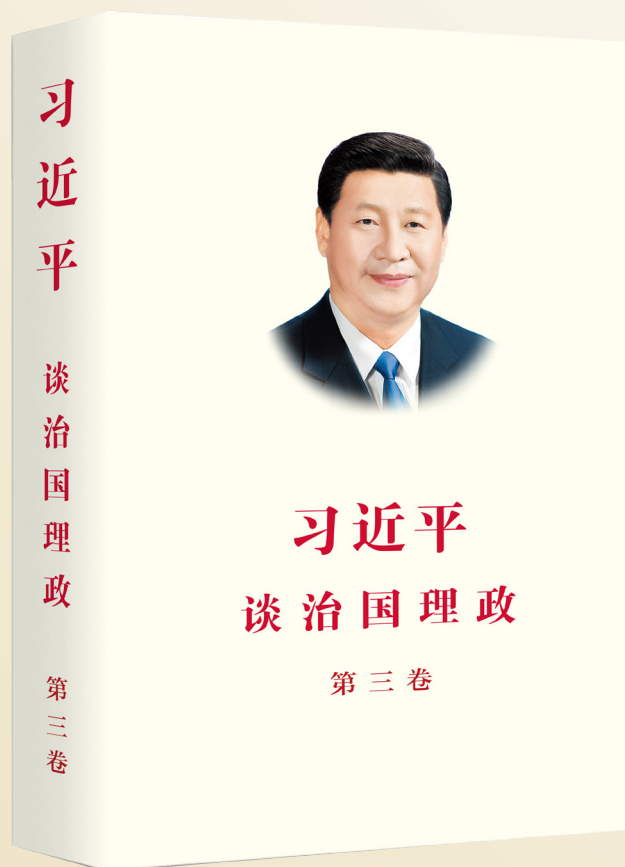
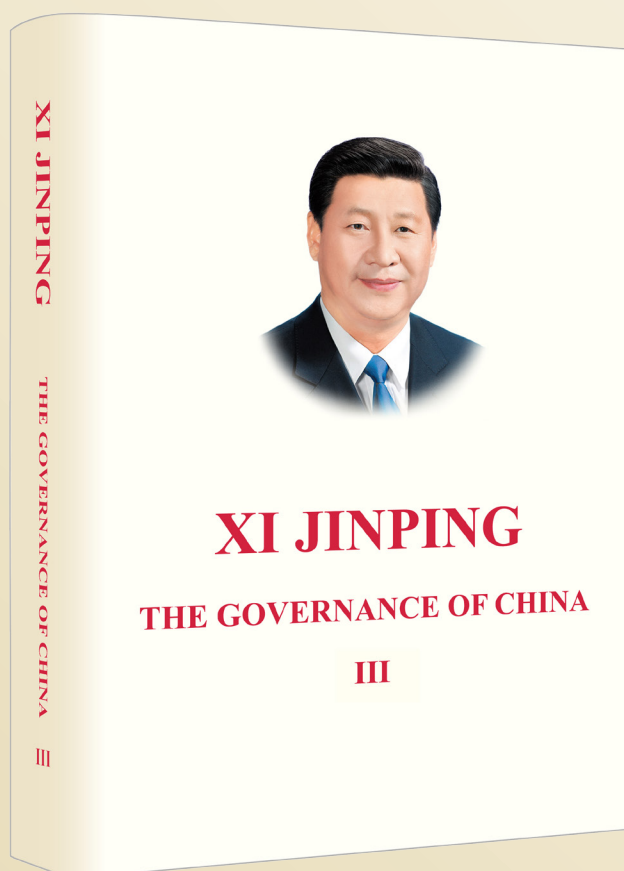


China nsight



Sharing China's Plans

After two earlier volumes that became bestsellers, the third volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*, came out in June in Chinese and English.

Published by the Beijing-based Foreign Languages Press, a subsidiary of China International Publishing Group, the third volume is a collection of 92 articles, speeches, conversations, instructions and letters by President Xi Jinping between October 18, 2017 and January 13, 2020. In 19 sections it discusses topics ranging from national governance and China's all-round opening up to a global community of shared future.

Since taking office as general secretary of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee in 2012, Xi has put forward many new ideas based on his experience in state governance, which form Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

His thoughts play a significant role in promoting the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, as well as world peace and progress.

The third volume is selling in brick-and-mortar bookstores across China as well as on online platforms. It is also available in bookstores abroad including in the United States, the UK, France and Japan.



The Chinese and English editions of the third volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*

Main Contents

- Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era
- Overall CPC Leadership
- State System and National Governance
- The People as Masters of the Country
- Poverty Elimination and a Moderately Prosperous Society
- Further Reform
- All-Round Opening Up
- Risk Management
- High-Quality Development
- Socialist Democracy
- Chinese Culture
- The People's Wellbeing
- Harmony Between Humanity and Nature
- The People's Armed Forces
- Hong Kong, Macao and China's Peaceful Reunification
- China's Diplomacy as a Major Country
- A Global Community of Shared Future
- The Belt and Road Initiative
- Self-Reform of the CPC

The Belt and Road Initiative
Poverty Elimination
PEOPLE *CPC*
Global Community of Shared Future
New Era *Moderately Prosperous Society*
SELF-REFORM OF THE CPC



Entering a New Era

People take part in a parade in Tiananmen Square in Beijing to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 2019



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, delivers a report to the 19th CPC National Congress at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on October 18, 2017

Milestone Congress

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), running from October 18-24, 2017, enshrined Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era into the Party Constitution.

The 19th CPC National Congress was a meeting of great importance taking place during the decisive stage in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and at a critical moment as socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era.

At the closing session on October 24 presided over by Xi, 2,336 delegates and specially invited delegates selected 204 members and 172 alternate members of the 19th CPC Central Committee.

"We believe that all the decisions and plans the congress has made and all the outcomes it has achieved will play a vital role in guiding and ensuring success in our major endeavors," Xi said in a closing address at the Great Hall of the People.

The new Central Committee held its first plenary session the following day of the conclusion of the Party congress. Xi was re-elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

The closing session also passed a resolution on an amendment to the Party Constitution, which enshrined Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as a new component of the Party's guide for action.

The CPC, which was established in 1921

and took power 28 years later, has routinely amended its Constitution at past national congresses to keep up with the times.

"Through these many years of struggle with tenacity, our Party has united and led the Chinese people and the Chinese nation in ending once and for all the miserable plight of old China, which had been bullied by foreign aggressors following the Opium War of 1840, and in walking completely out of poverty and weakness," Xi said.

"In our Party, each and every one of us must always breathe the same breath as the people, share the same future, and stay truly connected to them," he said. "The aspirations of the people to live a better life must always be the focus of our efforts." **CI**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



Singers and dancers perform at a carnival celebrating the diversity of Asian civilizations during the Conference on Dialogue of Asian Civilizations in Beijing on May 15, 2019

What New Era Means

With decades of hard work, socialism with Chinese characteristics has crossed the threshold into a new era. This is a new historic juncture in China's development.

This is what socialism with Chinese characteristics entering a new era means:

The Chinese nation, which since modern times began had endured so much for so long, has achieved a tremendous transformation: it has stood up, grown rich, and is becoming strong; it has come to embrace the brilliant prospects of rejuvenation. It means that scientific socialism is full of vitality in 21st century China, and that the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics is now flying high and proud for all to see. It means that the path, the theory, the system, and the culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics have kept developing, blazing a new trail for other developing countries to achieve modernization. It offers a new option for other countries and nations who want to speed up their development while preserving their independence; and it offers Chinese wisdom and a Chinese approach to solving the problems facing mankind. **CI**

From the report delivered by General Secretary Xi Jinping at the 19th CPC National Congress



Chinese lawmakers vote to adopt the long-expected Civil Code at the Third Session of the 13th National People's Congress in Beijing on May 28, 2020



A visitor experiences a flight simulator at the Second China International Import Expo in Shanghai on November 9, 2019

Overall CPC Leadership



The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee in session. The plenum was held in Beijing on October 28-31, 2019

“Upholding the CPC Central Committee’s authority and its centralized, unified leadership is the prerequisite for bolstering overall Party leadership. Full and strict implementation of the Central Committee’s decisions within the Party is crucial to the future of our Party and the country, and to the fundamental interests of all the people of China.”

From the speech at a meeting of criticism and self-criticism among members of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee, on December 25-26, 2017

“Resolute efforts should be made to prevent any weakening of CPC leadership and any failure to strengthen the Party in any locality or local authority, and ensure that the whole Party maintains

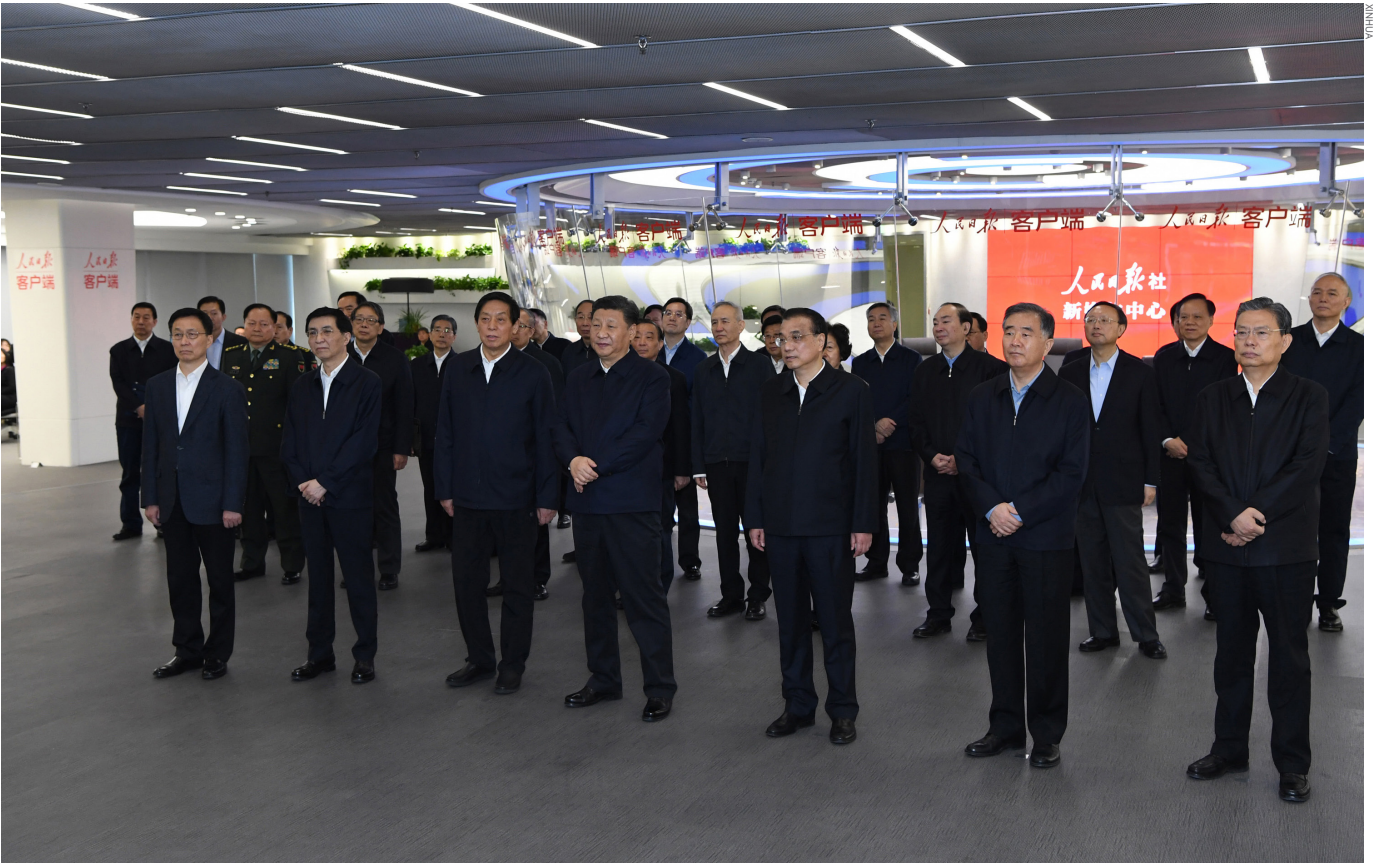
a high degree of unity with the Central Committee in thinking, action and political orientation.”

From the speech at the CPC’s National Conference on Organizational Work, on July 3, 2018

“Our Party was established in line with the Marxist principle of creating a political party, with a complete setup consisting of the central, local and grassroots units. This gives us a great strength that no other political party in the world possesses.”

From the speech at the CPC’s National Conference on Organizational Work, on July 3, 2018

“Party members and officials are encouraged to study in a systematic way,



Xi Jinping and other members of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau watch a new media products show at People's Daily in Beijing on January 25, 2019 during their 12th group study session

to reflect on what they have learned, and to connect knowledge with reality. It is crucial for them to enhance the Four Consciousnesses, reinforce the Four-sphere Confidence, and ensure the Two Upholds. We should also try to guide them to strengthen their beliefs, reinforce the marrow of their faith and maintain the correct way of thinking.”

From the speech at the Conference on the Aspiration and Mission Education Campaign, on May 31, 2019

“We must implement the Party’s principle of the mass line, improve the system through which the people are the masters of the country, and improve the systems and mechanisms for bringing benefits to the people, serving them, addressing their concerns, protecting their rights and interests, and accepting their supervision, so as to provide a stronger guarantee for the people to manage both state affairs and social, economic and cultural affairs.”

From a statement made at the Third Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee, on February 26, 2018

State System and National Governance

“Upholding and improving the socialist system with Chinese characteristics and modernizing the state governance system and capacity is a major issue that impacts on the full development of the undertakings of our Party and state, the long-term stability of the country, and the happiness and wellbeing of the people.”

From the speech at the second full assembly of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee on October 31, 2019

“The essential attribute of our state and governance systems is they always represent the fundamental interests of the people, safeguard the people’s status as masters of the country, reflect the people’s common will, and protect the people’s legitimate rights and interests.”

From the speech at the second full assembly of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee on October 31, 2019

“In summary, guided by Marxism, the Chinese socialist system and state governance system have developed from the real conditions and culture of China, and they enjoy the full support of the people. They represent the most fundamental achievement of the Party

and the people through lengthy struggle and strenuous effort.”

From the speech at the second full assembly of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee on October 31, 2019

“The fundamental, basic and important systems of Chinese socialism are the institutional frameworks for various undertakings of the Party and the state. We must strictly follow these systems when drawing up development plans, promoting the rule of law, formulating policies and measures, and making concrete plans for our tasks.”

From the speech at the second full assembly of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee on October 31, 2019

“We are always open to useful governance experience from other countries, digesting its essence and employing it for our own use on the basis of our own systems.”

From the speech at the second full assembly of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee on October 31, 2019

“We must uphold and consolidate our tried and tested systems, and improve and develop them, so as to transform their strengths into efficient state governance.”

From the speech at the second full assembly of the Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee on October 31, 2019

Socialist Democracy

“Leadership by the CPC is the most fundamental guarantee for socialist rule of law. In absolutely no way does the rule of law amount to weakening the leadership of the CPC. Instead, it is meant to strengthen and improve its leadership, constantly enhance its capacity and performance in law-based governance, and bolster its position as the governing party.”

From the speech at the first meeting of the Commission for Law-based Governance under the CPC Central Committee on August 24, 2018

“We must develop the rule of law for the people and rely on them, and it must benefit and protect them. We must uphold social equity and justice, which is the goal of the rule of law, and make sure that the people can see that equity and justice are served in every law, every law enforcement action, and every judicial case.”

From the speech at the first meeting of the Commission for Law-based Governance under the CPC Central Committee on August 24, 2018

“We need to bear in mind our own national context and realities and take a path of rule of law best suited to our own specific conditions.”

From the speech at the first meeting of the Commission for Law-based Governance under the CPC Central Committee on August 24, 2018

“For 70 years the Chinese People’s Political

Consultative Conference (CPPCC) has been dedicated to the two major themes of unity and democracy. It has served as a support to the central tasks of the Party and the state, and played a significant role in founding the PRC and in each historical period of socialist revolution, development and reform.”

From the speech at the Central Conference on the CPPCC’s Work marking the 70th anniversary of the organization on September 20, 2019

“In its consultations, the CPPCC promotes extensive unity, advances multiparty cooperation, and practices people’s democracy, which is in line with our historical traditions and reflects the features of our time. This fully embodies the characteristics and strengths of our socialist democracy in settling differences, solving problems and reaching consensus through consultation.”

From the speech at the Central Conference on the CPPCC’s Work marking the 70th anniversary of the organization on September 20, 2019

“In this new era, we must adhere to the CPPCC system, champion the cause of the CPPCC, carry out the work related to the united front with a strong sense of responsibility and unite more people around the Party.”

From the speech at the Central Conference on the CPPCC’s Work marking the 70th anniversary of the organization on September 20, 2019

Self-Reform of the CPC

“To stay true to our original aspiration and founding mission and to continuously work hard is the only way to keep the CPC forever vigorous.”

From the speeches during visits to the site of the First CPC National Congress in Shanghai and the Red Boat on the Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province, on October 31, 2017

“Over the past 96 years, our Party has united the Chinese people and led them to remarkable achievements. This is a source of our pride. As our cause progresses, no Chinese Communist should ever forget our original aspiration. This is the only way to honor history and our predecessors, to win popular support and uphold the call of the era, and to accomplish our deeds with indomitable will.”

From the speeches during visits to the site of the First CPC National Congress in Shanghai and the Red Boat on the Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing, Zhejiang Province, on October 31, 2017

“As a Marxist party, the CPC has always taken it as its original aspiration and founding mission, and made it the focus of its efforts, to work towards a happy life for the Chinese people and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.”

From the speech at the 15th group study session of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee on June 24, 2019

“To improve our Party’s conduct and discipline, we need to continue to address the problems of favoring form over



People's Armed Police Force officers shoot a video on the CPC's history at the site where the Party's first national congress was held in 1921 in Shanghai on June 28, 2020

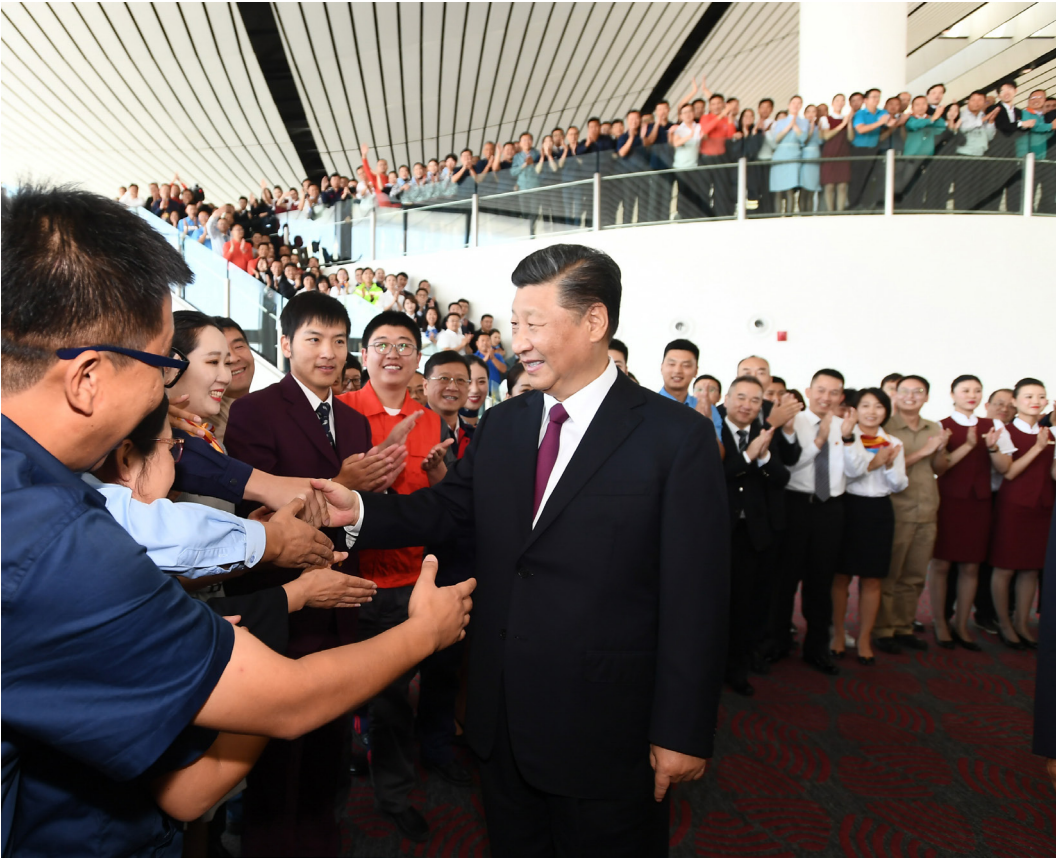
substance, bureaucratism, hedonism and extravagance, and also resolutely correct nonfeasance and any misconduct that undermines the people’s interests.”

From the speech at the 15th group study session of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee on June 24, 2019

“We should be problem-oriented and settle problems in earnest. Concealing a malady for fear of taking medicine might result in incurable diseases. In fact, the outstanding problems within our Party have manifested in many ways, requiring us to make a sweep search and do all we can to address them.”

From the speech at the 15th group study session of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee on June 24, 2019

The People as Masters of the Country



President Xi Jinping greets members of staff from the teams responsible for building and running Beijing Daxing International Airport on September 25, 2019. Xi announced the official opening of the airport at its launch ceremony, and inspected the terminals

“We must always place the people’s interests above everything else, accelerate reforming our systems and mechanisms in sectors for public wellbeing, and do everything in our means to guarantee and improve people’s standard of living.”

From the speech at a gathering celebrating the 30th anniversary of the founding of Hainan Province and Hainan Special Economic Zone on April 13, 2018

“We must put employment at the top of our agenda, and create more jobs for the people.”

From talks during a visit to grassroots officials and communities in Beijing before the Spring Festival on February 1, 2019

“I will fully commit to the people and never fail them. I am ready to put aside my own interests and devote my all to China’s development.”

From the talk with Robert Fico, president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on March 22, 2019



President Xi Jinping visits the cave dwelling he lived in as an "educated youth" during a trip to Liangjiahe Village, Shaanxi Province in northwest China, on February 13, 2015

Man of the People

Xi Jinping has expressed his deep feelings for the people on many occasions, saying for example, "How important the people are in the minds of an official will determine how important officials are in the minds of the people." His love of the people stems from his unique upbringing.

A son of Xi Zhongxun, a Communist revolutionary and former vice premier, Xi Jinping did not live in comfort as a boy.

Beginning in 1962, when his father was wronged and fell in disgrace, Xi experienced tough times. During the "cultural revolution" (1966-1976), he suffered public humiliation and hunger, experienced homelessness and was even held in custody once.

At the age of 16, he volunteered to live in a small village in northwest China's Shaanxi Province as an "educated youth."

That area, part of the Loess Plateau, was where the Communist revolutionaries, including his father, rose to found New China.

Life there was tough for an urban youth. In the beginning, fleas troubled him so badly he could not even fall asleep. In the Shaanxi

countryside, he had to do all sorts of harsh labor, such as carrying manure, hauling a coal cart, farming and building water tanks.

As time passed, tough work became easy. Xi became a hardworking capable young man in the villagers' eyes. By gaining their trust, he was elected village Party chief.

He led the farmers to reinforce the river bank in a bid to prevent erosion, organized a small cooperative of blacksmiths in the village, and built a methane tank, the first in landlocked Shaanxi.

He was once awarded a motorized tricycle after being named a "model educated youth." However, he exchanged the tricycle for a walking tractor, a flour milling machine and farm tools to benefit the villagers.

Although he was not in school, Xi never stopped reading. He brought a case of books to the village and was always "reading books as thick as bricks," recalled villagers of Liangjiahe.

He formed close ties with the villagers during his seven years in the province. After he was recommended for enrollment at

Tsinghua University in 1975, all the villagers queued to bid him farewell and a dozen young men walked more than 30 kilometers to take him to the county seat for his trip back to Beijing.

Xi has never forgotten the folks in the Shaanxi village. Even after he left, he helped the village get access to power, build a bridge and renovate a primary school. When he was Party chief of Fuzhou City, he returned to the village, going door by door to visit people. He gave senior villagers pocket money, and schoolchildren new schoolbags, school supplies and alarm clocks. When a farmer friend got sick, Xi, then a senior provincial official of Fujian, at his own expense, brought him to Fujian for better medical treatment.

Years of toiling alongside villagers allowed him to get to know the countryside and farmers well. Xi has said that the two groups of people who have given him the greatest help in his life are the older revolutionary generation and the folks in the Shaanxi village where he lived.

He arrived in the village as a slightly lost teenager and left as a 22-year-old man determined to do something for the people. **C**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)



President Xi Jinping chats with villagers in Qingshui Township of the city of Tengchong, Yunnan Province in southwest China, on January 19, 2020

Poverty Alleviation

“At its 18th National Congress in 2012, the CPC vowed to achieve moderate prosperity in all respects throughout the country. Accordingly, the CPC Central Committee has included development-driven poverty alleviation in the Five-sphere Integrated Plan and the Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy, and made it one of the key tasks for realizing the First Centenary Goal.”

From the speech at the Seminar on Targeted Poverty Elimination on February 12, 2018

“We have produced a raft of major strategies for the fight against poverty on all fronts. This is a fight of unprecedented intensity, scale and influence. But we have made decisive progress, significantly improving the working and living conditions of poor areas and poor people, and in so doing we have written a new chapter in the history of the fight against poverty.”

From the speech at the Seminar on Targeted Poverty Elimination on February 12, 2018



President Xi Jinping visits a tea plantation in Pingli County, Shaanxi Province in northwest China, on April 21, 2020

“We uphold the strategy of targeted poverty alleviation to improve effectiveness. Targeted efforts are essential to fight against poverty.”

From the speech at the Seminar on Targeted Poverty Elimination on February 12, 2018

“We identify the targets of poverty alleviation, determine who will carry out the work and how they should do it, and make clear how to apply an exit

mechanism for those who have emerged from poverty. We do not spray preferential policies indiscriminately or ‘kill fleas with a hand-grenade’. Instead, we adopt targeted measures for different villages, households and individuals according to their specific conditions, so that we can address the root causes of poverty.”

From the speech at the Seminar on Targeted Poverty Elimination on February 12, 2018

“It is a basic requirement and core indicator in our poverty eradication effort that by 2020 we will succeed in delivering the Two Assurances and Three Guarantees* for impoverished rural residents. This is key to the success of the final stage of our fight against poverty.”

From the speech at a seminar on pressing problems related to the Two Assurances and Three Guarantees on April 16, 2019

“I have emphasized repeatedly that we should maintain the current poverty eradication standard, neither raising nor lowering it.”

From the speech at a seminar on pressing problems related to the Two Assurances and Three Guarantees on April 16, 2019

*This refers to assurances of adequate food and clothing, and guarantees of access to compulsory education, basic medical services and safe housing for impoverished rural residents.

People's Living Standards

By the end of 2019, there were **5.51 mln** poor people in China's rural areas, a decrease of **93.48 mln** since the end of 2012

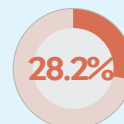
The poverty head count ratio fell from **10.2%** in 2012 to **0.6%** in 2019



China had the world's largest middle-income group of over **400 mln people**, whose annual household income was between

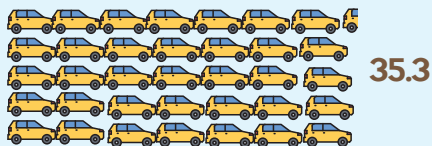
100,000 yuan (\$14,142) and **500,000 yuan** (\$70,714).

In 2019, the Engel coefficient of Chinese residents dropped to



Household Appliances and Cars

The number of cars per 100 households on the Chinese mainland in 2019 reached



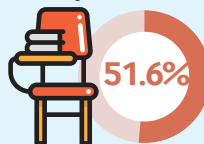
In 2018, the per-capita floor area of residents:



This is higher than in some developed countries.

Infrastructure and Public Services

Gross enrollment rate in tertiary education in 2019



In 2019, the life expectancy of Chinese reached **77.3 years**



Rural residents' access to: Electricity



100%
2016

Clean drinking water



95.8%
2015

Compared with the world's average level:

87.4%

71%

(Source: Compiled by Beijing Review; designed by Pamela Tobey)



Baoge Square in Junying Village of Xiamen, southeast China's Fujian Province, on September 9, 2019

Pockets of Poverty Among Mountains Transform Into Thriving Entrepreneurs' Hub

By Zhang Shasha

The twin villages of Junying and Baijiaoci, perched among high mountains in Fujian Province in southeast China, have several distinctions. In Junying, which has a population of about 1,000, nearly all the families have the same surname—Gao, while in Baijiaoci, with about 1,200 people, all the families are called Yang.

Also, till the 1980s, both villages, virtually cut off from the rest of the world due to poor transport infrastructure, were so steeped in poverty. But today, it's a different story for both.

A visit for change

In 1986, despite their reputation as

producers of excellent tea, the two villages, shrouded in cloud and mist, remained mostly unknown to the outside world as the only road that led to them was a dirt track, narrow and steep, winding up through mountains on one side and cliffs on the other. They were the last place in the province to be covered by bus routes and the lack of transport was one of the factors behind the grinding poverty.

Though Xiamen, the bustling port city where the two villages were located, was one of the first four special economic zones (SEZs) established in China as test beds of reform and opening up, the pockets of poverty still in existence were a matter of concern for the authorities. On April 7, 1986, Xi Jinping,

who was then vice mayor of Xiamen, visited the two villages for the first time.

"The road was only 1.6 meters wide then, too narrow for cars," Gao Quanguo, then head of the Junying Villagers Committee, recalled. "I met him at the bridge and then we walked in together."

Xi went to Gao's house after walking around and asked questions about the village. "I made tea for him and the cup was stained by tea leaves due to years of use. But he drank it without hesitation," Gao said. "It was such a heartening gesture that we villagers felt we could share our thoughts and feelings with him."

Gao told the visitor that the village's prime source of income was a tea farm

about 20 hectares in area and growing hybrid rice and sweet potatoes.

Xi suggested they plant more tea and fruit trees, which would bring more money, as well as develop the service sector. He also recommended a type of persimmon, a prime cash crop at that time. The village later received a funding of 38,000 yuan (\$5,329) from the local government so that they could upgrade their agriculture.

"We planted persimmons with part of the money," Gao said. "Later, we learned it was a premium variety in China."

In Baijiaoci, Xi visited Yang Wenwang during lunch. Yang's six-member family lived in a 10-square-meter house, which was more like a basic shelter.

Yang Mingfu, Secretary of the Baijiaoci Branch of the Communist Party of China (CPC), who was at the scene of the visit, said Xi looked into the pot and found just a little rice in it. "It's hard to imagine that people in the SEZ, even though they live in remote hills, can be as poor as this," Xi said.

"Xi told us that while supporting the poor, it is crucial to keep up their spirit," Yang Mingfu recalled.

New focuses

Xi told Yang Qingjie, then head of the Baijiaoci Villagers Committee, "Apart from

planting tea and fruits, do not forget to green the mountains."

Nearly 11 years later, on July 14, 1997, Xi visited the two villages again. He was then vice secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee. In these years, Junying had extended its tea farm area to almost seven times the original size and the narrow road had been rebuilt. Hearing that the persimmons were flourishing, Xi insisted on having a look at them.

"I rode a motorcycle to show them the way. After reaching the parking lot, we walked on the unsurfaced road to the tree farm," Gao Quanyang, then head of the Junying Villagers Committee, said. Xi was satisfied with the tea and the trees but not with the sight of the barren mountains.

"He told us to plant more trees on the mountains while developing industries in the village," Gao Quanyang said. "We hadn't paid much attention to afforestation at first. Xi's farsighted suggestion laid the foundation for the growth of tourism and the way to prosperity. He also encouraged young villagers to find jobs in urban Xiamen and start their own businesses."

In Baijiaoci, Xi visited a school. "He told us to increase investment in education to equip the young generations with the knowledge they need and improve villagers' scientific literacy," Yang Mingfu said.

With more than 100 years of history, tea planting has been the mainstay industry in the two mountainous villages, accounting for more than 70 percent of the local economy at peak years.

"Since Xi's visit in 1986, the villagers competed with one another to expand their tea farms, afraid they would lag behind," Gao Shuzu, chief of Xiamen Hengli Tea, a leading tea company based in Junying, said.

But as the tea production increased, the limited market became an issue. Since his teenage days, Gao Shuzu had been marketing the raw tea grown by his family, relatives and other villagers in neighboring Guangdong Province. However, since the tea was not kept in an air-conditioned warehouse as it should have been, it was liable to catch rot and did not fetch a good price. Eventually, the villagers began to think of setting up a factory in the village to process the tea.

"Xi's visit in 1997 was a boon," Gao Shuzu said. "He thought a factory was a necessity and we received 700,000 yuan (\$97,934) from the government's poverty alleviation fund in two installments."

"It was an astronomical figure at that time. We could not raise even 100,000 yuan (\$13,991) on our own though we made every effort," he said. "It changed my life and, the whole village."

In May 2000, the factory went into operation. Gao Quanyang estimated that its output could increase the income of the village by 1.5 million yuan (\$210,373) per year and the investment could be earned back soon.

The next year, Gao Shuzu received his first order from Japan, the stepping stone that would make his tea business grow larger and stronger. He worked with the village's tea cooperatives to collect harvests from villagers and made exclusive sales.

"Hengli is a family firm," he said. "We lost nearly 20,000 yuan (\$2,805) on the first order because we were not familiar with Japanese standards. So the tea was sent back and we made up the consignment once again."

The company that had placed the first order has been buying from Hengli for nearly 20 years. Gao Shuzu's brother has learned Japanese to deal with the Japanese buyers.

"They ordered 100 tons annually at first. In recent years, the orders have increased to 500-600 tons per year on average," Gao Shuzu said.

While Japan accounts for 70 percent of its exports, Hengli also sells its tea to Canada, the U.S., Thailand and Indonesia. **C**



Gao Quanyang makes tea for guests in his home in Junying on September 9, 2019. He grows his own tea leaves



An aerial view of Shihu Port in the city of Quanzhou, Fujian Province in southeast China, on July 15, 2020

New Development Concepts

“High-quality development can meet the people’s ever-growing desire for a better life. It reflects the new development philosophy: In high-quality development innovation is the primary driving force; coordination is an endogenous feature; go-green is a prevailing mode; openness is the only path; and sharing is the fundamental goal.”

From the speech at the Central Conference on Economic Work on December 18, 2017

“The Chinese people will continue to open up further and expand cooperation. We will stay committed to the strategy of opening up for win-win results. We will pay equal attention to ‘bringing in’ and ‘going global’, and break new ground in opening China further through links running eastward and westward, across land and over sea. We will adopt policies to effectively liberate and facilitate trade and investment, and explore the opening of free trade ports adapted to Chinese conditions.”

From the keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2018 on April 10, 2018



A hi-tech industrial zone in Yulin, Shaanxi Province in northwest China, on May 26, 2020. The area was covered by sand dunes 20 years ago

“No matter how much progress China has made, it will not threaten anyone, attempt to overturn the existing international system, or seek spheres of influence. China will stay as determined as ever to build world peace, contribute to global prosperity, and uphold the international order.”

From the keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2018 on April 10, 2018

“History tells us that openness and cooperation are major driving forces behind dynamic international economy and trade. The current situation calls for openness and cooperation to foster steady global recovery. Looking ahead, openness and cooperation will remain essential for continued human progress.”

From the keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the First China International Import Expo on November 5, 2018



A businesswoman shows a business environment supervision card in Zhuji, Zhejiang Province in east China, on May 12, 2020. Business owners can scan the QR code or make phone calls to report malpractices



An artificial intelligence chip developed by a Shenzhen-based tech company on display on August 12, 2020



Scan the QR code to watch a video on President Xi Jinping quoting an ancient verse to encourage Chinese scientists to persevere in innovation

“A great vision, simple and pure, requires credible actions. Given the profound shifts in the international economic landscape, the vision for a better world for all creates a call for countries to act with greater courage and actively champion openness and cooperation in order to secure shared development.”

From the keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the First China International Import Expo on November 5, 2018

“To achieve prosperity and rejuvenation, China must dedicate itself to advancing science and technology, and become a major world center for science and innovation. We are closer to the goal of rejuvenating the Chinese nation than at any time in history, so the need to build China into a world leader in science and technology is more urgent than ever.”

From the speech at the joint session of the 19th Meeting of the Members of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the 14th Meeting of the Members of the Chinese Academy of Engineering on May 28, 2018



Visitors watch a film outdoors on August 24 during the 10th Beijing International Film Festival

Negative Lists for Foreign Investment Market Access

Foreign Investment Enjoys Higher-Level Opening Up in Sectors

AGRICULTURE



- New wheat variety selection and breeding and seed production

INFRASTRUCTURE



- Construction and operation of urban water supply pipeline networks

MEDICINE (FTZs)



- Traditional Chinese medicine decoction pieces

EDUCATION (FTZs)



- Vocational education institutions

FINANCE



- Securities firms
- Securities investment fund management companies
- Futures companies
- Life insurance corporations

MANUFACTURING



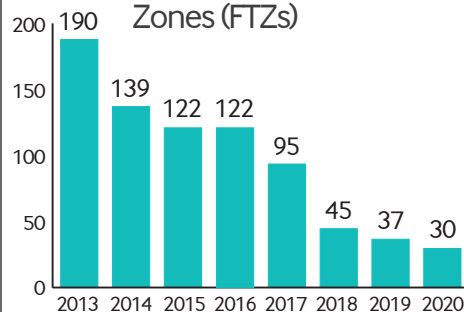
- Commercial vehicle manufacturing
- Radioactive minerals smelting and processing
- Nuclear fuel manufacturing

TRANSPORT

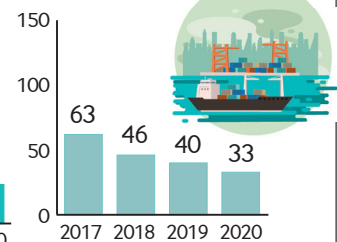


- Air traffic control

Listed Items for Pilot Free Trade Zones (FTZs)



Listed Items For Non-FTZ Areas



(Sources: National Development and Reform Commission and Ministry of Commerce; designed by Pamela Tobey)

“A nation must have a soul that captures our fine traditions. As cerebral undertakings, literature, art, philosophy and social sciences are creations of the soul; they are indispensable and must never go astray.”

From the speech at a joint panel discussion of CPPCC National Committee members from the literary, art and social science circles during the Second Session of the 13th CPPCC National Committee on March 4, 2019

“Advancing eco-environmental progress has become part of China’s overall plan for national development, and building a beautiful country continues to inspire people. As China steps up its conservation efforts, a country with more blue skies, lush mountains and lucid waters will emerge.”

From the speech at the opening ceremony of the International Horticultural Exhibition 2019 in Beijing on April 28, 2019

Safeguarding National Security



A People's Liberation Army Air Force pilot on patrol in a fighter jet

“It is inevitable that we will encounter challenges in pushing ahead with supply-side structural reform. Despite some new and worrisome developments amid steady economic growth, it is essential for us to maintain confidence in our strategies and advance economy in the right direction, while remaining alert and ready to identify and address potential major economic risks with appropriate measures.”

From the speech at the opening ceremony of a study session on worst-case scenario thinking to prevent and resolve major risks, which was attended by principal officials at the provincial and ministerial level, on January 21, 2019

“Security in the field of science and technology constitutes a critical component of national security. We need to enhance our system and capacity in this area.”

From the speech at the opening ceremony of a study session on worst-case scenario thinking to prevent and resolve major risks, which was attended by principal officials at the provincial and ministerial level, on January 21, 2019

“It is imperative to reinforce the protection of our country’s overseas interests and ensure the safety of major projects, personnel and institutions overseas. we should improve the guarantee system for the Belt and Road

Initiative to safeguard our sovereignty, security and development interests, and create a sound external environment for China's reform, development and stability."

From the speech at the opening ceremony of a study session on worst-case scenario thinking to prevent and resolve major risks, which was attended by principal officials at the provincial and ministerial level, on January 21, 2019

"The military must implement our Party's organizational principle, uphold the Party's absolute leadership, ensure the Party's full and rigorous self-governance, and focus on improving combat readiness and winning wars. The military must provide a firm political guarantee for achieving our Party's goal of building strong armed forces and fulfilling their

missions in new era."

From the speech of the Central Military Commission on strengthening the Party on August 17, 2018

"Human resources are a source of strategic wealth for strengthening and developing the armed forces. We need to build a new system for training military personnel, which consists of military school education, field training, and professional military education, with a focus on training commanders for joint operations, new types of combat personnel, high-caliber personnel for technological innovation, and high-level strategic management."

From the speech of the Central Military Commission on strengthening the Party on August 17, 2018



The *Shandong*, China's first domestically developed aircraft carrier

“China piloted many of its opening-up policies in Hong Kong and Macao first, gained experience and then introduced them into other parts of the country step by step. This approach allowed the country to advance opening up while effectively controlling risks. It also gave Hong Kong and Macao a head start.”

From the speech at the meeting with delegations of Hong Kong and Macao in celebration of the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up on November 12, 2018

“For Hong Kong and Macao, the policy of ‘one country, two systems’ gives you the biggest strength; China’s reform and opening up set the broadest stage for your development; and national strategies such as the Belt and Road Initiative and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, present you new and important opportunities.”

From the speech at the meeting with delegations of Hong Kong and Macao in celebration of the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up on November 12, 2018

“I hope Hong Kong and Macao will promote intentional people-to-people exchanges more proactively. With cultural diversity, the two SARs may serve as key links in cultural exchanges between China and the rest of the world.”

From the speech at the meeting with delegations of Hong Kong and Macao in celebration of the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up on November 12, 2018

“We will create more opportunities for the young people in the two SARs and help them overcome difficulties in education, employment, and in starting their own business, thereby fostering a favorable social environment for them to realize their dreams.”

From the speech at the meeting with delegations of Hong Kong and Macao in celebration of the 40th anniversary of reform and opening up on November 12, 2018

“As the evolution of cross-Straits relations attests, no force or people can ever change the historical fact and principle that Taiwan is part of China and that the two sides belong to one and the same China.”

From the speech at the meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the release of the Message to Compatriots in Taiwan on January 2, 2019

“Since 1949, the Communist Party of China, the Chinese government, and the Chinese people have endeavored to pursue the historic mission of resolving the Taiwan question and realizing China’s full reunification.”

From the speech at the meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the release of the Message to Compatriots in Taiwan on January 2, 2019

“Working with our fellow Chinese in Taiwan, we have de-escalated tense confrontation across the Taiwan Straits, improved cross-Straits relations, set out on a path of peaceful development, and continually made breakthroughs in cross-Straits relations.”

From the speech at the meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the release of the Message to Compatriots in Taiwan on January 2, 2019



Political party leaders pose for a group photo at the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-level Meeting in Beijing on December 1, 2017

A Global Community of Shared Future

As the term suggests, a global community of shared future means that the future of each and every nation and country is interlocked. We are in the same boat, and we should stick together, share weal and woe, endeavor to build this planet of ours into a single harmonious family, and turn people's longing for a better life into reality.

Today, the world is changing, as are our development models. Political parties must move with the tide of the times, have a good understanding of the general trends of human progress, meet the common

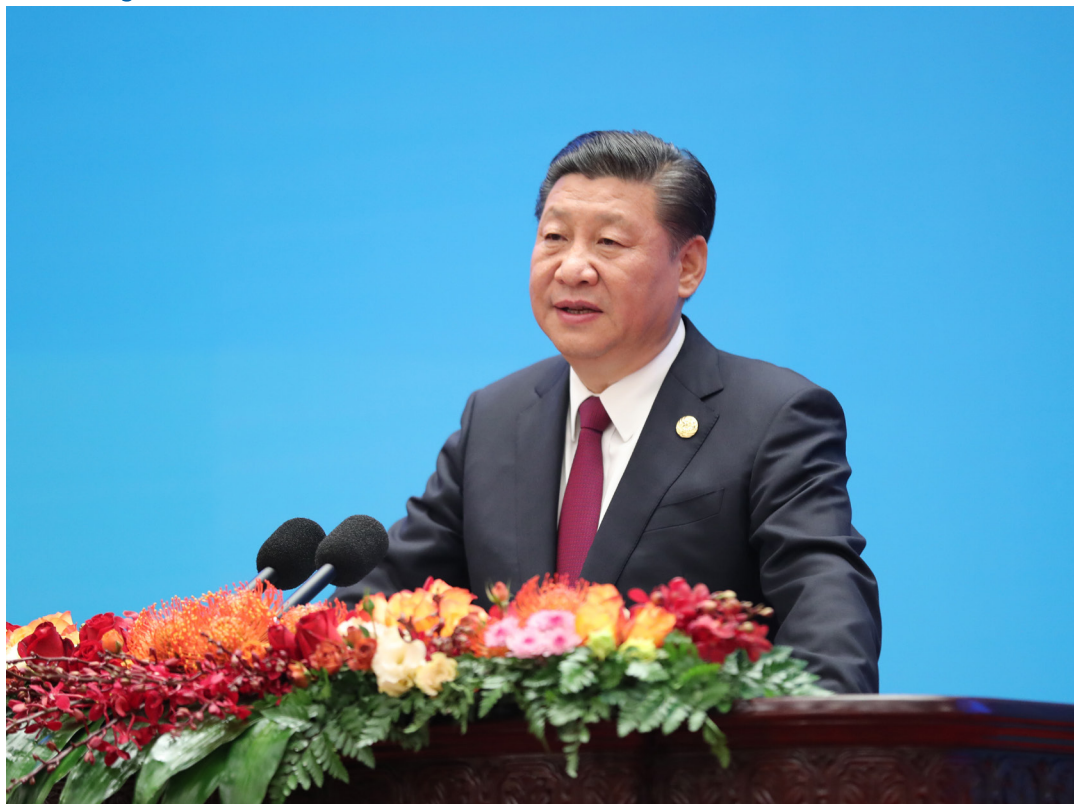
expectations of the people, and closely link their personal development with the development of their country, their nation and humanity. We should aim high and look far, have the courage to take up responsibilities, and shoulder the mission of the times, bearing in mind the interests of both our own countries and the world at large, and both the overall interests and long-term interests.

We should have a good knowledge of our people's conditions and translate their needs into our Party's guiding thoughts, purposes, and goals, and design concrete

and practical implementation plans.

The building of a global community of shared future requires the participation of all peoples. To advance this great cause we should build consensus among people of different nations, with different beliefs and cultures, and from different regions.

To realize a great dream, it is imperative to draw on the wisdom and strength of all involved. We should try to pool ideas from multiple dimensions, different perspectives, draw on best practices, explore new ways of thinking, and build momentum. Political parties from different countries



Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, delivers a speech at the opening ceremony of the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-level Meeting in Beijing on December 1, 2017

should enhance mutual trust, dialogue, and coordination. Building on a new model of international relations, we should explore a new model of party-to-party relations in which political parties seek to expand common ground while reserving differences, and respect and learn from each other. We should build a multiform, multilevel international network for party-to-party exchanges and cooperation. All these will work together and form a mighty force for building a global community of shared future.

A trail can be blazed only by taking steps; and a cause can be accomplished only by taking actions. Building a global community of shared future is a historic process. It cannot be completed overnight nor will it be plain sailing. Persistent and arduous efforts are called for. To build such a community, we must make unremitting efforts. We should not give up on our dream because of the complexity of the reality, nor should we stop pursuing our ideals as they seem so far away to reach. **CI**

From the keynote speech at the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-level Meeting on December 1, 2017



Delegates attending the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-level Meeting visit an exhibition in Beijing on December 1, 2017



A panel discussion during the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-level Meeting in Beijing on December 2, 2017

“In conducting foreign affairs, we should be guided by the thought on foreign affairs of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. We must take a holistic approach to the situation both at home and abroad, focus on the goal of rejuvenating the Chinese nation and promoting the progress of humanity, and endeavor to build a global community of shared future.”

From the speech at the Central Conference on Foreign Affairs
on June 22, 2018

“We must firmly uphold China’s sovereignty, national security, and development interests, actively participate in reform of the global governance system and steer its course. We should enhance our network of global partnerships, and endeavor to break new ground in pursuing major-country diplomacy with distinctive Chinese features. We hope that with these efforts, we will be able to create a favorable external environment and contribute to the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and, ultimately, a great modern socialist country.”

From the speech at the Central Conference on Foreign Affairs
on June 22, 2018

“As a French proverb goes, every man is the architect of his own fate. All countries need to demonstrate a strong commitment to their global responsibilities in the face of daunting global challenges. Indeed, they

need to determine a decisive direction for humanity at this juncture. We must take action instead of simply watching as bystanders, and endeavor to shape the future of humanity.”

From the speech at the closing ceremony of the Seminar on Global Governance co-hosted by China and France in Paris
on March 26, 2019

“We should take a new approach towards security and pursue common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. We must reject the Cold War mentality, the zero-sum game mindset, and the law of the jungle, and promote peace and security through cooperation. We should resolve disputes through peaceful means, oppose the arbitrary use or threat of force, oppose any provocation and escalation of tensions for self-interest, and reject the practice of shifting trouble onto neighbors and seeking gain at the expense of others. All countries should pursue peaceful development in a common endeavor to achieve enduring global peace.”

From the speech at the closing ceremony of the Seminar on Global Governance co-hosted by China and France in Paris
on March 26, 2019

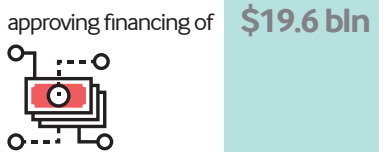
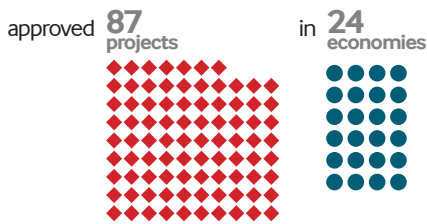
“From the Eurasian continent to Africa, the Americas and Oceania, Belt and Road cooperation has opened up new space for global economic growth, produced new platforms for international trade and investment, and offered new ways for

A Look at AIIB

AIIB is the second largest multilateral funding agency after the World Bank.



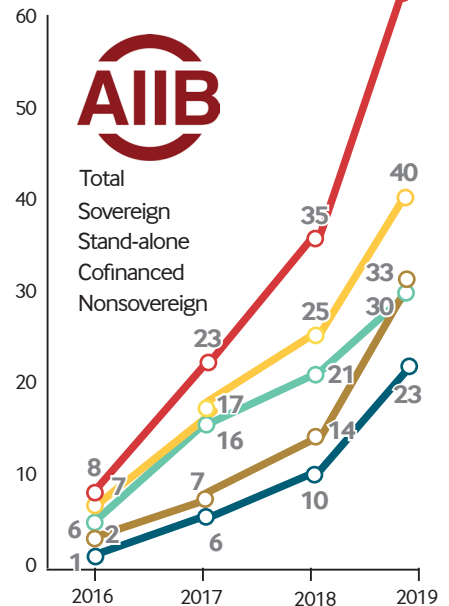
In the past five years, AIIB has



Five Major Investment Markets of AIIB



Approved Projects Since the AIIB Launch (Number by type of project)



(Source: AIIB; designed by Pamela Tobey)

improving global economic governance. Indeed, this initiative has helped improve people's lives in countries involved and created more opportunities for common prosperity."

From the keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation on April 26, 2019

"An ancient Chinese philosopher observed that 'plants with strong roots grow well, and efforts with the right focus ensure success'. Belt and Road cooperation embraces the historic trend of economic globalization, responds to the call for improving the global governance system, and addresses people's desire for a better life. As our next step, we should focus on

priorities and project execution, move forward with meticulous implementation, and join together to promote high-quality Belt and Road cooperation."

From the keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation on April 26, 2019

"As a Chinese saying goes, 'The ceaseless inflow of rivers makes the ocean deep.' However, were such inflow to be cut, the ocean, however big, would eventually dry up. We need to facilitate free trade and investment, say no to protectionism, and make economic globalization more open, inclusive, balanced and beneficial to all."

From the keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation on April 26, 2019



Road to Peace and Development

By Zhang Lihua

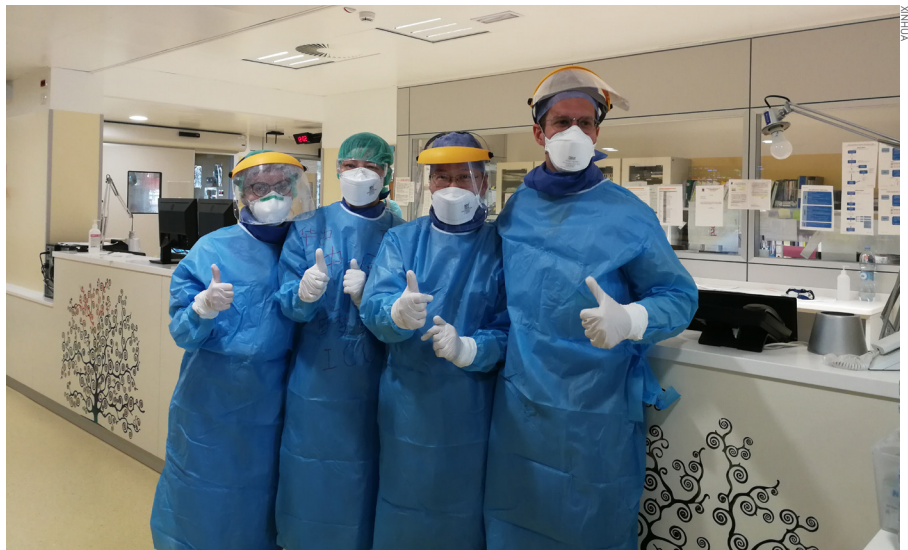
A section of the China-Laos Railway in north Laos on July 29, 2020. The project, which started in December 2016, is scheduled to be completed in December 2021

The Belt and Road Initiative is helping participating countries achieve joint development and common prosperity through promoting policy coordination, infrastructure connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people-to-people bonds.

The initiative has benefited participating countries, with many projects successfully launched. In addition to a railway linking Laos with China, Chinese enterprises have undertaken coal and electric power integration projects, hydropower stations and the Saysettha Comprehensive Development Zone in the Southeast Asian country. Other signature Belt and Road projects include the China-Thailand Railway, the industrial parks jointly built by China and Malaysia, and the China-Belarus Industrial Park. The Piraeus Port in Greece, once on the verge of bankruptcy, has become a hub of maritime transportation between Asia, Europe and Africa. Chinese enterprises have also built the Zemun-Borca Bridge in Serbia and a railway in Montenegro.

The China-Europe freight rail service, a significant part of the Belt and Road Initiative, has given a strong boost to trade between the two sides. In the first half of the year, freight trips between China and European countries reached 5,122, up 36 percent over the same period last year.

On March 21, a China-Europe cargo train departed from Yiwu, the world's largest trading center for daily consumer goods in Zhejiang Province, east China, carrying supplies for tackling COVID-19. It was the first



Members of a Chinese expert team sent to Italy to help the country fight the novel coronavirus pose for a photo with local doctors in Padua, Italy, on March 18, 2020

such train to deliver China-made personal protective equipment and other critical supplies to Europe. By the end of June, the China-Europe cargo trains had delivered 3.67 million anti-pandemic items.

The Belt and Road Initiative has become an important platform for participating countries to fight COVID-19. China and other participants have been helping each other in the combat: cooperating in response and control through timely sharing of information, diagnosis and treatment experience and best practices,

strengthening and upgrading public health systems, promoting dialogue among health experts, and providing assistance to countries in need.

Facts have proved that the Belt and Road Initiative has not only bolstered trade between China and other participating countries but also benefited people in these countries by creating employment and boosting other aspects of social and economic development. **CI**

(The author is a professor at the Institute of Foreign Relations, Tsinghua University)



Wang Huning, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, speaks at a symposium on the publication of the third volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* in Beijing on July 29, 2020

Senior CPC Official Stresses Reading New Book to Study Xi Thought

A senior official of the Communist Party of China (CPC) stressed efforts to further study, publicize and implement Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era on July 29.

Wang Huning, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, made the remarks at a symposium on the publication of the third volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*.

The book's third volume is the latest "textbook" for using Xi Jinping Thought on

Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era to arm the whole Party, educate the people and advance the work, the latest "textbook" for the CPC to unite and lead people to live a better life, and the latest "textbook" for working to build a community with a shared future for humanity, Wang said.

Wang stressed the roles of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as the theoretical banner for building a strong Marxist governing party and ensuring the long-term governance of the Party and long-term stability of the country, and as the

guideline for upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics at a new historical starting point and achieving national rejuvenation.

Noting that the book's third volume must be studied throughout the whole Party with the first and second volumes as a whole, Wang urged better theoretical publicity, education, research and interpretation at home and innovative communication abroad to help the world better understand Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. **CI**

(Source: Xinhua News Agency)

Zheng Changzhong, an associate professor with the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University, Shanghai

The third volume not only interprets and elaborates the guiding spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress, but also enriches and deepens the connotations of those guiding principles through practical innovation.

Moreover, it collects the new decisions, ideas and policies put forward by Xi during the process of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The book represents not only important instructions for building socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era, but also a blueprint for tomorrow's Chinese civilization.



Wang Huiyao, President of the Center for China and Globalization

Opening up and cooperation, inclusiveness and tolerance are in the interests of all. To cope with the global crisis and give momentum to globalization, it is especially important for major powers to coordinate and lead in building international consensus, enhancing mutual trust, maintaining regional peace and stability, and promoting multilateral cooperation.

In today's world, development issues are still at the root of the political and social problems that many countries face. To achieve sound and sustainable development and benefit mutually, countries need to open up and cooperate. Some countries are engaged in geopolitics at the cost of future development, politicizing economic issues and creating confrontations that are fragmenting the world into small groups. This confrontation is setting globalization back, delaying the resolution of urgent problems facing all, and hindering long-term development.



Cai Fang, Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

China has unique advantages in kick-starting domestic demands, especially consumer demands. With a large market, China's economic fundamentals are strong. The huge market potential will also help the country to cushion the adverse impacts brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The tertiary industry and household consumption, the main contributing factors to China's economic growth, are also the areas most seriously affected. During and after the pandemic, reopening the service sector and spurring household consumption can be the focus of efforts to restore economic activities, stabilize employment, and ensure people's livelihood.



Zhou Huilin (center right), head of the Publicity Department of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, and Lu Cairong (center left), Vice President of China International Publishing Group, unveil the exhibition booth at the 2020 Shanghai Book Fair displaying the third volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China*, on August 12, 2020



A China-Europe freight train carrying medical equipment arrives in Belgrade, Serbia, on May 26, 2020

Jean-Pierre Raffarin, former French Prime Minister

I read the book with keen interest as it expounds China's development philosophy and reveals the political aspirations, concept of governance and great plans of Xi Jinping. It offers an opportunity for the international community to learn more about China.



Josef Gregory Mahoney, a professor of politics at East China Normal University in Shanghai

In 2017, at the 19th CPC National Congress, Xi set achieving a *xiaokang* society as a centenary goal, to be achieved by the time the Party celebrates its centenary in 2021. This is to be followed by another centenary goal, to be achieved after two 15-year periods, that is, to achieve basic national modernization by 2035, and then

onward to realize the Chinese dream of turning China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful by 2049, the centenary anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.



According to the *Book of Rites*, one of the five Confucian classics, the growing social chaos during China's Spring and Autumn Period (770-476 B.C.) that put the goal of establishing a *datong* society—a great unity of peace and harmony—out of immediate reach made the philosopher fret. Nevertheless, he argued that positive steps forward could be taken by building a *xiaokang* society.

Indeed, his concept for ritual—*li*—is the primary concern of the *Book of Rites*, as well as numerous other works attributed to him. If *li* as ritual is understood in its contemporary *xiaokang* context, then it can encompass not only economic development goals understood in terms of GDP and per-capita GDP, it can also include the tremendous efforts to

eliminate corruption, eradicate extreme poverty, and advance the rule of law. It likewise overlaps with major advances seen in China in recent years to advance green technology and reduce pollution.

While the novel coronavirus epidemic threatened to spoil 2020 as the *xiaokang* year, China has taken effective measures to contain the outbreak and returned to positive growth while other nations, including the United States, continue to experience major crises and decline. China has not relented its poverty alleviation endeavors while fighting the epidemic. It is on track to complete building a meaningful and durable *xiaokang*.

George N. Tzogopoulos, Director of the EU-China Program at the Centre International de Formation Européenne



The impact of COVID-19 on the world



A family chats in their new home in Damxung County, Tibet Autonomous Region in southwest China, on August 2, 2020. They recently moved out of a place with harsh natural conditions

economy is yet to be assessed. One of the critical questions is how the big economic shock caused by COVID-19 will be overcome in the future. It is here that the Belt and Road Initiative deserves special attention.

Until the COVID-19 outbreak, the initiative, consisting of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road, had emerged as the most successful integration platform for years on the world stage, guaranteeing common prosperity and win-win results.

At the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation in April 2019, Chinese President Xi Jinping placed emphasis on issues such as debt sustainability and protection of the environment. China has sought to solve problems to safeguard the smooth continuation of the initiative.

The discussion about the Belt and Road Initiative should not revolve only around infrastructure projects. The initiative aims at fostering international cooperation in several sectors. Tourism and people-to-people exchanges have suffered a serious blow due to



Vegetable greenhouses in Daihua Town, Changshun County in Guizhou Province, southwest China, on August 2, 2020

the pandemic. Nevertheless, there are other sectors which have the potential of contributing to interconnectivity.

The first is the digital side of the initiative which has been elevated to new heights in the lockdown period. The second is the

Health Silk Road. An idea proposed by Xi in 2016, it has seen China provide medical assistance to numerous countries, principally in Africa. China also plans to make its home-developed COVID-19 vaccine a global public good when it is ready. **CI**



The first volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* published in 2014

Xi Jinping: The Governance of China I&II

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

Both volumes are available in multiple languages. Over the past six years, China International Publishing Group, with which the FLP is affiliated, has worked with publishers in 39 countries to launch foreign-language editions for local readers. It has not only showcased the volumes at major international book fairs but also held events such as seminars to introduce them to

more readers overseas.

Reading Xi's book is not only a way of understanding what China's leadership thinks, but also understanding the Chinese political system, Chinese society and how China relates to the rest of the world. The book addresses a wide range of topics such as socialism with Chinese characteristics, reform and opening up, rule of law, national defense, diplomacy and the fight against corruption. *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* is a must-read for those who want to have a broader and deeper understanding of China. Many believe that ignoring what the president of China says is to be unaware of an essential part of national political life, the Chinese way of thinking, and the Chinese reality. ■



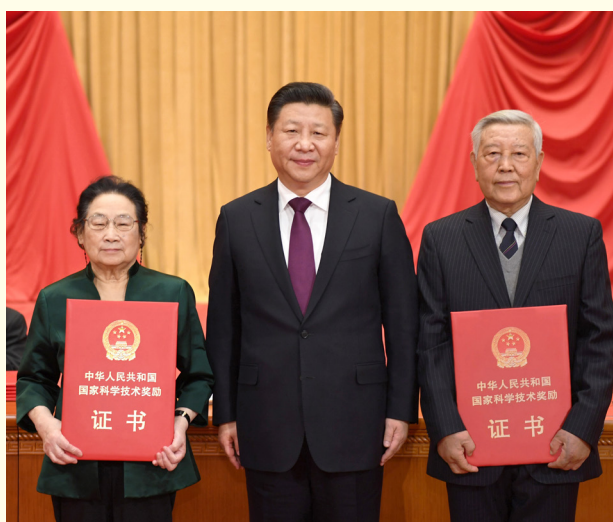
Xi Jinping with villagers of Shibadong, Hunan Province in central China, on November 3, 2013



Xi with foreign leaders at the Fourth Summit of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia in Shanghai on May 20, 2014



The second volume of *Xi Jinping: The Governance of China* published in 2017

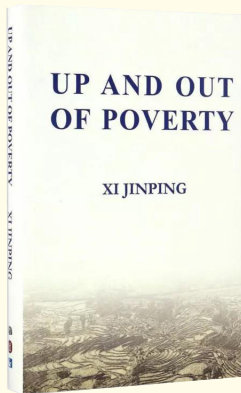


Xi Jinping with pharmacologist Tu Youyou (left) and physicist Zhao Zhongxian (right) at the 2016 annual awards ceremony for the most eminent scientists and research achievements on January 9, 2017



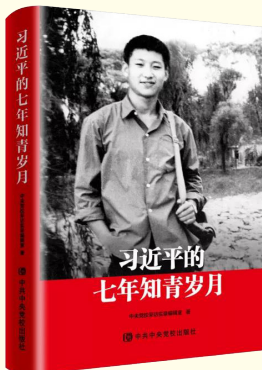
World leaders arrive at the conference hall of the 11th G20 Summit in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province in east China, on September 4, 2016. Xi addressed the opening of the summit

More Books About Xi Jinping



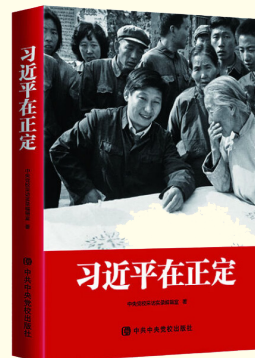
Up and Out of Poverty

A collection of Xi Jinping's works from 1988 to 1990 when he was secretary of the CPC Ningde Prefectural Committee in Fujian Province, southeast China, available in both Chinese and English editions



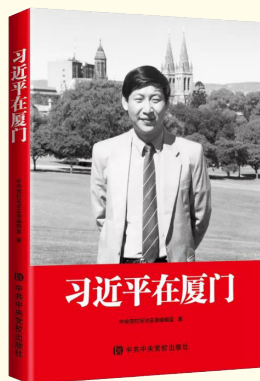
Xi Jinping's Seven Years as an Educated Youth

A collection of interviews with people who lived and worked with Xi during his stay in Liangjiahe Village, Yanchuan County, Shaanxi Province in northwest China, from 1969 to 1975



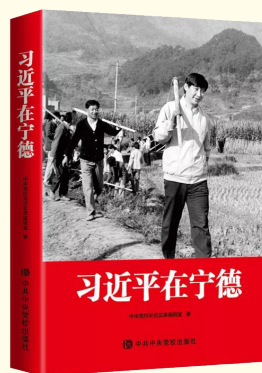
Xi Jinping in Zhengding

A collection of interviews with people who knew Xi during his tenure in Zhengding County, Hebei Province in north China, from 1982 to 1985



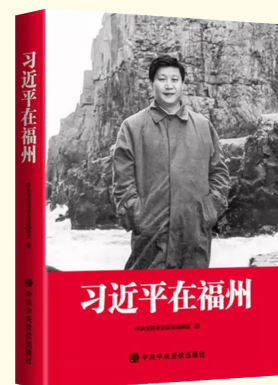
Xi Jinping in Xiamen

A collection of interviews with people who knew Xi during his tenure in Xiamen City, Fujian Province, from 1985 to 1988



Xi Jinping in Ningde

A collection of interviews with people who knew Xi during his tenure in Ningde Prefecture, Fujian Province, from 1988 to 1990



Xi Jinping in Fuzhou

A collection of interviews with people who knew Xi during his tenure in Fuzhou City, capital of Fujian Province, from 1990 to 1996