



XI'S VISION LEADS TO SUCCESS

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE WITH COMRADE XI JINPING AT ITS CORE, HISTORIC ACHIEVEMENTS AND SHIFTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE CAUSE OF THE PARTY AND THE COUNTRY.

Upholding the Party's overall leadership
 Since the launch of reform and opening-up, the Party has made continued efforts to strengthen and improve its leadership, providing fundamental political guarantees for the cause of the Party and the country. However, there have remained many problems within the Party with respect to upholding its leadership as well as a lack of clear awareness and vigorous action as well as weak, ineffective, diluted, and marginalized efforts in implementation. In particular, the Central Committee's exercises of its leadership were not properly executed as some officials selectively implemented the Party's policies or even feigned agreement compliance and did things their own way. The CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has made it clear that the leadership of the Party is the foundation and lifeline of the Party and the country, and the pillar upon which the interests and wellbeing of all Chinese people depend. All Party members must maintain a high degree of unity with the Central Committee ideologically, politically, and in action. Since the 18th National Congress, the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, united leadership has remained robust, the Party's leadership system has improved, and in which the Party exercises its leadership has become more refined. There is greater unity among all Party members in terms of thinking, political resolve, and action, and the Party has significantly boosted its capacity to provide political leadership, give guidance through theory, organize the people, and inspire society.

Exercising full and rigorous self-governance
 Since the launch of reform and opening-up, the Party has upheld the principle of the Party exercising effective self-supervision and practicing strict self-governance, making notable progress in Party building. However, there was a certain period in which we failed to supervise Party organizations effectively or govern with the necessary stringency. This resulted in a serious lack of political conviction among some Party members and officials, mixed feelings in the selection and appointment of personnel in some localities and government departments, a blatant culture of pointless formalities, bureaucratism, hedonism, and extravagance, and a prevalence of privilege-seeking attitudes and behavior. Comrade Xi Jinping emphasized that it takes a good blacksmith to make good steel and that China's success hinges on the Party, especially on the Party's efforts to exercise effective self-supervision and full and rigorous self-governance. By taking resolute action since the 18th National Congress, we have shown full play to the role of full and strict Party self-governance in providing political guidance and guarantees, significantly strengthened the Party's ability to improve itself and maintain its development, and addressed the problem of lax and weak governance upon Party organizations at the fundamental level. An overall sense of responsibility has been achieved, corruption, and this momentum has been consolidated across the board.

Pursuing economic development
 Since the launch of reform and opening-up, the Party has concentrated on economic development as the central task, and led the people in working diligently to bring about a miracle of rapid growth. However, there existed problems such as undue emphasis on the rate and scale of growth in some localities and sectors and an unbalanced growth model. They, combined with the impact from sluggish world economy in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, led to a slack-up of institutional and structural problems in China's economy. The Central Committee determined that China's economy had reached a new normal of development, and was transitioning from a stage of high-speed growth to a stage of medium-quality development. It noted that applying a new development philosophy represented a profound shift affecting China's overall development. The GDP growth rate could not serve as the sole yardstick of success for development. Rather, it was imperative to achieve high-quality development in which innovation is the primary driver, coordination is an endogenous trait, eco-friendly growth prevails, and 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 impact of economic development. Since the 18th National Congress, our economic development has become much more balanced, coordinated, and sustainable. China's GDP has exceeded 100 trillion yuan (\$14.5 trillion), while per capita GDP has topped \$10,000. China's economic strength, scientific and technological

capabilities, and composite national strength have reached new heights, and the economy is now on a path of higher-quality development that is more efficient, equitable, sustainable, and secure.

Advancing political work
 Since the launch of reform and opening-up, the Party has led the people in looking to the path of socialist political advancement with Chinese characteristics and developing socialist democracy, and has achieved substantial progress in this regard. Learning lessons from successes and failures in political development both at home and abroad, the Party has become deeply aware of the following: to have full confidence in the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, we must first and foremost foster stronger confidence in the political system of socialism with Chinese characteristics; to promote socialist democracy and socialist political advancement, we must ensure that the political system of socialism with Chinese characteristics is deeply rooted in China; and mechanical copying of the political systems of other countries will get us nowhere, and could potentially lead to the country to ruin. We must uphold the unity between the Party's leadership, the running of the country by the people, and law-based governance. Efforts must be made to actively develop whole-process people's democracy, and advance comprehensive, extensive, and coordinated development of the systems and institutions through which the people run the country. We must establish diverse, unimpeded, and well-organized

democratic channels, diverse forms of democracy, and expand the people's orderly political participation at all levels and in various fields. We must remain on guard against the erosive influence of Western trends of political thought, including the so-called constitutionalism, alternation of power between political parties, and separation of powers. Since the 18th National Congress, sweeping progress has been made in improving the institutions, standards, and procedures of China's socialist democracy, and given better play to the strengths of the Chinese socialist political system. As a result, our political stability, unity, and dynamism have been reinforced and grown stronger.

Comprehensively advancing law-based governance
 Since the launch of reform and opening-up, the Party has upheld law-based governance and kept advancing socialist rule of law. However, we have also faced serious problems such as law being ignored or not being strictly enforced, lack of judicial impartiality, and violations of the law going unpunished, while judicial corruption occurring from time to time. Some judicial and law-enforcement personnel have bent the law for personal gain, or even provided shelter for criminals. These phenomena have seriously undermined the authority of the law, and had a negative impact on social fairness and justice. The Party is deeply aware that power is a double-edged sword. If it is wielded in accordance with the law and rules,

it can bring benefit to the people, but if it is abused, it will invariably bring disaster to the country and the people. The Central Committee has stressed that when the rule of law prevails, the country will prosper, but should it weaken, the country will descend into chaos. Since the 18th National Congress, the system of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics has constantly been improved, solid progress has been made in advancing the rule of law in China, the rule of law has played a greater role in consolidating foundations, ensuring social stability, and delivering long-term benefits, and the Party's ability to lead and govern the country through law-based methods has been notably enhanced.

Driving cultural advancement
 Since the launch of reform and opening-up, the Party has attached equal emphasis to material progress and cultural-ethical progress. As a result, socialist culture has thrived, the national spirit has been lifted, and national solidarity has grown stronger. At the same time, however, misguided ideas have often cropped up, such as money worship, hedonism, ultra-individualism, and historical nihilism, online discourse has been rife with disorder, and certain leading officials have demonstrated ambiguity in their political stance and a lack of fighting spirit. These phenomena all have a serious impact on peoples' thinking and the environment for public discourse. The Party has maintained an accurate perspective on the

trends of collisions taking place worldwide between different ideas and cultures, as well as of the profound changes in Chinese people's ways of thinking. It has stressed that ideological work shapes the collective mind of a country and forges the soul of a nation, and that confidence in one's culture, which is a broader, deeper, and more fundamental form of self-confidence, is the most essential, profound, and enduring source of strength for the development of a country and a nation. Without a thriving culture and firm confidence in it, the Chinese nation cannot achieve rejuvenation. Since the 18th National Congress, we have seen a sweeping and fundamental shift in the ideological domain, a notable boost in confidence in our culture among all Party members and all Chinese people, and a major increase in cohesiveness throughout society. All of this has provided solid ideological guarantees and moral inspiration for opening up new horizons and for the cause of the Party and the country in the new era.

Promoting social advancement
 Since the launch of reform and opening-up, the Chinese people have witnessed notable improvements in their living standards and in social governance. Meanwhile, in pace with the changing times and social progress, they have developed an increasingly strong desire for a better life and growing demands for democracy, rule of law, fairness, justice, security, and a better environment. The Central Committee has stressed that satisfying the people's aspirations for a better life is the goal of all the Party's work. And the Party was deeply aware that only by securing a victory in the fight against poverty, could China fulfill its First Century Goal. Therefore, extraordinary moves were made to advance the fight against poverty with greater resolve, more targeted approaches, and more powerful measures. Since the 18th National Congress, 832 counties, 128,000 villages, and nearly 100 million rural residents that fell below the current poverty line have been lifted out of poverty. China has thus achieved the poverty reduction target laid out in the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule, brought about a historic resolution to the problem of absolute poverty in China, and created a miracle in the human history of poverty reduction. In 2020, facing the sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 epidemic, the Central Committee responded calmly and decisively, and met the general requirements to stay confident, stand united, and adopt a science-based approach and targeted measures. With the commitment to putting the people and human life above all else, the Party led the whole nation in an all-out people's war to curb the spread of the virus, and a great spirit has been forged in the fight against COVID-19.

Spurring ecological advancement
 Since the launch of reform and opening-up, the Party has paid increasingly greater attention to ecological conservation and environmental protection, a major

area in which we are still falling short. China faces increasingly grave problems in the form of lightening environmental and resource constraints and ecological degradation. In particular, environmental pollution and ecological damage of various kinds are becoming increasingly common, impairing our country's development and people's wellbeing. The Central Committee has emphasized that ecological conservation is of vital importance for the sustainable development of the Chinese nation. To protect the environment is to protect the productive forces, and to improve the environment is to boost the productive forces. We must never sacrifice the environment in exchange for transient economic growth. We must stay true to the principle that we must first and foremost ensure a sound security environment for reform, opening-up, and socialist modernization. In the new era, China is faced with more acute national security challenges, as evidenced by unprecedented external pressures, intertwined traditional and non-traditional security threats, and frequent "black swan" and "grey rhino" events. China's ability to safeguard national security falls short of what is required of us by the current circumstances and tasks. The Central Committee has stressed that the most fundamental and universal desire of our people is to live in a safe and peaceful nation. We must always be prepared for a period of time, posing serious challenges to Hong Kong. Since the Party's 19th National Congress, the people's military has been through an all-around revolutionary restructuring under the firm leadership of the Party in preparation for the next stage, while our defense capabilities have grown in step with our economic strength. Integration of national strategic systems and capabilities has accelerated, sound administrative and support systems for ex-service

SOURCE: RESOLUTION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA ON THE MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS AND HISTORIC CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PARTY'S 100 YEARS