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ing in different areas and better learn about actual situations.

Xi went through each version of major reform documents, added his personal insights and pushed for major progress.

Take the market's role as an example. In 2013, the Party decided to let the market play a "decisive" role in allocating resources. It sent a strong signal of policy adjustment as the original wording — "basic" — had remained unchanged since 1992.

Xi led reform on multiple fronts to achieve breakthroughs: the gaps between urban and rural populations have been narrowed, the two-child policy initiated and pushed to yield results, splurging on government bills curbed, and vested interests broken up.

Between late 2012 and late 2017, Xi made 50 domestic inspection tours, in which he researched and pushed for reform.

In the economy, he made the judgment of new normal, initiated supply-side structural reform and drew a clear line between the government and the market.

In science, he set the goal of turning China into one of the world's science centers and an innovation high ground.

He led the anti-corruption fight to form a crushing tide and has won a sweeping victory.

He launched a major institutional reform to reshape Party and state organs, including the establishment of the National Supervisory Commission and the Commission for Law-based Governance of the CPC Central Committee.

Reform progress is reported on other fronts: people have a stronger cultural confidence and sense of fulfillment; environmental protection systems have been improved; and the armed forces have been reshaped.

In the five years since late 2012, more than 1,500 reform measures have been issued. Reform picked up pace after the 19th CPC National Congress in late 2017.

Xi has emphasized that reform should focus on what the people care about and expect the most. The aim, he said, is to give the people a stronger sense of fulfillment.

That may be felt more directly from the rise in earnings. The average income of Chinese grew by 7.4 percent annually over the past six years, eclipsing GDP growth.

In October, wage earners hailed personal income tax reform, which exempts those who earn less than 5,000 yuan (\$725) a month.

Poverty reduction is another milestone. In the past six years, about 70 million rural people have been lifted above the poverty line.

William Jones, Washington bureau chief of the *Executive Intelligence Review* news magazine, said ending poverty had long been regarded as a major task for humanity, but until recently was seen as a Utopian dream.

"With China, that dream is now becoming a reality," he said.

Under Xi's lead, China's social



President Xi Jinping attends the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation CEO Summit in Papua New Guinea in November.

HUANG JINGWEN / XINHUA

security network has expanded, with basic medical insurance covering 1.3 billion people and old-age social insurance covering more than 900 million.

Policies have been introduced to exempt import tariffs on many cancer drugs, and efforts are ongoing to bring more life-saving medicines into the medical insurance program.

Xi's reform also aims to nurture a great environment to conduct business.

The World Bank Group said in its annual *Doing Business* report that China advanced to a global ranking of 46th this year, up from 78th last year, as the country implemented the largest number of reforms in the East Asia and Pacific region.

Private sectors in China have entered a new phase of development. In 2018, a total of 28 Chinese private companies were listed on the Fortune 500, compared with a lone company in 2010.

China's reform has also benefited the world. China contributed to global growth by an annual average of 18.4 percent in the past 40 years,

**"Reform and opening-up is a great awakening of our Party, and it gave rise to great theoretical and practical innovations."**

**XI JINPING**  
President

second only to the US, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.

In 2017, China accounted for 27.8 percent of global economic growth, more than that of the US and Japan combined.

Facing mounting protectionism and a stagnant world economy, Xi proposed to foster a new type of international relations featuring win-win cooperation, and follow the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration in engaging in global governance.

Shi, the former deputy director of the Policy Research Office, said that Xi focuses on the integration of promoting domestic reform with the participation of global governance reform.

Xi's proposition of building a community with a shared future for humanity reflects the pursuit of common values, Shi added.

When Xi was governor of Fujian province 18 years ago, he pushed for a demonstration project to help Eastern Highland Province in Papua New Guinea with Juncao and dry-land rice planting.

Juncao technology cultivates edible and medicinal mushrooms from special wild grass so that trees do not need to be cut for mushroom growing. The technology has brought the hope of poverty eradication across the globe.

The success of Juncao epitomizes the advancement of the Belt and Road Initiative, proposed by Xi to promote a shared prosperity of humanity by cooperation on trade and infrastructure.

Ecological degradation is a key global challenge. Xi attended the UN climate change conference in Paris in November 2015. China was one of the first countries to sign the Paris agreement on climate change. Xi personally handed over China's instruments of joining the Paris agreement to Ban Ki-moon, then UN secretary-general, in September 2016.

In the past six years, China has kept its promise to protect the Earth through deepening domestic reforms, including the implementation of 10 air pollution prevention and control measures, the promotion of a river chief system and introduction of a national park mechanism. Many of the reforms were initiated by Xi.

Xi has brought China's opening up to a new level. He designed and pushed forward the China International Import Expo. Held in Shanghai in November, it was attended by over 3,600 global companies, including nearly 180 from the US. Agreements on intended one-year purchases of goods and services were valued at \$57.83 billion.

China announced a series of measures to further open up its economy, including broadening market access, easing foreign equity restrictions, lowering automobile import tariffs and increasing imports. The number of free trade zones has risen to 12 in five years.

"Openness brings progress, while seclusion leads to backwardness," Xi said.

The People's Republic of China will celebrate its 70th anniversary in 2019. The Chinese nation with a history of humiliation has stood up, grown rich and is becoming strong.

Xi's reform has laid a firm foundation for the Chinese nation's rejuvenation. It will be the first time in human history that a country of more than 1 billion people marches into modernization as a whole.

China's reform has inspired the world: developing countries can walk a new path to modernization that is different from the West. It breaks the "end of history" and "Western-centered" mentalities.

And further reform is on the way. It is no easy task to change the world's biggest developing country. China's per capita GDP has surpassed \$8,000, yet is far from the \$57,000 in the US.

China still faces an unbalanced industrial structure, weak innovation and financial risks.

With great courage, Xi is ready to tackle challenges and lead the Party and the country to forge ahead with reform.