CPC to align with its central committee, unify the Party as "a solid piece of iron" and march forward in unison.

President Xi also stressed the need for "great struggle" and "even more arduous and strenuous efforts" and asked Party members to pay close attention to all sorts of "major risks" and take effective measures to fend off and resolve them. "With all the great achievements over the past century, our Party has won much praise from both inside and outside the Party, from home and abroad," President Xi said. "It is particularly in these circumstances that we must promote the spirit of self-reform even more. We can never allow ourselves to get carried away by the applause," he added.



In 1945, when the Party's first resolution on history was passed, Mao Zedong issued the call for Party-wide unity like members of a family. In 1981, when the second such resolution was passed, Deng Xiaoping emphasized its importance in unifying the thoughts in the Party. In 2021, upon the passing of the third resolution, President Xi urged all Party members to maintain strategic resolve, focus on strategic targets and bear in mind the country's most fundamental interests.

The resolution particularly emphasized the importance of strengthening the Party's centralized, unified leadership, Xi said, explaining that the aim is to demand everyone in the CPC to align with its central committee, unify the Party as "a solid piece of iron" and march forward in unison.

"Today, we are closer, more confident, and more capable than ever before of making the goal of national rejuvenation a reality," Xi said. "We must fulfill the duties of our generation in the relay for attaining national rejuvenation."

Unpacking China's Whole Process Democracy

Since the founding of the CPC a century ago, China has forged a distinctive path of pursuing and practicing people-centred democracy, which serves the public good, and exercises power in the interests of the people.

In November 1918, Li Dazhao, the great Chinese Marxist and intellectual who co-founded the Communist Party of China (CPC), published two sobering essays in *La Jeunesse*, then one of China's most influential magazines. Reflecting on the repercussions of the First World War, he came to the conclusion that the global war was a product of the collision of "isms": Pan-Germanism, Japanism, and other forms of imperialism. Such "isms", he believed, boiled down to the hegemonic act of

riding roughshod over other nations, and the evil ambition of building a self-centered grand empire catering for its voracious capitalists by means of waging wars.

Two decades after the gory ending of the first World War, the world was once again torn apart by the exact same conflicts of "isms" that Li Dazhao had prophesied and cautioned against. In fact, former US president Woodrow Wilson's

Photo taken on June 22, 2021 shows an exterior view of the Museum of the Communist Party of China in Beijing, capital of China.



desire to “make the world safe for democracy” had never been fulfilled, not after the First World War, not after the Vietnam War, not during the course of the War in Afghanistan. The obvious and bitter explanation for the U.S. and some of its allies’ persistent failures in imposing and experimenting with their self-branded democracy seemed to be that they had always perpetuated a monopoly over the interpretation of democracy, the one and only democracy they deemed worth recognizing, propagating, and defending, even by force.

It was with this conscious awareness of the conflicting “isms” and the disenchantment with the illusion of the exclusive democracy monopolized by hegemonic powers that CPC founding fathers like Li Dazhao decided to resolutely uphold communism, which later rescued the old China from the erosion of semi-colonialism and semi-feudalism and helped it gain independence. Ever since then, the seed of democracy, with a unique breed ideal for the special soils of China, has been sown, waiting to sprout, flourish, and send forth new leaves.

People-Centered Approach, in Whole Process

Since the founding of the CPC a century ago, China has, in the face of all foreign aggressions, external interferences and disturbances, found a distinctive path of pursuing and practicing democracy, one that champions a people-centered approach: serving the public good, and exercising power in the interests of the people.

Reviewing the glorious history of the CPC, which celebrated its 100th anniversary in July, the Party has always placed a premium on the people it serves: women and men, seniors and toddlers, students and workers, people from all walks of life, of all ethnic groups.

Serving its vast population, which now stands at more than 1.4 billion per the latest national census, and satisfying its need for a better life has, understandably, been a difficult task for China, which remains a developing nation. But instead of representing the interests of just part of its people every four years, turning the elections

Annoying pets. Broken roads. Unpaid wages... No issue is too trivial and every voice matters. The “Message Board for Leaders,” a down-to-earth and effective channel operated by People’s Daily Online, has helped bring responses to more than 2.3 million messages directly from state agencies and local officials

into an ugly “us against them” war, or allowing lobbyists to effortlessly sway policy-making in favor of the wealthy and certain interest groups like what some countries are currently undergoing, China aims to reach every group of people, from towns and cities to autonomous regions and municipalities, and aspires to deliver for the greatest number of people to the greatest degree possible.

The model of democracy China has been exercising is not only one designed to serve all people, but is also one that is present in the whole process in people’s lives. “Whole-process democracy”, a term first put forward by Chinese President Xi Jinping, who is also the General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, during his inspection tour in Shanghai in November 2019, is designed to ensure socialist democracy



The closing meeting of the fourth session of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) is held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, capital of China, March 10, 2021.

runs through all processes including elections, decision making, administration, and supervision.

Whole-process democracy is “a hallmark of socialist democracy that distinguishes it from various capitalist democratic systems,” said Wang Chen, Vice Chairman of the National People’s Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, China’s top legislative body, during this year’s “Two Sessions,” China’s annual sessions of the top legislature and top political advisory body.

Luo Feng, professor of the Shanghai Party Institute (Shanghai Administration Institute) , believes that the reason why China’s (whole-process) socialist democracy is authentic and effective lies in the fact that it has avoided the predicament of democracy only working during elections , and has focused on realistic problem-solving.

In a guest essay published this April in *Guangming Daily*, a renowned Chinese newspaper, the professor pointed out that the modifier *whole* in “whole-process democracy” has two connotations: one is that the participants of the “whole-process democracy” are the *whole* group of people, meaning that matters involving many people are discussed by *all* those involved, in a bid to “reach consensus on the wishes and needs of the whole of society ”; the other is that the model is applied to every link in Chinese people’s lives, ranging from elections and public deliberations to the designing and revision of laws and regulations, not only at the national level but also at the community level.

“Only when the participants of democracy are the people as a whole can public consensus be formed, and only when democracy is seen in every aspect of their lives will people feel the practical and tangible side of democracy, and become all the more motivated to participate,” said Professor Luo in the essay.

Voices Heard, Jobs Done

For Mo Li, who is retired and currently lives in a residential building on Changning Branch Road in Shanghai, the dovecote on the roof used to be a pain in the neck. The fetid dung and suffocating feathers left by the birds had gotten on her nerves

for over a year, during which time she also developed a chronic cough. On May 12 this year, she went onto the **Message Board for Leaders**, a nationwide message system that collects and responds to public opinions and complaints, to seek help.

Two weeks after she posted her complaints, the annoying dovecote was cleaned and renovated. She later left a message of thanks below her initial complaint message, saying that she was speechless and really grateful for the local government and those who had saved her from the noisy and nasty birds.

In the bigger picture, China has successfully implemented the System of People’s Congress, the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation under the Leadership of the Communist Party of China, and the System of Community Level Self-Governance.

Annoying pets. Broken roads. Unpaid wages... No issue is too trivial and every voice matters. The “Message Board for Leaders,” a down-to-earth and effective channel operated by People’s Daily Online, has helped bring responses to more than 2.3 million messages directly from state agencies and local officials. Since it began operating in 2006, the message board has served as a unique bridge connecting the government with the people, a magnet pooling the wisdom of the public, and a hotline answering the urgent needs and calls from grassroots communities. No petitions and lobbying charges are needed, and the distance between the public servants and the people they serve can be covered with just a click and a tap.

While continuing to solicit public opinions and allow more voices to be heard by government officials in a timely manner so as to get things done and problems addressed, the format has also cooperated with local governments to bring innovation to how people participate in the “whole-process democracy” and achieve a “one-plus-one-larger-than-two” effect. On May 19, the

People's Daily Online and the Proposal Collection Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, which was opened in July 2020 in an effort to invite more people to participate in the administration of the city, signed a cooperation MOU to join hands and make the metropolis a model of delivering services to the people in the Yangtze River Delta area and in China as a whole.

"By cooperating with People's Daily Online, we can set up a broader platform for proposal collection," said Wang Jianhua, director of the Proposal Collection Office at the signing ceremony. "Let us work together to translate the golden ideas of the people into the golden keys to urban governance," he added.

The "Message Board for Leaders" represents just a fraction of China's endeavors to continuously improve its socialist democracy model. In the bigger picture, China has successfully implemented the System of People's Congress, the System of Multiparty Cooperation and Political Consultation under the Leadership of the Communist Party of China, and the System of Community Level Self-Governance. They complement each other to form a strong, comprehensive, and all-level network guaranteeing that the light of whole-process democracy shines not only on the Great Hall of the People, the venue for China's annual "Two Sessions," but also on the outdoor village court where the hearing on a land dispute takes place, on the small village committees where farmers vote for village heads, and on university disciplinary offices where anonymous report letters are handled...

"One of the great misunderstandings is that China is not a democracy," commented Mario Cavolo, an Italian-American writer and commentator, in an interview with Xinhua News Agency this March. Indeed, despite being invited to China's annual sessions every single year, many foreign reporters seem to have never summoned the courage to broadcast the whole picture of China's democracy, if they haven't already twisted it into a dystopia. Processed by some media's assembly line of biased news and misinformation, China has, in many cases, been labeled and portrayed as "undemocratic", which is derived from, to borrow a phrase from former US Secretary of Labor Robert Reich, a "drift

toward proto-fascism," and an unwillingness to accept the reality that China's model of democracy that differs from theirs and has been working effectively to the satisfaction of the people.

Despite the misrepresentation and misinterpretation of China's democratic progress, China's drive to maintain and improve its whole-process democracy won't stop and won't be disrupted or interrupted. No democracy is perfect, but at the end of the day, the feeling and sense of fulfillment of its people matter the most, not the feeling of a third country that is eager to define or give lectures on democracy.

On June 17, China successfully sent three taikonauts to Tianhe, its independently developed space station, after years of being shunned from the International Space Station. The crewed mission yet sets another example that although being unrecognized, criticized, or even demonized by some countries, China can still explore its path to fulfill its dream and deliver to its people. And the Chinese people, in return, have every confidence in socialist democracy with Chinese characteristics, and they have all the more reason to believe that the country they live in and love can and will always thrive and strive to find the best way to serve its people.



A docent tells the history of Li Dazhao to students at his former residence in Beijing's Xicheng district

Envoys Hail Party's Century of Achievements

Foreign envoys have hailed the great achievements the Communist Party of China has made over the past century, saying the recently concluded sixth plenary session of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC will chart a path for the country's future.

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They also commended the CPC's governance philosophy and expressed hope to develop more exchanges of governance experience between China and their countries.

Russian Ambassador to China Andrey Denisov said that the plenum systematically



Russian Ambassador to China Andrey Denisov talks to reporters on Friday before attending a briefing on the sixth plenary session of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC in Beijing.

reviewed the 100 years of history of the CPC, and also provided solutions to the problems the country is facing both internally and externally.

Denisov highlighted the CPC's people-centered development philosophy, saying he was deeply impressed by the Party's approaches of "putting people first" and "serving the people wholeheartedly" in poverty elimination and in fighting the COVID-19 pandemic.

The CPC pays great attention to not only individual development, but also the growth of the whole society, he said.

The key Party meeting, which was held Nov 8 to Nov 11, adopted a landmark resolution on the major achievements and historical experience of the CPC's endeavors in the 100 years of its glorious journey, urging all Party members to stay true to the Party's founding mission to better uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

Speaking at the sixth plenary session, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, said that the review of the major achievements and historical experience of the Party over the past century "will help build a broader consensus and stronger unity in will, and action among all members and rally and lead Chinese people of all ethnic groups in achieving new and great success in building socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era".

Lao Ambassador to China Khamphao Ernthavanh said the resolution adopted by the Party meeting fully demonstrates the CPC's strong commitment to upholding socialism, its adherence to seeking the truth from practice, and its consistent efforts to serve the people.

She praised Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, saying it steers the right course for the cause of the Party and the State in the new era.

Egyptian Ambassador to China Mohamed Elbadri said he believes the resolution is "unprecedented". It reflects the CPC's position on the country's future development path as well as its views about the development of the whole of human society, Elbadri said.

The CPC played a critical role in helping China achieve national independence, stability

and prosperity, he said, and it overcame various difficulties and triumphed over setbacks in its 100-year history, and now it is making continued efforts to improve the lives of the Chinese people.

Many countries are looking to China to learn from the CPC's governance experience, Elbadri said, adding that he was impressed by the CPC's strong leadership in eliminating absolute poverty across the country as well as in containing the pandemic, and Egypt wants to learn more about the CPC's governance experience.

Madagascar's Ambassador to China Jean-Louis Robinson said that over the past century, the CPC has led the Chinese people on a glorious journey of making development miracles.

He particularly commended the accomplishments China has made since 2012 under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Xi at the core, saying he is confident the country will make greater achievements in the next 100 years.

A thematic briefing on the sixth plenary session of the 19th Central Committee of the CPC was held in Beijing on Friday. More than 100 diplomatic envoys and foreign industrial and commercial managers in China attended the meeting organized by the International Department of the CPC Central Committee. Some leaders of foreign political parties also participated in the meeting via video link.

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China Sets Tone for 2022 Economic Development with Clear-Cut Policy Toolbox

In its economic work outlook for 2022 outlined at the annual conference, China's top leaders have prioritized stability while pursuing progress.

China's top leaders have mapped out priorities for economic work in 2022 as the annual Central Economic Work Conference concluded in Beijing, highlighting efforts to maintain stability while pursuing progress.

In a speech at the conference, Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee, Chinese president and chairman of the Central Military

Commission, reviewed the country's economic work in 2021, analyzed the current economic situation and arranged next year's economic work, reported Xinhua on December 10.

Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji and Han Zheng, who are members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, attended the three-day conference.

People visit the 4th China International Import Expo (CIIE) in east China's Shanghai, Nov. 5, 2021.



Steady Progress

Economic work next year should prioritize stability while pursuing progress, according to the meeting. Actions should be taken to safeguard macroeconomic stability, keep major economic indicators within an appropriate range and maintain social stability to prepare for the Party's 20th National Congress, the meeting said.

The year 2021 has been a milestone for both the Party and the nation, according to the meeting, which noted that China has maintained a leading position in the world in economic development and epidemic control, with progress made in scientific strength, industrial chain resilience, reform and opening-up, people's livelihood and ecological civilization.

However, it cautioned that China's economic development is facing pressure from demand contraction, supply shocks and weakening expectations, and the external environment is becoming increasingly complicated, grim and uncertain. "We must face the difficulties squarely while staying confident," said a statement released after the meeting, citing China's strong economic resilience and unchanged fundamentals underpinning long-term growth.

The meeting called for remaining committed to China's own cause, consolidating the economic foundations, enhancing the abilities of scientific and technological innovation and adhering to multilateralism. It also urged for making proactive efforts to align with the high-

standard international economic and trade rules, deepening reform via high-level opening-up, and boosting high-quality development.

The meeting stressed the necessity to adhere to the centralized, unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee, promote high-quality development and pursue progress while ensuring stability.

It highlighted the timing, extent and efficiency of policy adjustments and reform to ensure their steady advancement, as well as coordination and systems thinking.

The 2022 Policy Toolbox

China will continue implementing proactive fiscal policies and prudent monetary policies for steady economic progress next year, according to the meeting. It pledged to implement new tax and fee cut policies, strengthen support for small and medium-sized enterprises, individually-run businesses, manufacturing and risk-defusing, and take a moderately proactive approach in advancing infrastructure investment.

Prudent monetary policies should be flexible and appropriate, and liquidity should be maintained at a reasonable and ample level, the meeting said. It underlined efforts to guide financial institutions to ramp up support for the real economy, especially for small and micro enterprises, technological innovation and green development.



The first direct China-Europe freight train linking Guizhou Province and Russia's Moscow sets out from Guiyang, southwest China's Guizhou Province, Nov. 18, 2021.

Actions should be taken to safeguard macroeconomic stability, keep major economic indicators within an appropriate range and maintain social stability to prepare for the Party's 20th National Congress, the meeting said.

In 2022, China will wield its microeconomic policies to stimulate the vitality of market entities, deepen the supply-side structural reform with a focus on smoothing the circulation of the national economy, and firmly advance the implementation of policies related to science and technology, said the meeting.

The economic priorities for 2022 also include vitalizing development through policies of reform and opening-up, promoting more balanced and coordinated regional development, and ensuring that its social policies well safeguard people's well-being. Efforts will be made to boost the employment of young people, including college graduates, and optimize flexible employment and social security policies.

In the first 10 months of 2021, China created 11.33 million new jobs in its urban areas, achieving its whole-year target in advance, official data showed.

Reiterating the principle that "housing is for living in, not for speculation," the meeting said

China will support the property market to better cater to the reasonable demand of home buyers and adopt city-specific policies to boost the virtuous cycle and healthy development of the sector.

The country will also expand high-quality and institutional opening-up, grant foreign-funded enterprises national treatment, attract more investment from multinational companies, and facilitate the early implementation of major foreign-invested projects.

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Globalization – 20 Years on Since WTO Accession, China Globalizes Growth for Benefit of All

When France-based cosmetics giant L’Oreal entered China to test the waters 24 years ago, it started with opening a small office in Shanghai with only a few employees. That outpost has now grown into the North Asia headquarters of the world’s biggest beauty company, employing about 10,000 people in China and boasting a portfolio of 25 brands.

The transformation of L’Oreal China is just one of the numerous illustrations of what China’s opening-up means during the past decades, especially since the Asian country’s 2001 accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

As Chinese President Xi Jinping said in November 2021 in his keynote speech at

the opening ceremony of the fourth China International Import Expo (CIIE), China, over the last 20 years, “has kept opening wider to the world, thus generating a new wave of domestic development while injecting fresh impetus into the world economy.”

Indeed, economists, trade experts and government officials worldwide have come to the conclusion that since its WTO accession, China has not only fulfilled its commitments, but also played a major role in energizing growth and development around the world.

More importantly, in light of China’s bright prospects of development and firm commitment to opening-up and win-win cooperation, the



Aerial photo taken on Jan. 11, 2021 shows a view of the Pacific international container terminal at Tianjin Port in north China’s Tianjin Municipality.

great growth globalizer is well positioned to make greater contributions to what can be described as “growbalization.”

Honoring Words With Actions

“The WTO would not be the World Trade Organization without China,” WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala said at a recent high-level forum on the 20th anniversary of China’s accession to the WTO.

Indeed, economists, trade experts and government officials worldwide have come to the conclusion that since its WTO accession, China has not only fulfilled its commitments, but also played a major role in energizing growth and development around the world.

On Nov. 10, 2001, the fourth WTO’s Ministerial Conference approved China’s entry into the world trade body. One month later, China officially became the WTO’s 143rd member.

China joining the WTO, commented Okonjo-Iweala, was nothing less than the completion of the largest trading bridge between China and the West since Marco Polo’s expedition in the 13th century.

Speaking of that significant juncture, former WTO chief Supachai Panitchpakdi, also a former secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, noted that China’s accession commitments were the deepest and broadest among all WTO members.

Nonetheless, China has since devoted determined and Herculean efforts to deliver its promises. China is a prominent and active member of the WTO and has participated in “all elements of our work with enthusiasm and commitment,” said WTO spokesperson Keith Rockwell, recalling that China was a fast learner after it became a member of the WTO in 2001.

For example, when it joined the WTO, China pledged to lower the import tariff for goods to 9.8% from 15.3%. Now its overall import tax

stands at 7.4%, lower than the average level of developing members and close to the level of developed members.

In terms of trade in services, China pledged to open the market for 100 subsectors in nine business categories by 2007. It actually opened nearly 120 subsectors, around 20 percent more than it promised.

Meanwhile, during the past two decades, China’s central government has reviewed and revised over 2,300 pieces of laws and regulations, and local governments over 190,000 pieces, which all helped to unleash market and social vitality.

With such concrete measures as rolling out the Foreign Investment Law and gradually shortening the foreign investment negative list, China has been going the extra mile to honor the WTO spirit and promote high-quality opening-up.

“Following its accession, China has fully accepted the prevailing international trade norms. China’s international trade standards are in line with the legal system of the WTO,” said Wang Jiangyu, a professor at the School of Law of City University of Hong Kong (CityU) and director of the Center for Chinese and Comparative Law.

“That means the international economic and trade legal regime is applied in China on a large scale, which is conducive to the unification of the global trading system,” he told Xinhua.

“As a European company in China for over 30 years, we have witnessed China’s continuous efforts to deepen opening-up and improve the business environment since its accession to the WTO,” said Tony Wei, managing director of Swarovski’s Business Services and Crystal Business in Greater China.

“We have full confidence in China’s development and future,” he added.

Globalizing Growth, Development

China’s accession to the WTO set a milestone in its epoch-making reform and opening-up, ushering in a new era that has witnessed the Asian country becoming an increasingly robust driver of economic globalization and an increasingly large contributor to global development.

The past 20 years, Xi said in his recent CIIE speech, “have witnessed a China deepening reform and pursuing all-round opening up, a China seizing opportunities and rising to challenges, and a China stepping up to its responsibilities and benefiting the whole world.”

In the eyes of Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University, China’s entry into the WTO was “a tremendous push to globalization.” “Without (China’s) membership in WTO,” Sachs told Xinhua, “a lot of economic growth and integration would not have taken place.”

Over the last two decades, China’s economic size has grown from the sixth to the second largest in the world, and its outbound direct investment has risen from the 26th to the first. It has been the largest contributor to global growth for 15 years running, and the world’s second largest importer

China joining the WTO, commented Okonjo-Iweala, was nothing less than the completion of the largest trading bridge between China and the West since Marco Polo's expedition in the 13th century.

for 11 consecutive years.

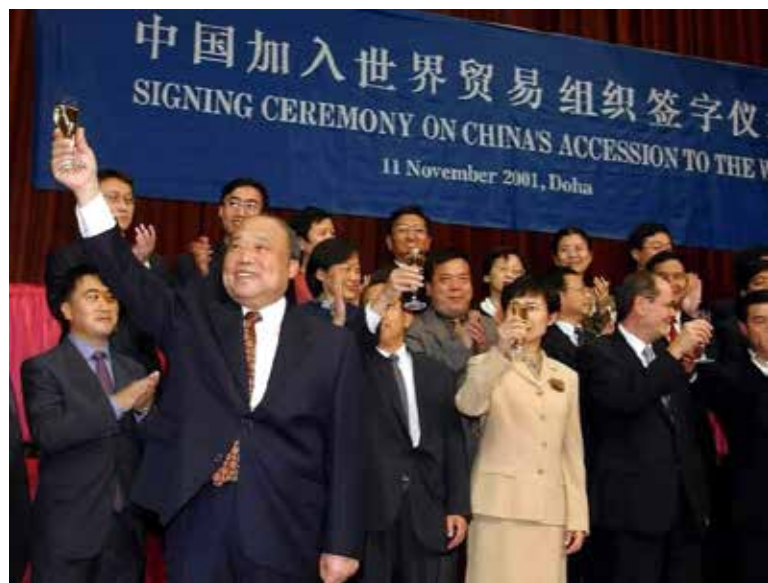
Meanwhile, China has now become the top trading partner of more than 50 countries and regions, and one of the top three trading partners of over 120 countries and regions. Since 2008, it has been the top destination of exports from the least developed countries.

On top of such growth-driving measures as the CIIE, the China International Fair for Trade in Services and the Canton Fair, the Belt and Road Initiative, proposed and championed by President Xi, has become the world’s broadest-based and largest platform for international cooperation, bringing development opportunities to countries and communities around the globe.

Mari Elka Pangestu, managing director of Development Policy and Partnerships in the World Bank, noted that thanks to efforts like promoting domestic reforms and widening market access for foreign investment, China’s economic strength has kept growing, which has

not only advanced its own development, but also brought benefits to its trading partners, including developing and the least developed countries.

“China not only provides a huge market for foreign goods, but also provides opportunities for the economic growth of these countries and employment opportunities for people in these countries,” Zhang Rui, a professor of the Academy of China Open Economy Studies at Beijing-based University of International Business and Economics, told Xinhua, adding China has provided its wisdom for global economic governance.



File photo shows Shi Guangsheng (L, front), then Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation, celebrating with others after signing the protocol of China’s accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) on behalf of the Chinese government in Doha, Qatar, Nov. 11, 2001. China became a formal WTO member on Dec. 11, 2001.

China’s WTO accession was an important step for its economic development and a milestone in globalization, said World Economic Forum President Borge Brende, noting that the doubling of the global GDP during the last decades is based on globalization.

For example, when it joined the WTO, China pledged to lower the import tariff for goods to 9.8% from 15.3%. Now its overall import tax stands at 7.4%, lower than the average level of developing members and close to the level of developed members.



People visit the 2021 China International Fair for Trade in Services (CIFTIS) at Shougang Park in Beijing, capital of China, Sept. 6, 2021.

“What China has introduced is a new form of ‘globalization,’ which is oriented toward the good of the people,” said William Jones, Washington bureau chief of the U.S. publication Executive Intelligence Review.

“The poverty alleviation campaign and the Belt and Road Initiative are paradigmatic for this new orientation,” he told Xinhua. “This has raised hopes, particularly in the developing world, that the future will be brighter.”

Upholder of Multilateral Regime

“As the COVID-19 pandemic continues to wreak havoc and the global economy faces a bumpy recovery, it is all the more imperative that people around the world pull together to tide over this difficult time.”

Xi’s call for international solidarity and cooperation is particularly relevant today, with the world experiencing the combined impacts of major changes and a pandemic both unseen in a century. Amid resurging unilateralism and protectionism, studies show a steady decline of the World Openness Index over the past decade and a weakening of global consensus on opening-up.

Meanwhile, the global economy is also facing such great challenges as balancing the inflationary

pressure and economic growth, tackling energy shortage, reducing CO2 emissions, reinforcing the global value chains, and enhancing infrastructure investments, noted Brende, urging world leaders to work together to find common solutions.

“As for China, we will not change our resolve to open wider at a high standard; we will not change our determination to share development opportunities with the rest of the world; and we will not change our commitment to an economic globalization that is more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial for all,” Xi declared.

China has been resolutely committed to upholding the multilateral trading regime with the WTO at its core, practicing true multilateralism, and supporting the inclusive development of the multilateral trading regime.

Commenting on Western accusations that China is not abiding by the WTO rules, Wang, the CityU professor, said that those allegations are actually special rhetoric designed to construct a wrongful image of China, and those Western countries, through this approach, attempt to gain the upper hand in the international engagement with China.

On the other hand, the WTO regime is never perfect, with no detailed or updated rules covering some specific issues such as state-owned enterprises and e-commerce, so it is “without legal basis” to blast China on those fronts, he added.

“What should be done is that all WTO members sit down and discuss together relevant rules and regulations,” he said, stressing that it is not right for some members to exclude China first and then formulate a set of rules on their own and impose those rules on others.

Noting that China’s WTO accession has proved that it is a strong believer in a multilateral system, Brende pointed out that China is committed to removing trade barriers and obstacles, and works to build a strong multilateral trading regime.

“China is a big supporter of multilateral systems,” echoed Sachs. “And this is exactly what we need right now.”

Meeting Marks 40th Anniversary of Xiamen SEZ

China held a gathering to mark the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Xiamen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in east China's Fujian Province on December 21.

The Xiamen SEZ is among China's first batch of four special economic zones, serving as a pilot area for the country's reform and opening-up and promoting cross-strait cooperation and exchanges.

With a spate of new opening-up policies rolled out in recent years, Xiamen, a city facing Taiwan across the Taiwan Strait, is opening a new chapter of opening-up and high-quality development.

Xiamen has been seeking growth momentum from reform and opening-up over the past decades.

In October 1980, the State Council, or the cabinet, approved the establishment of the Xiamen SEZ. Its construction officially started the following year. Later, the SEZ expanded twice. Now, it covers the entire city of Xiamen.

After implementing a series of policies, Xiamen has formed a comprehensive and multi-level opening-up pattern, attracting scores of Fortune Global 500 companies amid efforts to integrate into the global economic system.

By the end of 2020, 63 Fortune Global 500 companies had invested 114 projects in Xiamen, with foreign investment in actual use totaling 3.63 billion U.S. dollars, said the Xiamen municipal bureau of statistics.





Official data shows that Xiamen's foreign trade increased from 141 million U.S. dollars in 1980 to 691.6 billion yuan (about 108.6 billion U.S. dollars) in 2020, with an average annual growth of 18 percent. Its utilized foreign investment increased from 8 million U.S. dollars in 1983 to 16.6 billion yuan in 2020, with an average yearly growth of 16.9 percent.

From January to November, the total foreign trade of Xiamen reached 814.2 billion yuan, up 29.3 percent year on year, with ASEAN, the United States, and the European Union the city's top three trading partners, statistics with Xiamen customs authorities show.

"There are policies and opportunities in Xiamen, and its good business environment encourages us to continue to increase investment here," said James Zhao, president of ABB Electrification China.

Over the past 40 years, Xiamen achieved average annual economic growth of 15 percent. Its gross domestic product reached 638.4 billion yuan in 2020, with per capita GDP exceeding 20,000 U.S. dollars.

Currently, foreign-funded companies contribute about 70 percent of the city's industrial output, 60 percent of its economic growth, and 40 percent of its foreign trade. The city's opening-up has been gaining momentum since the Xiamen Area of China (Fujian) Pilot Free Trade Zone and the city's China-Europe freight train service were launched in 2015.

Nearly 500 innovative measures have been rolled out in the Xiamen Area of the Fujian FTZ,

according to Dai Bin, an official with the Xiamen Area administration committee.

So far, more than ten aviation maintenance companies have established businesses in Xiamen, with their output in this field accounting for about one-fourth of the country's total.

As the host of the ninth BRICS summit in 2017, Xiamen has also boosted its cooperation with BRICS countries, with the BRICS Partnership on New Industrial Revolution Innovation Center launched in Xiamen in December last year.

Xiamen launched Silk Road shipping services in 2018. Silk Road Shipping is an alliance jointly initiated in late 2018 by dozens of ports, carriers, and logistics service providers in countries along the Belt and Road.

After three years of development, Silk Road Shipping, with more than 200 members, now has 86 routes reaching 102 ports in 29 countries, said Li Nan, deputy general manager of Fujian Silk Road Maritime Management Company.

By the end of 2020, 63 Fortune Global 500 companies had invested 114 projects in Xiamen, with foreign investment in actual use totaling 3.63 billion U.S. dollars, said the Xiamen municipal bureau of statistics.

As one of the mainland cities closest to Taiwan, Xiamen is a major hub for cross-strait exchanges and regional cooperation.

Xiamen will build itself into a demonstration zone for cross-strait integration development and become a top mainland destination for Taiwan compatriots and businesses, said Liu Jinzhu, head of Xiamen's Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao affairs office.

"Deepening its construction as a strategic hub for the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, and docking with the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) have given direction for Xiamen's higher-level opening-up," said Huang Maoxing, a professor with the School of Economics, Fujian Normal University.

Xi, Biden Hold Virtual Meeting on Bilateral Ties



Chinese President Xi Jinping held his first face-to-face meeting US President Joe Biden on November 16, 2021.

To bring the China-U.S. relations back to the right track of healthy and stable development, the two countries must focus on concrete actions and meet each other halfway, says Xi

“China and the U.S. are two giant ships sailing in the ocean. It is important for the two sides to keep a steady hand on the tiller, so that the two giant ships will break waves and forge ahead together, without losing direction or speed, still less colliding with each other,” Chinese President Xi Jinping pointed out when meeting with his U.S. counterpart Joe Biden via video link on Nov. 16.

The first-ever virtual meeting between a Chinese President and a U.S. President was significant for China-U.S. ties and international relations. The two sides had thorough and in-depth communication and exchanges on issues of strategic, overarching, and fundamental

importance shaping the development of China-U.S. relations.

During the meeting, the two heads of state both voiced opposition to the so-called “new Cold War,” saying the two countries should jointly hold the line of no conflict and no confrontation.

Against the backdrop of profound changes and a pandemic unseen in a century, the world is at a historical crossroads, and so are China-U.S. relations.

At the critical moment, the two heads of state are steering the relations between the two countries and have charted the course for and

injected impetus in the development of China-U.S. relations in the near future, which benefits the two peoples and meets the expectation of the international society.

To keep the relationship between the two countries in the right direction, they must review how they have developed their ties in the past days and look into the future from higher perspectives.

When the two heads of state held phone call conversations on Feb. 11 and Sept. 10 this year, Xi mentioned the development of China-U.S. ties “over the past half century and more” and the history of how the “ice” was broken between the two countries in 1971.

He stressed that the most important event in international relations over the past 50 years was the reopening and development of China-U.S. relations, which has benefited the two countries and the whole world. The most important event in international relations in the coming 50 years will be for China and the U.S. to find the right way to get along. History is a fair judge. What a statesman does, be it right or wrong, an accomplishment or a failure, will all be recorded by history. Biden echoed Xi’s comment that history is a fair judge and that they should make the relationship work and not mess it up.

The virtual meeting demonstrated that historical responsibilities should be critical foundations for the development of China-U.S. relations.

During the meeting, the two heads of State voiced opposition to the so-called “new Cold War,” saying that the two countries should jointly agree to no confrontation.

To keep to the right direction in the relationship between the two countries, they must show broad vision and shoulder great responsibilities. The two countries should look ahead and press forward, demonstrate strategic courage and political resolve.

During the meeting, Xi highlighted that a review of the experience and lessons learned in growing China-U.S. relations shows that for the

two countries to get along in the new era, three principles must be followed: mutual respect, peaceful coexistence, and win-win cooperation.

In the interactions between two countries this year, from Anchorage to Tianjin, and Zurich and Rome, China has always insisted that mutual respect and treating each other as equals are vital premises for the healthy and stable development of China-U.S. relations. The peaceful coexistence between the two countries conforms to the common interests of the international society, including China and the U.S. themselves. Only cooperation leads to win-win results, and cooperation is necessary for the two countries as their interests are deeply intertwined.

The world is big enough for China and the U.S. to develop individually and collectively. The right thing to do is to choose mutual benefit over a zero-sum game or the I-win-you-lose approach.

To bring China-U.S. relations back to the right track of healthy and stable development, the two countries must focus on concrete actions and meet each other halfway.

Xi identified four priority areas on which China and the U.S. should focus their efforts. He said the two countries should shoulder the responsibilities of major countries, lead global response to outstanding challenges, and act in the spirit of equality and mutual benefit to move forward exchanges at all levels and in all areas and generate more positive energy for China-U.S. relations. Besides, they should also manage differences and sensitive issues in a constructive way to prevent China-U.S. relations from getting derailed or out of control, and strengthen coordination and cooperation on major international and regional hotspot issues to provide more public goods to the world.

Efforts must be taken on the four priority areas so that the two countries can run their domestic affairs well and, at the same time, shoulder their share of international responsibilities. If they can make the right political decisions and make progress in these areas, they will bring tangible benefits to the two peoples and the people in the rest of the world.

To bring China-U.S. relations back to the right track of healthy and stable development, the two



Chinese President Xi Jinping met US President Joe Biden via a videolink from Beijing.

Only cooperation leads to win-win results, and cooperation is necessary for the two countries as their interests are deeply intertwined.

countries must respect each other's core interests and major concerns.

The Taiwan question has always been the single most important and most sensitive issue at the core of China-U.S. relations. At present, there is a new wave of tensions across the Taiwan Strait due to the repeated attempts by the Taiwan authorities to look for U.S. support for their independence agenda as well as the intention of some Americans to use Taiwan to contain China.

Xi remarked that there is but one China in the world and Taiwan is part of China, and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing China.

Biden reaffirmed the U.S. government's long-standing one-China policy, stated that the U.S. does not support "Taiwan independence," and expressed the hope for peace and stability to be maintained in the Taiwan Strait.

It is hoped that the U.S. will practice what it has said, explicitly and firmly oppose all "Taiwan independence" actions, and stop sending wrong

signals to the separatist forces for Taiwan independence.

The virtual meeting between the two heads of state was candid, constructive, substantive, and productive. It helped increase mutual understanding, added to the positive expectation of the international community for this relationship, and sent a powerful message to the two countries and the world.

The most important event in international relations in the coming 50 years will be for China and the U.S. to find the right way to get along. History is a fair judge. What a statesman does, be it right or wrong, an accomplishment or a failure, will all be recorded by history, President Xi said.

The U.S. should work with China and meet China halfway, implement the consensuses of the meeting with concrete actions, maintain dialogues and communication with China, enhance mutually beneficial cooperation and manage differences responsibly, so as to bring China-U.S. relations back to the right track of healthy and stable development, and benefit the two peoples and the people in the rest of the world.

Xi, Putin Hail 'Model' Bilateral Ties, Vow To Uphold International Fairness



President Xi Jinping holds a virtual meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin in Beijing, capital of China, Dec 15, 2021.

China will enhance communication and coordination with Russia to encourage the international community to take the right view on democracy and defend the legitimate democratic rights of all countries, says President Xi.

Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russian President Vladimir Putin held a video meeting on December 15, and both leaders praised “model” China-Russia relations, *Xinhua* reported. The two leaders pledged to cooperate more on safeguarding the core interests of both nations and upholding international fairness and justice. The two also agreed to have an in-person meeting in February in Beijing.

The virtual meeting, the second of its kind in 2021 and the 37th meeting between President Xi and President Putin since 2013, covered a wide range of topics, including democracy, joint pandemic response, bilateral trade, energy cooperation, and the Beijing Winter Olympics.

“The frequent interactions and solid friendship between the two heads of state epitomize the close ties of the two countries,” said Sun Jingxin,

an expert with the Academy of Contemporary China and World Studies.

President Xi praised Putin for having firmly supported China in upholding core interests and having rejected attempts to sow discord between Russia and China. The Chinese president also said he expects to meet Putin in February when Putin will visit China and attend the opening ceremony of the Winter Games.

“Through this concrete action, you show support to China in hosting the games,” Xi said, adding that it will be the first in-person meeting between them in two years.

President Xi said he looks forward to having in-depth discussions on bilateral relations and major international and regional issues, and believes more new, important common understandings will be reached.

Reaffirming Russia’s consistent opposition to attempts at politicizing sports, President Putin expressed his hope of having an in-depth exchange of views with President Xi on major issues of mutual interest to promote the sustained and high-level development of bilateral relations.

“Model” Ties

During the meeting, President Xi lauded China-Russia relations for “emerging from all kinds of tests to demonstrate new vitality.” The two sides have officially announced the renewal of the Treaty of Good-neighborliness and Friendly Cooperation and made it more relevant in the new era, extended firm mutual support on issues concerning each other’s core interests, thus defending the national dignity and common interests of both countries, President Xi said.

Practical cooperation has also been a highlight, with bilateral trade in the first three quarters of 2021 exceeding \$100 billion for the first time.

The two countries have actively fulfilled their responsibilities as major countries, promoted a united, global response to COVID-19, communicated the true meaning of democracy and human rights, and acted as the bulwark of following true multilateralism and upholding fairness and justice in the world, he added.

President Putin said that the Russia-China relationship is at its best in history with a high degree of strategic mutual trust.

It can be hailed as a model of State-to-State relations in the 21st century, said the Russian president.

Ruan Zongze, executive vice-president of the China Institute of International Studies, said the essence of this “model” relation lies in mutual respect, fairness and justice, and win-win cooperation. “It is important to have this kind of back-to-back cooperation in dealing with challenges in the international arena.”

Faced with hegemonism and external interference, China and Russia will surely join hands to safeguard fairness and justice in international relations, Ruan added.

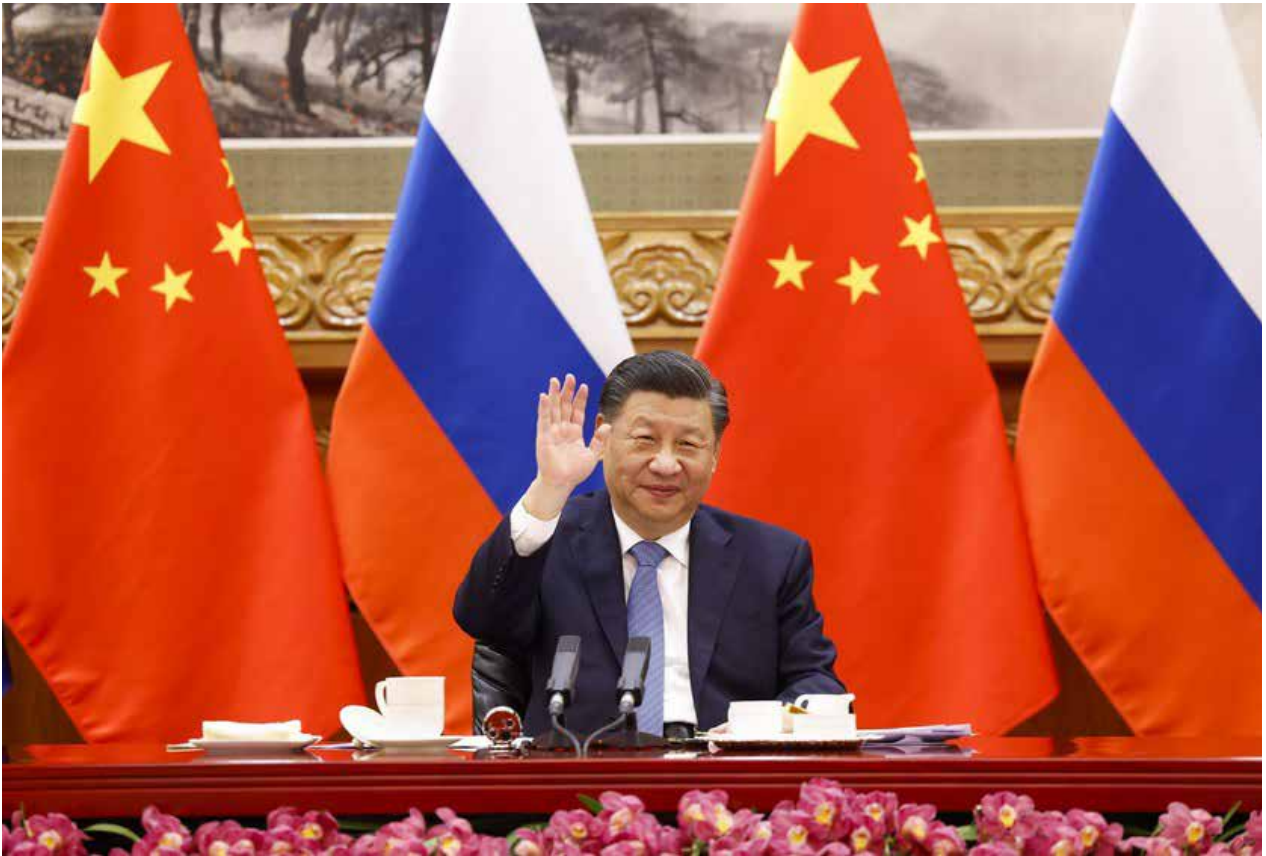
During the meeting, President Xi bashed “certain forces in the world” for trying to meddle in the internal affairs of China and Russia under the pretext of “democracy” and “human rights” and grossly trampling on international law and universally recognized norms governing international relations.

Reaffirming Russia's consistent opposition to attempts at politicizing sports, Putin expressed his hope of having an in-depth exchange of views with President Xi on major issues of mutual interest to promote the sustained and high-level development of bilateral relations.

China and Russia need to launch more joint actions to uphold the security interests of the two sides more effectively. Efforts must be made to firmly reject hegemonic acts and the Cold War mentality under the disguise of “multilateralism” and “rules,” President Xi said.

The Chinese president said the two countries should also strengthen their joint pandemic response, in areas such as COVID-19 testing and vaccine and drug R&D.

The two sides need to build on their traditional energy cooperation, pursue more cooperation in



Chinese President Xi Jinping held a virtual meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin in Beijing.

new energy, advance the cooperation package in nuclear energy, and explore new cooperation areas such as renewable energy, he said.

Right View on Democracy

Exchanging views with President Putin on democracy, President Xi said that democracy is a lofty aspiration and common value of all humanity and also a right enjoyed by people of all countries.

“Whether a country is democratic or not and how to better realize democracy can only be left to its own people to decide,” President Xi said.

China will enhance communication and coordination with Russia to encourage the international community to take the right view on democracy and defend the legitimate democratic rights of all countries, he added.

President Putin said Russia is ready for more communication with China on defending true democratic rights and interests of all countries.

Russia will be the staunchest supporter of the Chinese government’s legitimate position on Taiwan-related issues, Putin said, adding that his country will firmly oppose moves by any force to undermine China’s interests using Taiwan-related issues, and moves to form any type of “small groups” in the Asia-Pacific region.

“No attempt to sow discord between Russia and China will ever succeed,” said the Russian president.

The two countries have actively fulfilled their responsibilities as major countries, promoted a united, global response to COVID-19, communicated the true meaning of democracy and human rights, and acted as the bulwark of following true multilateralism and upholding fairness and justice in the world, Xi added.

Chinese Premier Calls on Asian, European Countries to Work Together

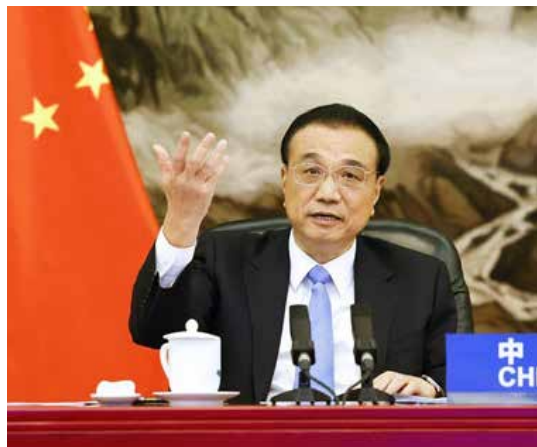
As the tide of history rolls on, difficulties and challenges should only propel us to enhance solidarity and forge ahead undauntedly, says Premier Li.

Chinese Premier Li Keqiang called on Asian and European countries to uphold the spirit of mutual respect and win-win cooperation for common development and prosperity, *Xinhua* reported on November 25. Premier Li made the remarks when delivering a speech via video link at the 13th Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) Summit.

The Chinese Premier said this year marks the 25th anniversary of ASEM, and the past 25 years have witnessed the steady expansion in ASEM membership, continued increase in political mutual trust, and sustained deepening of exchanges and cooperation. He said that upholding multilateralism is the right choice for maintaining world peace and stability.

“We need to safeguard the international system with the United Nations at its core, the international order underpinned by international law, and the basic norms of international relations based on the purposes and principles of the UN Charter,” he added.

Noting that vaccines and drugs the most powerful weapon to beat COVID-19, Li called on countries to uphold the spirit of science, follow its laws and step up cooperation on the research,



development, production and technology transfer of vaccines and drugs.

He called on countries to speed up economic restructuring toward a green and low-carbon mode of growth.

Premier Li said as the world’s largest developing country, China needs to make painstaking efforts to realize low-carbon

development and a green transition in the course of modernization.

“We need to strengthen exchanges in education, culture, tourism, sports and between think tanks and media organizations, and develop an all-dimensional, deep-going and multi-channel cooperation framework, to enhance the affinity between our peoples,” Premier Li said.

He said as the tide of history rolls on, difficulties and challenges should only propel us to enhance solidarity and forge ahead undauntedly.

“So long as we Asian and European countries continue to embrace the spirit of mutual respect, equality and win-win cooperation, and jointly foster robust engines for shared progress and prosperity, we will be able to open up new vistas for Asia-Europe cooperation and usher in a new future for us all,” Premier Li said.

Wang Yi on International Situation and China's Foreign Relations in 2021

Speaking at a symposium, China's State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi underlined that the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation represents an unstoppable trend.

On December 20, 2021, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi attended the opening ceremony of the Symposium on the International Situation and China's Foreign Relations in 2021 in Beijing and delivered a keynote speech entitled "China's Diplomacy in 2021: Embracing a Global Vision and Serving the Nation and its People".

Wang Yi said that during the past year the world has witnessed a persistent and unchecked pandemic, accelerating changes unseen in a century and a period of turbulence and transformation globally. Confronted by unprecedented challenges, countries around the world are looking for answers and humanity is required to make the right choice. China has all along stood on the right side of history, on the side of human progress, the side of international equity and justice, and on the side of the vast developing countries.

The past year has seen us acting under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, embracing a global vision and serving the nation and our people. We have opened up new vistas amidst global changes, turned crises into opportunities in a complex world, and steadfastly forged ahead through struggle as well as cooperation.

For China's diplomacy over the past year, the strongest guide of action is head-of-state

diplomacy, the most distinct banner is building a community with a shared future for mankind, the most prominent topic is to tell the world stories of the Chinese people and the CPC, and the most remarkable feature is to adapt to changes properly and keep breaking new ground. Underlying everything we have done, there is one clear theme: To serve national rejuvenation amidst a complex situation and advance peaceful development in a fast-changing world. Great endeavors have been made on the nine fronts:

First, facing a once-in-a-century, protracted and resurging pandemic, we have conducted effective anti-COVID diplomacy and fulfilled the responsibility of a major country.

Second, facing multiple risks to global development, we have injected new impetus into



China has always stood on the right side of history, on the side of human progress, the side of international equity and justice, and on the side of the developing countries.

economic recovery and created new opportunities for common development.

Third, facing the contest between true and false multilateralism, we have held high the torch of true multilateralism, and firmly upheld the authority of the United Nations and a stable international order.

Fourth, facing the profound evolution of the international landscape, we have promoted overall steady growth of China's relations with other major countries and endeavored to build a new type of international relations.

Fifth, facing people's aspiration for peace and development, we have encouraged our neighboring countries to jointly build a beautiful homeland and protect regional peace.

Sixth, facing the developing countries' urgent aspiration for revitalization, we have worked vigorously to further develop the potential of South-South cooperation.

Seventh, facing the common challenges for humanity, we have held high the banner of a community with a shared future for mankind and actively promoted reforms of the global governance system.

Eighth, facing external interference and provocations, we have resolutely defended our national sovereignty, security and dignity.

Ninth, facing a grave and complex external environment, we have worked all-out to serve domestic development and acted on our commitment of serving the people through diplomacy.

Wang Yi pointed out that the year 2022 marks a critical year in the Chinese people's march toward the second centenary goal. The Party will hold its 20th National Congress. Members of the Chinese foreign service will rally even more

closely around the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core.

We will keep firmly in mind what is most important for our country and endeavor to foster a more stable and favorable external environment for the great cause of the Party and the country.

First, we will make utmost efforts to ensure success of the Beijing Winter Olympic Games. Second, we will take proactive steps to tackle the many challenges in the post-COVID era. Third, we will push for the implementation of the Global Development Initiative. Fourth, we will expand and deepen global partnerships. Fifth, we will stay committed to promoting the steady growth of China-US relations. Sixth, we will firmly safeguard China's core interests.

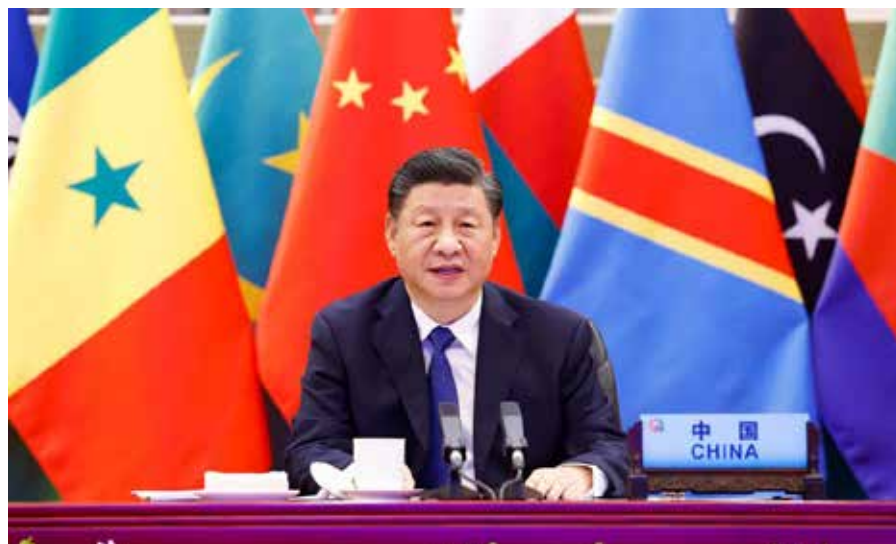
Underlying everything we have done, there is one clear theme: To serve national rejuvenation amidst a complex situation and advance peaceful development in a fast-changing world. Great endeavors have been made on the nine fronts.

Seen in the broader context of human progress, Wang Yi said, the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation represents an unstoppable trend. On our new historic journey ahead, we in the foreign service will follow the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Diplomacy, and continue to strive for the goal of building a community with a shared future for mankind, in order to make greater contributions to our country and to the world, and write new chapters for history and for the future, he added.

The Symposium on the International Situation and China's Foreign Relations in 2021 was co-hosted by the China Institute of International Studies and the China Foundation for International Studies.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China

What the 8th FOCAC Ministerial Conference Delivered



Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) via video link in Beijing, capital of China, Nov. 29, 2021.

The two sides pledged to promote the spirit of friendship, enrich cooperation in the new era, practice multilateralism, build a China-Africa community, and work together to defeat the pandemic.

On November 30, 2021, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi and Senegalese Foreign Minister Aissata Tall Sall received journalists after the conclusion of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC).

Wang Yi said that the Eighth FOCAC Ministerial Conference was a great success. The fact that President Xi Jinping attended the opening ceremony of the conference via video link and delivered a keynote speech truly demonstrates that China attaches great importance to China-Africa relations. The conference assessed the implementation of the achievements of the previous session, discussed and finalized the plan for following-up cooperation, and adopted four achievement papers, the most among all sessions. The success of the conference confirmed the

strong will of China and Africa to work together to overcome difficulties and seek common development, and showed the huge potential and bright prospects of China-Africa cooperation.

The most important consensus reached by China and Africa can be summarized in the following five aspects.

First, both sides will promote the spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation. This year marks the 65th anniversary of the establishment of China-Africa diplomatic relations. President Xi Jinping summarized the history of China-Africa relations and proposed the spirit for the first time, which became a highlight of the meeting.

The spirit is a valuable treasure fostered by both sides through our struggles for national independence and liberation, an important

attitude formed by both sides along our glorious march towards development, rejuvenation, unity and cooperation, an interpretation of our characteristics of friendship, equality, mutual benefit and justice, and an epochal example of a new model of international relations.

No matter how the international situation may change and what difficulties and obstacles China and Africa may encounter, the two sides will remain strongly committed to strengthening mutual political trust and deepening practical cooperation so that the spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation will be carried forward and passed on from generation to generation.

Second, China and Africa will work together to defeat the pandemic. We'll never forget the precious support from African countries and the African Union when China was having a hard time during the combat against the pandemic. In face of the pandemic in Africa, we feel for the African people and do our best to give assistance.

Addressing the opening ceremony of the conference, President Xi Jinping solemnly

announced that China will provide an additional one billion vaccine doses to Africa to help the African Union achieve its goal of vaccinating 60% of the African population by 2022. This is the largest vaccine assistance plan undertaken by a single country to Africa since the outbreak of the pandemic, which will surely boost Africa's confidence and motivation to overcome the pandemic.

Addressing the opening ceremony of the conference, President Xi Jinping solemnly announced that China will provide an additional one billion vaccine doses to Africa to help the African Union achieve its goal of vaccinating 60% of the African population by 2022.

Third, both sides will work to enrich China-Africa cooperation in the new era. In addition to our due works in traditional fields of China-Africa cooperation, we will aim at the most urgent development needs of African countries, and will transform and upgrade China-Africa



Chinese President Xi Jinping delivers a keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) via video link in Beijing, capital of China, Nov. 29, 2021.

cooperation in such fields as health, people's well-being, green development, digital economy, and capacity building, so as to create more cooperation highlights. President Xi announced that China will implement nine programs jointly with African countries, which is a strong declaration of China's continued commitment to Africa and the sustained momentum of China-Africa cooperation.

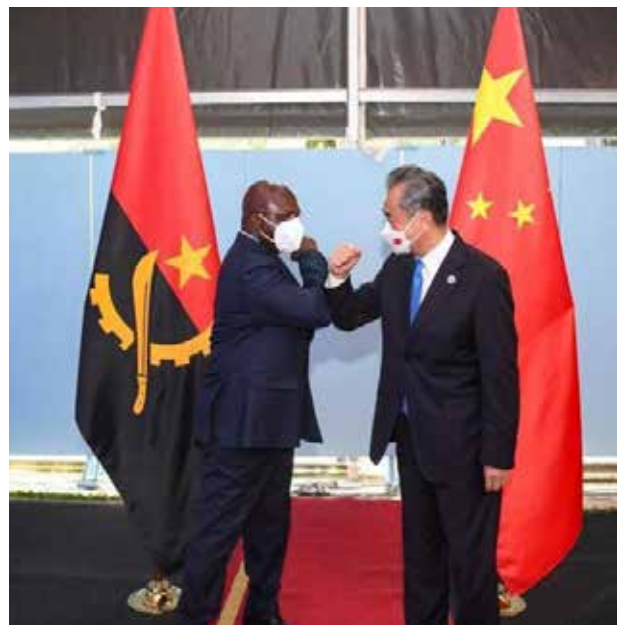
Fourth, the two sides will work together to practice true multilateralism. China and Africa are important forces for securing world peace and development. We will continue to firmly support each other on issues of core interests and major concerns, jointly safeguard the international system with the United Nations at its core and the international order underpinned by international law, and enhance the representation and voice of developing countries in international affairs. The two sides will resolutely oppose any unilateral sanctions, any interference in other countries' internal affairs and racial discrimination, and will promote the shared human values of peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy and freedom, to make greater contributions to safeguarding world equity and justice.

Fifth, China and Africa will jointly build a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era. Facing the combined challenges of centennial volatility and the pandemic unseen in a century, President Xi Jinping put forward four proposals on building a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era, which is warmly responded to by African leaders. China appreciates African countries' welcome and support for the Global Development Initiative proposed by President Xi, and will work with Africa to align the initiative with the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's Agenda 2063 to create synergic energy. China is ready to march with Africa hand in hand on the path of development and rejuvenation, and jointly build a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era.

Wang Yi stressed that the FOCAC has gone through 20 extraordinary years and is standing

at a new historic starting point. China will always be Africa's most bona fide, most reliable, and longest-term partner. He believes that with the strategic guidance of Chinese and African leaders and the joint efforts of both sides, we will definitely see the next "two golden decades" of the FOCAC and achieve greater success in building a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era.

China and Africa are important forces for securing world peace and development. We will continue to firmly support each other on issues of core interests and major concerns, jointly safeguard the international system with the United Nations at its core and the international order underpinned by international law, and enhance the representation and voice of developing countries in international affairs.



Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi (right) meets with Angolan Foreign Minister Tete Antonio on the sidelines of the 8th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in Dakar, Senegal, Nov 29, 2021

Chinese FM Calls for China-Russia-India Solutions for Uncertain World

Against the backdrop of Covid-stressed world, Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi underlined that the Chinese side is willing to offer China-Russia-India solutions and contribute its strength to a world full of uncertainties.

Facing profound changes unseen in a century, the choices made by China, Russia and India affect not only their respective interests, but also the direction of the world, Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said, calling on the three countries to provide solutions for the uncertain world. Wang made the remarks when attending the 18th meeting of the foreign ministers of China, Russia, and India via video link on November 26, 2021.

Wang Yi said that the three countries share common interests and similar positions in promoting world peace, stability and development, and shoulder important missions and responsibilities. China is willing to work with Russia and India to carry forward the spirit of openness, unity, trust and cooperation, demonstrate its responsibility as a major country, and play a leading role, Wang said.

China stands ready to cooperate with Russia and India to send positive messages to the world regarding the practice of true multilateralism, the promotion of democracy in international relations, the importance of working together to fight the pandemic, and the need to boost economic recovery and safeguard world peace and stability, Wang said. The Chinese side is willing to offer China-Russia-India solutions and contribute its strength to a world full of uncertainties, he added.

Wang Yi also put forward five suggestions to promote China-Russia-India cooperation: practicing true multilateralism; respecting the legitimate rights and interests of all countries



Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi attends the 18th meeting of the foreign ministers of China, Russia, and India via video link on Nov. 26, 2021.

and allowing them to independently choose their development path; strengthening global cooperation in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic; promoting post-pandemic economic recovery; and addressing pressing issues through dialogue and consultation.

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov and Indian External Affairs Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar said that under the current circumstances, the three countries should step up coordination, speak with one voice, unleash the potential of trilateral cooperation, and jointly tackle global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and terrorism.

Wang Yi Meets Outgoing Indian Ambassador to China Vikram Misri



On December 6, 2021, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi held a virtual meeting with Indian Ambassador to China Vikram Misri, who is leaving his post and returning to his country.

Wang Yi affirmed Vikram Misri's earnest performance of duties and hard work during his tenure. Wang Yi said that China and India are two ancient civilizations, two emerging economies, and neighbors that cannot be moved away. When we build mutual trust, even the Himalayas cannot stop us from friendly exchanges. Without mutual trust, it is difficult to bring the two sides together, even if there are no mountains in the way. China and India should become partners and friends. The important consensus that China and India should not be a threat to each other, but an opportunity for each other's development, which reached by the leaders of the two countries, should continue to be adhered to. The two sides should use the consensus as a guide and implement the "Wuhan Spirit" and the "Chennai Vision".

Wang Yi put forward the "three dos and three don'ts" for China-India relations. First, we need to understand each other and don't misunderstand and misjudge each other. Second, we need to take a long-term view and don't be disturbed by one moment or one thing. Third, we need to build

each other up and don't wear each other out. The two sides can and should continue to stand together on major goals that involve the common interests of developing countries.

Vikram Misri said he was honored to serve as India's ambassador to China for three years. Although India-China relations have experienced some twists and turns, bilateral relations are still full of opportunities. Both sides have maintained close communication, and various mechanisms have maintained continuous operation. Foreign Minister Subrahmanyam Jaishankar emphasized that India's strategic judgment on India-China relations has not changed and India is willing to work with China to understand each other's concerns and achieve mutual benefit and win-win results. Vikram Misri said that although there are still dark clouds in the sky, we have already seen the "silver lining in the dark clouds". I am willing to continue to make efforts to maintain and develop India-China relations.

Wang Yi said, you are right, as the dark clouds will eventually disperse and the sun will shine on the earth. We have full confidence in that. I hope that Ambassador will continue to be a supporter, defender and promoter of China-India solidarity and cooperation in your new post.

Winter Games Meets Chinese Dreams, China Delivers on Olympic Promises

From inspiring a whole generation of winter sports enthusiasts to building an environmentally friendly and sustainable Games, China is delivering on its bid promises.

In 1908, *Tianjin Youth* magazine raised a question: “When could China host an Olympic Games?”

As the 100-day countdown begins for the Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games, the century-old dream is set to be realized one more time.

The emblem of the Beijing 2022 Olympic Winter Games is titled “Winter Dream,” which heralds the realization of China’s Winter Olympic Dream: To encourage more Chinese people to take part in winter sports, build China into a sporting power, and promote winter sports and the Olympic movement around the world.

A keen sports fan himself, Chinese President Xi Jinping has on many occasions expounded on his understanding of sports and taken the lead in China’s efforts to turn the country into a sports powerhouse, a goal he described as part of the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

China’s Solemn Promise

“Beijing!” The city’s name was read out for a historic second time as the host city of an Olympic



IOC President Thomas Bach announced Beijing as the winner of the 2022 Winter Olympics bid during the 128th IOC session in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Games on July 31, 2015, making the Chinese capital the first city in the world to host both the Summer and Winter Olympic Games.

From bidding to preparing for the Winter Olympics, President Xi has been playing a leading role.

Hours before the International Olympic Committee (IOC) members cast their votes, President Xi delivered his speech on television saying, “The 2022 Olympic Winter Games, if held in China, will boost exchanges

and mutual understanding between the Chinese and other civilizations of the world, encourage more than 1.3 billion Chinese to engage in winter sports with interest and passion, and give them yet another opportunity to help advance the Olympic movement and promote the Olympic spirit.”

The Chinese president has inspected the preparations of the Beijing 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games in Beijing and Zhangjiakou in northern Hebei Province for several times, reiterating the importance of delivering a “fantastic, extraordinary and excellent” Olympics in 2022 with a “green,

inclusive, open and clean” approach. From inspiring a whole generation of winter sports enthusiasts to building an environmentally friendly and sustainable Games, China is delivering on its bid promises.

Sustainable Development

Guided by Xi’s vision, Beijing 2022 last year released its Sustainability Plan, eyeing sustainability on three fronts: positive environmental impact, new development for the region and better life for the people.

The 2022 Games will be the first in the history of Olympics to adopt carbon dioxide trans-critical direct cooling technology to make ice, saving more than 40% of the energy consumed using the traditional method.

It is just one of the 119 specific measures, under 12 actions, specified in the Sustainability Plan. During an inspection tour, Xi said the 2022 Winter Olympics will serve as a driving force for coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province. This promise is in line with

the IOC’s Olympic Agenda 2020, which aims to make the Olympic Games fit into the long-term development plan of a city and region.

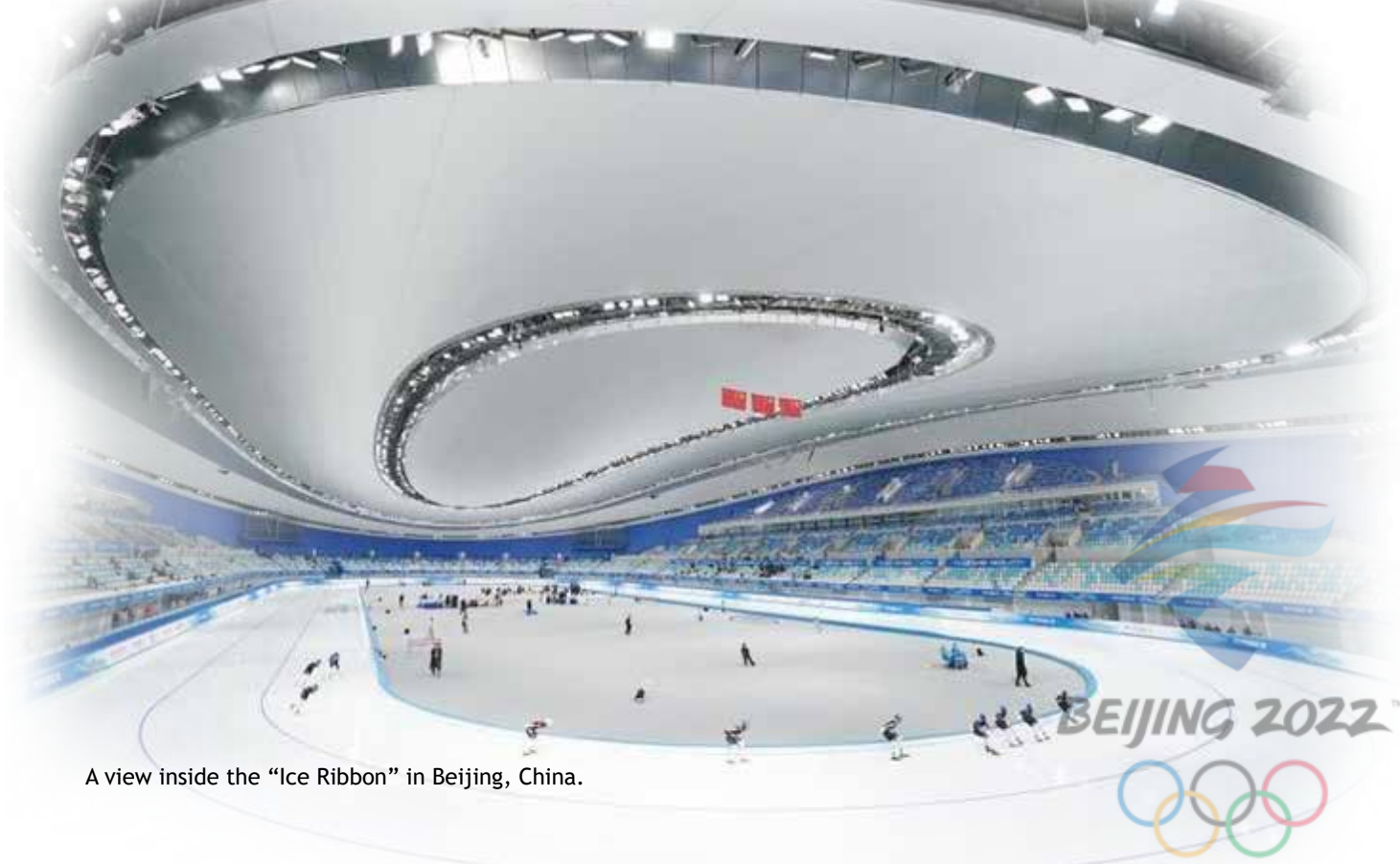
Chongli was once an extremely poor county in Zhangjiakou with limited agricultural income. In 2015, 16.8% of the 100,000 residents in this county were classed as living below China’s national poverty line.

But this mountainous town, where most of the 2022 Winter Olympics’ snow events will be staged, has been transformed into a skier’s paradise. In 2019, the New York Times named Chongli as one of the 52 ski destinations worth visiting. In May 2019, the county was officially lifted out of poverty. Nearly 30,000 of Chongli’s

The 2022 Games will be the first in the history of Olympics to adopt carbon dioxide trans-critical direct cooling technology to make ice, saving more than 40% of the energy consumed using the traditional method



President Xi Jinping inspected the National Ski Jumping Center in Zhangjiakou, north China’s Hebei Province.



A view inside the “Ice Ribbon” in Beijing, China.

126,000 population are employed by ski resorts or related companies and organizations.

“The Games represent a formidable asset to accelerate some long-term developments. This is what has been done for Beijing 2022, and we’ve learned a lot,” said Olympic Games Executive Director Christophe Dubi.

Building a Sports Powerhouse

“Sport is an important means for improving people’s health, meeting people’s aspirations for a better life and facilitating well-rounded human development,” said President Xi. It explains why he is eager to turn the country into a sports powerhouse.

President Xi has urged the country to take the preparation for the Beijing Winter Olympics as an opportunity to promote the popularization and development of ice and snow sports. The vision is now turning into reality.

Winter sports in China were once considered a foreign and expensive pastime, but thanks to President Xi’s drive of getting 300 million people involved in winter sports by 2025, an increasing number of people are now taking to ice rinks and ski slopes.

President Xi has urged the country to take the preparation for the Beijing Winter Olympics as an opportunity to promote the popularization and development of ice and snow sports. The vision is now turning into reality.

Five years ago, there were only 460 ski resorts in China. To make skiing more accessible to the public, the country expedited the construction of facilities and the figure had jumped to 770 by the end of 2019.

Some 2,000 primary and secondary schools across the nation had included winter sports in their curriculum by the end of 2020.

These measures for promoting mass sports are an excellent manifestation of President Xi’s remarks: “The foundation of building a sporting powerhouse lies in mass sports.”

“President Xi is a true champion and I want to give him a set of medals because he has a clear vision about the important role of sports in society, and the importance of sports for education for the young people,” IOC President Thomas Bach commented in an interview.

Ensure ‘Simple, Safe and Splendid’ Winter Games: Vice Premier Han

China’s Vice Premier Han Zheng urges everyone to stay vigilant and strictly follow COVID-19 countermeasures.

China’s Vice Premier Han Zheng stressed the need to prioritise prevention and control of the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure a “simple, safe and splendid” 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, *Xinhua* reported on December 15.

Han, also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and head of a leading group overseeing the Beijing 2022 preparations, made the remarks during an inspection tour of venues in Beijing, including the National Skating Oval, the Winter Olympic Village, the Main Media Center, the National Indoor Stadium and the National Aquatics Center. He noted that the pandemic is a stern test for Games organizers, and urged everyone to stay vigilant at all times and strictly follow COVID-19 countermeasures.

With the Winter Olympics 50 days away, Han also called for solid efforts in the final preparations at venues and supporting facilities to ensure the smooth running of the Games.

Han stressed that apart from hosting a major sporting event, these venues should cater to China’s “Fitness for All” program, and serve the general public after the Winter Olympics.

The Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics will take place between February 4 and 20, followed by the Winter Paralympics from March 4 to 13.

The Chinese capital is set to become the first city to host both the summer and winter editions of the Olympic Games.



Chinese Vice Premier Han Zheng, also a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and head of a leading group overseeing the Beijing 2022 preparations, spoke to the staff while visiting the National Aquatics Center in Beijing.

Han stressed that apart from hosting a major sporting event, these venues should cater to China’s “Fitness for All” program, and serve the general public after the Winter Olympics.

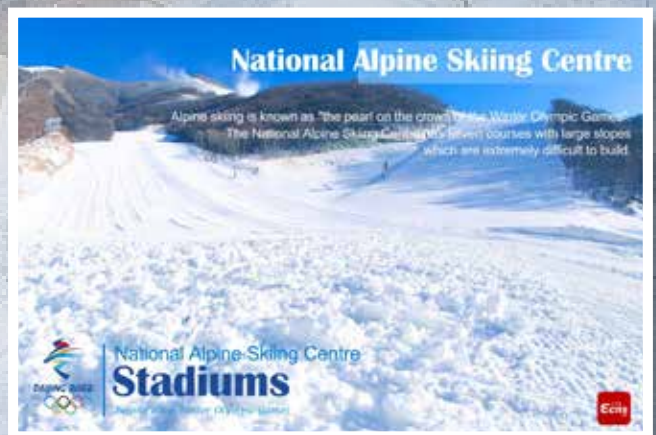
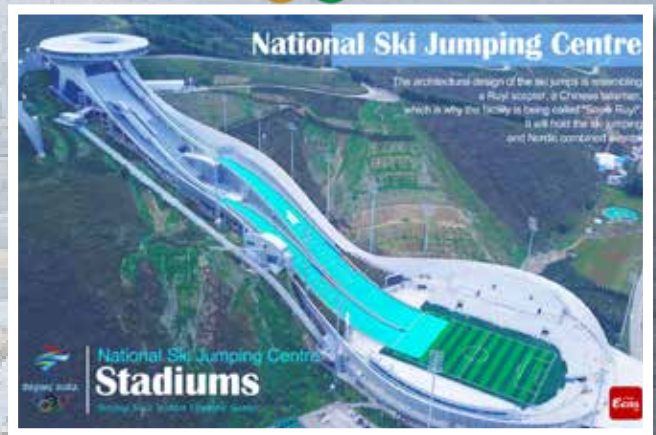
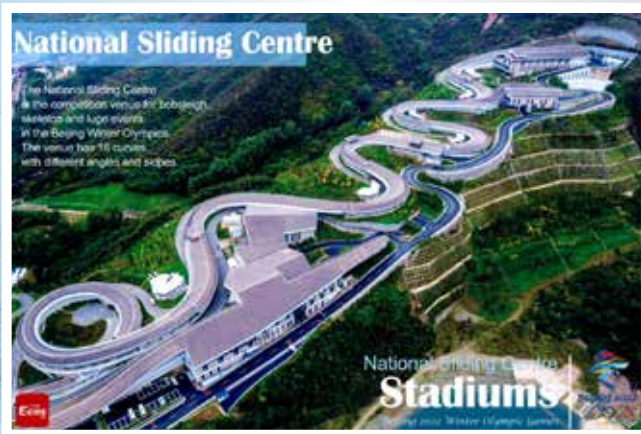
BEIJING 2022™



MAGIC OF ICE AND SNOW



BEIJING 2022™





Big Air Shougang

Big Air Shougang will undertake the big air events of snowboard and freestyle skiing. The design concept of the platform is derived from the traditional flying Apsaras in Dunhuang frescoes in China.

Big Air Shougang Stadiums
Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games

National Cross-Country Centre

National Cross-Country Centre will hold the cross-country and Nordic combined events of the 2022 Winter Olympic Games.

National Cross-Country Centre Stadiums
Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games

Wukesong Sports Centre

Wukesong Sports Centre, the first venue in China to run two professional sports events at the same time, can realize the competition mode transformation from ice hockey to basketball.

Wukesong Sports Centre Stadiums
Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games

Capital Indoor Stadium

Built in 1968, the Capital Indoor Stadium is the first artificial indoor ice rink in China. In 2022, this stadium will be the venue for short track speed skating and figure skating.

Capital Indoor Stadium Stadiums
Beijing 2022 Winter Olympic Games





First Olympic Games Fully Powered by Green Energy

For the first time in the history of the Games, all venues will be 100% powered by green energy. Beijing 2022 offers a playbook for future hosts to create a greener and more sustainable Games.

The Beijing 2022 Winter Olympics (Beijing 2022), which is scheduled to kick off in February, is set to make history as it will become the first-ever Olympic Games fully powered by green energy. Climate activists have long criticized the Olympic Games for the environmental damage the international sporting competition generates through construction, long-

distance transportation, and the accumulation of waste.

While professional athletes go for the gold, going green has become a global movement, with more and more people pushing for a cleaner and environmentally-friendly games. Beijing 2022 offers a playbook for future hosting countries to create a greener and more sustainable Games.

By committing to the mission of hosting a “green, sharing, open and clean” Winter Olympics, Beijing 2022 will be the greenest and cleanest Olympic Games ever. It is the first time in the history of the Olympics that all venues are 100% powered by green energy, with the ice-making technology adopted producing zero emissions.

Juan Antonio Samaranch Jr., the Chairman of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Coordination Commission for Beijing 2022, highly praised China for dedicating enormous attention to sustainability and delivering its promise on holding a carbon-neutral Games.

First Carbon-Neutral Olympics

In 2019, the Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (BOCOG) issued a Carbon Management Plan, proposing 18 measures to reduce carbon dioxide emissions in guiding its endeavors towards achieving a carbon-neutral Games. Green power supplies, green venue construction, and low-carbon transportation are some of the highlights among these measures.

At the outskirts of Zhangjiakou, the co-hosting city for Beijing 2022, the Zhangbei flexible direct current power project completed its annual assessment before the start of Beijing 2022. The project, which has been put into operations since 2020, is able to deliver 14 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity generated using wind, photovoltaic, and other green and clean power sources to Beijing every year, fully meeting the power needs of all 26 venues for Beijing 2022.

“As of May 26, 19 venues for the Games are being powered by green electricity in advance during construction and all venues will use the clean energy supply during the Games,” said Liu Yumin, director of the Planning and Construction

While professional athletes go for the gold, going green has become a global movement, with more and more people pushing for a cleaner and environmentally-friendly games. Beijing 2022 offers a playbook for future hosting countries to create a greener and more sustainable Games.





Department, BOCOG. “By the end of the 2022 Paralympic Winter Games, these venues are expected to consume 400 million kilowatt-hours of green power, which will reduce standard coal combustion by 128,000 metric tons, and reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 320,000 tons.”

To make the Games as environmentally sustainable as possible, China has prioritized the construction of green venues. All of the newly-built venues use optimized construction materials that meet the three-star standard of green buildings. Cutting-edge technologies were adopted at venues to reduce carbon emissions.

For instance, four venues, including the National Speed Skating Hall, have made use of the most advanced and environmentally-friendly ice-making technology in the world, with its carbon emissions footprint close to zero. For the first time in Olympic history, carbon dioxide was used as a refrigerant during the ice-making process at skating rink venues. Compared with the traditional refrigeration approach, this method for making ice requires less time and is 30% more efficient.

Apart from the newly-constructed green venues for the Beijing 2022 Winter Games, China has revamped eight of the venues constructed for the Beijing 2008 Summer Games in an attempt to save space and reduce unnecessary waste from demolishing and constructing new structures. The Water Cube will be transformed into the Ice Cube, with the revamped venue set to host the curling events. Moreover, the Opening and Closing Ceremonies will take place once again at the Bird’s Nest.

China’s commitment to reducing its carbon footprint can also be seen in the green transportation system unveiled for Beijing 2022. During the Games, transportation services will make use of a clean energy supply and promote hydrogen fuel vehicles.

According to Zhao Tongan, Deputy Director of Transportation for BOCOG, clean energy vehicles will account for 100% of the passenger cars and 85.84% of all the vehicles used at Beijing 2022.

“Beijing 2022 will be the Olympic Winter Games deploying the highest proportion of environmentally-friendly vehicles in history,” said Zhao.

During the event, the application of the new energy vehicles is expected to reduce about 11,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions, equivalent to the carbon sequestration of more than 30 square kilometers of forest in a year.

Legacy of Environmental and Social Good

While the world’s top athletes make their mark at Beijing 2022, China is also mapping out an enduring future, with a variety of sustainability goals that will live on long after the competition comes to an end.

The most prominent green legacy created by Beijing 2022 will be its new renewable power and transportation project. The Zhangbei power project will continue to deliver clean electricity to tens of millions of Beijing residents after Beijing 2022, drastically reducing carbon dioxide



emissions. The project is expected to save 49 million tons of standard coal and 12.8 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions each year.

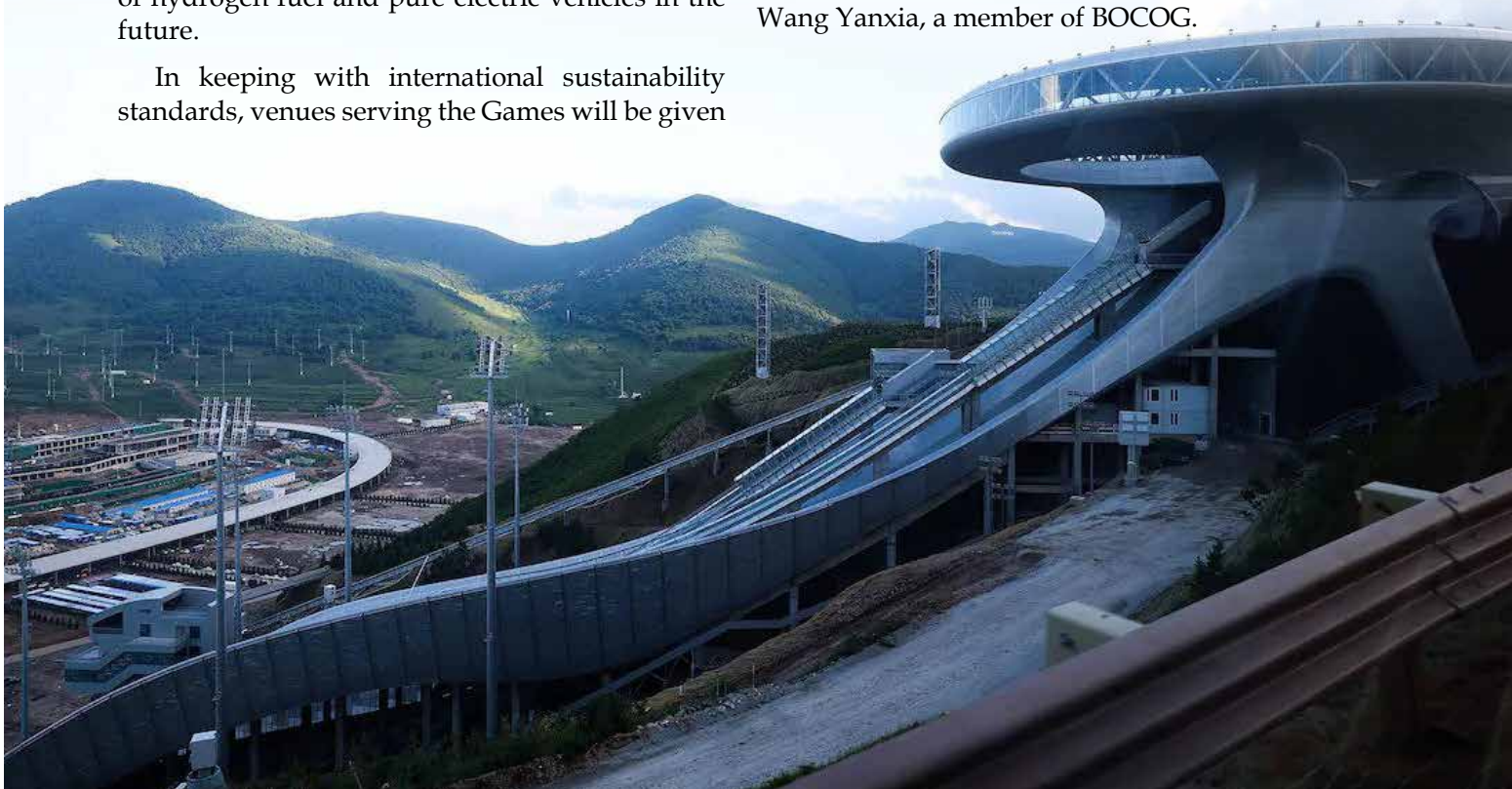
The transportation network for Beijing 2022 will lay a solid foundation for further developing green transportation systems in the two cities serving the Games for many years to come.

With an eye on encouraging the adoption of green energy vehicles, charging facilities have been built at venues and along roads between Beijing and Zhangjiakou. After Beijing 2022, the charging facilities will be operated for community use, meeting the energy supply-demand needs of hydrogen fuel and pure electric vehicles in the future.

In keeping with international sustainability standards, venues serving the Games will be given

a second life after Beijing 2022. Being transformed into public sporting facilities, these venues will be opened up to the public, helping to position the region as a winter sports hub. Looking forward, Genting Snow Park in Zhangjiakou, the venue that will host freestyle skiing and snowboard competitions during Beijing 2022, will reopen as a ski resort to the public and for sightseeing, while the Winter Olympics Village in Zhangjiakou will be converted into ski lodgings for winter sports lovers.

“These types of sustainable arrangements will avoid the dilemma most Olympics host cities will face – letting their costly venues lie idle,” said Wang Yanxia, a member of BOCOG.



76th UNGA Adopts Beijing Winter Olympic Truce Resolution

“This is a great recognition of the mission of the Olympic and Paralympic Games to unite the best athletes of the world in peaceful competition, and standing above any political dispute,” said IOC President Thomas Bach.



Ambassador Zhang Jun on the Adoption of the Beijing Winter Olympic Truce Resolution by the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly.

The 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in New York on Thursday adopted the Beijing Winter Olympic Truce Resolution, drafted by China and the International Olympic Committee (IOC).

The resolution - “Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal” - was adopted by consensus and co-sponsored by 173 member-states. It calls for observing the tradition of the Olympic Truce; from seven days before the Beijing 2022 Olympics begin on February 4, 2022, until seven days after the Paralympic Games end on March 13.

The adoption of the resolution is a recognition of the role of sport in building a global capacity to respond to the impact of COVID-19, an

opportunity to demonstrate the value of human solidarity, resilience and international cooperation, and a demonstration of countries’ support for the Beijing Winter Olympics and the International Olympic Movement, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Zhao Lijian said on December 3, 2021.

The resolution “calls upon all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict during and beyond the period of the Olympic and Paralympic Games.”

It also expresses “the expectation that the Olympic Winter Games Beijing 2022 will be a meaningful opportunity to harness the power of sport to advance the world by fostering an atmosphere of peace, development, resilience, tolerance and understanding, and welcoming all the delegations of National Olympic and Paralympic Committees to participate in the Games.” “This is a great recognition of the mission of the Olympic and Paralympic Games to unite the best athletes of the world in peaceful competition, and standing above any political dispute,” IOC President Thomas Bach said.

The Olympic Truce has a 3,000 year-old history, dating from when the Ancient Greeks established the “ekecheiria” - a sacred truce - to allow the participation in the Olympic Games of all athletes and spectators from Greek city-states, which were otherwise almost constantly engaged in conflict with one another. In December 2019, the UNGA had also adopted a resolution calling for the implementation of the Olympic Truce for the Tokyo 2020 Games held this summer.

Xi Meets HKSAR Chief, Says Law and Order has Improved



President Xi Jinping met Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Carrie Lam, who was on a duty visit to Beijing.

Chinese President Xi Jinping met Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Carrie Lam, who is on a duty visit to Beijing, and heard a report from Lam on Hong Kong's current situation and the HKSAR government's work.

Over the past year, Hong Kong has consolidated the achievements in restoring order and the situation has constantly improved, President Xi said, adding that the region has achieved notable results in COVID-19 response, steadily recovered its economy and maintained social stability.

Lam has led the HKSAR government in making systematic changes and improvements to Hong Kong's electoral system in accordance with relevant decision of the National People's Congress (NPC) and relevant legislation of the NPC Standing Committee, President Xi said.

Lam has also led the HKSAR government in successfully holding elections of the Election Committee and the Legislative Council (LegCo), resolutely implementing the Hong Kong national security law, and taking active measures to promote the HKSAR's integration into the overall development of the country and comprehensively deepen its exchanges and cooperation with the mainland, President Xi said. The central authorities fully acknowledge the work of Lam and the HKSAR government, he added.

President Xi said the elections of the Election Committee and the seventh LegCo held under the new electoral system were both successful, with democratic rights of Hong Kong residents reflected, the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong" implemented, and a political landscape established with wide and balanced participation from all social groups and constituencies.

Practice has proven that the new electoral system adheres to the "one country, two systems" principle and fits Hong Kong's realities, President Xi said, calling it a good system that will provide strong institutional support for the steady and sustained development of "one country, two systems" and Hong Kong's enduring prosperity and stability.

Noting that "one country, two systems" is conducive to safeguarding the fundamental interests of the country, the HKSAR and Hong Kong compatriots, President Xi said that the central authorities will continue to unswervingly implement the "one country, two systems" principle.

Senior officials including Han Zheng, Ding Xuexiang, Guo Shengkun, You Quan, Wang Yi and Xia Baolong attended the meeting.

Xi Meets Macao SAR Chief Executive

President Xi Jinping met Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) Ho Iat Seng, who was on a duty visit to Beijing, on December 22.

During the meeting, Xi heard a report from Ho on Macao's current situation and the Macao SAR government's work.

Noting that Macao celebrated the 22nd anniversary of its return to the motherland on Dec. 20, Xi extended festive greetings to all compatriots in Macao.

Xi highlighted the work of Macao over the past year in maintaining the sound momentum of stability and development, effectively taming COVID-19, achieving gradual economic recovery, and successfully completing the election of the seventh Legislative Assembly of the Macao SAR.

The central authorities fully acknowledge the work that Ho and the Macao SAR government have done, Xi said.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Macao society has gained a clearer understanding of existing problems in the region's economic structure and deeper reflections on its future development, Xi said.

The motherland will always act as a strong support for Macao in maintaining prosperity and stability. The central authorities will firmly implement the principle of "one country, two systems" and support Macao in appropriately diversifying its economy, Xi said.

Senior officials including Han Zheng, Ding Xuexiang, Guo Shengkun, You Quan, Wang Yi and Xia Baolong attended the meeting.

President Xi Jinping met Chief Executive of the Macao Special Administrative Region Ho Iat-seng, who is on a duty visit to Beijing, on Dec 22, 2021.



HKSAR Elects New Legislature Under Improved Electoral System

The election was conducted in an open, fair and honest manner.

China's Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) unveiled its new lawmaker line-up after successfully holding its first legislative election under an improved electoral system, Xinhua reported on December 20, 2021.

Ninety elected lawmakers, standing out from a total of 153 candidates from different backgrounds and across the political spectrum, will sit on the seventh-term Legislative Council (LegCo) of the HKSAR. About 1.35 million eligible voters cast their ballots at more than 600 polling stations across the SAR.

About 1.35 million eligible voters cast their ballots at more than 600 polling stations across the SAR.

To facilitate participation for registered Hong Kong voters in the Chinese mainland amid COVID-19 concerns, voting stations were also set up at checkpoints in Heung Yuen Wai, Lo Wu, and Lok Ma Chau Spur Line. The voters briefly crossed into the Hong Kong side to cast their ballots.

“Overall, the polling and counting processes went smoothly. The election was conducted in an open, fair and honest manner,” Chairman of the HKSAR Electoral Affairs Commission, Barnabas Fung, said after the conclusion of the election. The election was also characterized by intense competition. For example, five candidates from the education functional constituency had to vie for a single seat.

A Sound Governance Back on Track

After a series of improvements made to the electoral system to better implement the principle of “patriots administering Hong Kong,” the LegCo



Staff members count ballots for the election for the seventh-term LegCo of the HKSAR in Hong Kong, south China, Dec. 19, 2021.

now has 90 seats, up from 70, with 40 returned by the Election Committee constituency, 30 by functional constituencies, and 20 by geographical constituencies.

Newly-elected lawmakers and authorities in Hong Kong have highlighted the significance of the election in getting rid of past political quagmire and fast-tracking solutions to Hong Kong's deep-seated problems.

Hong Kong has been plagued by entrenched problems, ranging from housing shortage to a wide wealth gap, and young people long for more opportunities. Political distractions over the past years have left such issues unsolved for too long, because in the past, elections in Hong Kong often descended into chaos and were used by external anti-China forces to endanger national security and undermine Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.



Wong Yuen-shan, elected by the Election Committee constituency, said as seen in the past month or so of campaigning, candidates from different backgrounds competed rationally and pragmatically on their ideas, platforms and abilities, as rational discussions regained footing in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong residents are delighted to find that issues of public concern have been featured on the election platforms of the candidates, ranging from ensuring land and housing supply to developing a new northern metropolis.

Chan Han-pan won a seat through the highly competitive geographical constituency of New Territories South West. He has 16 years of experience as a District Council member and nine years as a LegCo member.

Looking forward, he said he will live up to the expectations of the voters by implementing his political platform and bringing the opinions received during the election period to the legislature to reflect voters' voices.

Robert Lee, elected by the financial services functional constituency, said he will make a difference in conveying the voices of the industry, increasing employment opportunities, promoting economic development and solving the problems encountered by young people.

Yiu Pak-leung, elected by the tourism functional constituency, said the outlook for Hong Kong is bright given support from the central authorities. He noted the country's 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) supports Hong Kong in enhancing its status as an international

financial, shipping and trade center, and its effort to develop itself into a center for cultural and art exchanges between China and other countries.

"The new LegCo will put sound governance back on the right track, work for the well-being of the people, and move Hong Kong forward," Yiu said. "In the future, I will work with the tourism industry to solve the difficulties and retain the talents, and work hard for the tourism industry to take off again."

A Successful Practice of Democracy

HKSAR Chief Executive Carrie Lam said that she hopes to cooperate with members of the new LegCo to promote Hong Kong's economic development, its integration into the overall development of the country, and to improve people's livelihood, so as to build a better Hong Kong.

The Liaison Office of the Central People's Government in the HKSAR hailed the successful election in an online statement released after election results were unveiled.

After a series of improvements made to the electoral system to better implement the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong," the LegCo now has 90 seats, up from 70, with 40 returned by the Election Committee constituency, 30 by functional constituencies, and 20 by geographical constituencies.

Calling the election a successful practice of democracy with Hong Kong characteristics, the office said the HKSAR's seventh-term LegCo election has once again demonstrated the strengths and advantages of the improved electoral system and is a further implementation of the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong."

The Chief Executive in Council, in accordance with the Legislative Council Ordinance, has specified January 1, 2022 as the commencement date of the seventh-term LegCo of the HKSAR.

China Issues White Paper on HK's Democratic Progress Under Framework of "One Country, Two Systems"

China's State Council Information Office issued a white paper on December 20, titled "Hong Kong: Democratic Progress Under the Framework of One Country, Two Systems."

The white paper presented a comprehensive review of the origin and development of democracy in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), and the principles and position of the central government.

Under British colonial rule, there was no democracy in Hong Kong, it said.

The white paper pointed out that after resuming the exercise of sovereignty, the Chinese government implemented the basic policy of "one country, two systems" and established democracy in the HKSAR.

It has since provided constant support to the region in developing its democratic system. "The determination, sincerity, and efforts of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese government to this end have remained consistent and are obvious to any objective observer," it read.

Facts have proved time and again, the anti-China agitators in Hong Kong and the external groups behind them must be held to account for impeding Hong Kong's progress towards democracy, the white paper noted.

To put an end to the political turmoil in Hong Kong in recent years, a series of major decisions have been taken by the CPC and the central government, the white paper said.

It noted that measures taken accordingly, including strengthening the central authorities' overall jurisdiction over the HKSAR in accordance with the Constitution and the Basic Law, have restored order to Hong Kong, returning the democratic process to a sound footing.



"The principle of 'one country, two systems' provides the fundamental guarantee for the development of democracy in HKSAR," it said.

"To ensure that 'one country, two systems' will make steady progress, and to further the development of democracy in Hong Kong, we must remain committed to the principle that Hong Kong is governed by Hong Kong patriots," it added.

The white paper hailed the "one country, two systems" policy as a creative innovation of the CPC and the Chinese government that has proved to be a great success in Hong Kong.

"With their political vision, the CPC and the Chinese government are certain of the long-term success of the socialist system on the mainland," the white paper said. "They are equally certain of the long-term success of both the capitalist system in Hong Kong and a form of democracy suited to its realities," it added.

Rooted in the motherland, and buttressed by democracy and the rule of law, a free and inclusive Hong Kong will continue to prosper, to enjoy enduring stability and harmony, and to open itself to the world, the white paper said.

China Deplores the Passage of the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act

We admonish the US to correct the mistake immediately, and stop using Xinjiang-related issues to spread lies, interfere in China's internal affairs and contain China's development.

On December 23, 2021, the United States (US) signed the so-called Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act into law. This Act maliciously denigrates the human rights situation in China's Xinjiang in disregard of facts and truth. It seriously violates international law and basic norms governing international relations and grossly interferes in China's internal affairs. China deplores and firmly rejects this.

The so-called allegations of "forced labor" and "genocide" in Xinjiang are nothing but vicious lies concocted by anti-China forces. Xinjiang's economic development and social stability is recognized by the whole world. The fact that residents of all ethnic groups enjoy happy and fulfilling lives in Xinjiang is witnessed by all. The US side keeps using Xinjiang-related issues to create rumors and make trouble. Essentially it is engaging in political manipulation and economic coercion, and seeking to undermine Xinjiang's prosperity and stability and contain China's development under the pretext of human rights.

It is preposterous for the US, a country with a deplorable track record of human rights issues, to accuse and smear China. The US has serious problems of human trafficking and forced labor. Up to 100,000 people were trafficked into the US for forced labor annually over the past five years. Crimes against humanity against Native Americans in the past constitute de facto genocide. The US should save the labels of "forced labor" and "genocide" for itself.

Xinjiang-related issues are not human rights issues at all, but in essence about countering violent terrorism and separatism. The Chinese side sternly



warns the US side that crafting conspiracies and plots with Xinjiang-related issues will not stop the pursuit of a better life by people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang or hold back China's development.

The US acts totally violate market principles and commercial ethics. Such moves will only undermine the stability of global industrial and supply chains, disrupt international trade order and hurt the US' own interests and credibility. The rock they are lifting will end up dropping on their own feet.

Xinjiang-related issues are purely China's internal affairs. The Chinese government and Chinese people are firmly resolved in safeguarding national sovereignty, security and development interests. We admonish the US to correct the mistake immediately, and stop using Xinjiang-related issues to spread lies, interfere in China's internal affairs and contain China's development. China will make further response in light of the development of the situation.

LEARN EVERYDAY CHINESE



yíngjiē (1)
WELCOME

18 路上辛苦了

DID YOU HAVE A TIRING TRIP

一 句子 Sentences

117 从东京来的飞机到了吗?
Cóng Dōngjīng lái de fēijī dào le ma?
Has the plane from Tokyo arrived?

118 飞机晚点了。The plane is behind schedule.
Fēijī wǎn diǎn le.

119 飞机快要起飞了。The plane is about to take off.
Fēijī kuài yào qǐfēi le.

120 飞机大概三点半能到。
Fēijī dàgài sān diǎn bàn néng dào.
The plane may arrive around 3:30.

121 我们先去喝点儿咖啡，一会儿
Wǒmen xiān qù hē diǎnr kāfēi, yíhuìr
再来这儿吧。
zài lái zhèr ba.
Let's have some coffee first and come back here later.

122 路上辛苦了。Did you have a tiring trip?
Lù shàng xīnkǔ le.

123 你怎么知道我要来?
Nǐ zěnmé zhīdào wǒ yào lái?
How did you know I would come?

124 是和子告诉我的。Kazuko told me about that.
Shì Hézi gàosu wǒ de.

二 会话 Conversations

1

和子: 从东京来的飞机到了吗?
Hézi: Cóng Dōngjīng lái de fēijī dào le ma?

服务员: 还没到。
Fúwùyuán: Hái méi dào.



和子: 为什么?
Hézi: Wèi shénme?

服务员: 晚点了。飞机现在在上海。
Fúwùyuán: Wǎn diǎn le. Fēijī xiànzài zài Shànghǎi.

和子: 起飞了吗?
Hézi: Qǐfēi le ma?

服务员: 快要起飞了。
Fúwùyuán: Kuài yào qǐfēi le.

和子: 什么时候能到?
Hézi: Shénme shíhòu néng dào?

服务员: 大概三点半能到。
Fúwùyuán: Dàgài sān diǎn bàn néng dào.



四 生词 New Words

1	从	cóng	介	from
2	飞机	fēijī	名	airplane
3	晚点	wǎn diǎn		to be late, to be behind schedule
4	要……了	yào……le		be about to, to be going to
5	起飞	qǐfēi	动	to take off
6	大概	dàgài	副	around, about

7	先	xiān	副	first
8	辛苦	xīnkǔ	形	tiring
9	服务员	fúwùyuán	名	assistant, attendant
10	为什么	wèi shénme		why
11	一会儿	yíhuìr / yíhuìr	数量	in a moment
12	感谢	gǎnxiè	动	to thank
13	贸易	màoyì	名	trade
14	公司	gōngsī	名	company
15	毕业	bì yè		to graduate
16	饮料	yǐnliào	名	drink
17	啤酒	píjiǔ	名	beer
18	出租车	chūzūchē	名	taxi
19	火车	huǒchē	名	train
20	开	kāi	动	to drive

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The Harbin International Ice and Snow Festival in Heilongjiang, North-Eastern China.