

China's Development Strategy

中国的发展战略

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I. General Strategy of China's Development: Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

一、中国发展的总体战略——建设中国特色社会主义

- Socialism with Chinese characteristics has been the fundamental and general development strategy of China since the reform and opening up, which is about the direction of China's development.
- The strategy emphasizes on one hand, being independent while not copying the development model of other countries; on the other hand, being based on own national situation, while not copying the theoretical model in Classics.
- 中国特色社会主义是改革开放以来中国最根本的总体性的发展战略。
- 这一战略，解决的是中国的发展方向问题。强调的，一个是独立自主，不要照抄别国模式；一是从本国国情出发，不要照抄书本，

II. Strategic Goal of China's Development: Achieving the dream of the great rejuvenation of Chinese nation

二、中国发展的战略目标——实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦

- What is the goal of China's development? Chinese Dream---a vivid description of the goal by the CPC General Secretary Xi Jinping.
- The essence of Chinese Dream is to achieve the national prosperity, strength, renewal and welfare of the people; to achieve the rejuvenation of Chinese nation.
- Rejuvenation of Chinese nation neither promotes the narrow nationalism nor constitutes any threat to any other country.
- 中国发展的目标是什么？习近平总书记用一个形象的词汇概括了这样的目标——“中国梦”。
- “中国梦”的内涵，就是实现国家富强、民族振兴、人民幸福，实现中华民族伟大复兴。
- 复兴中华民族，决不是提倡狭隘的民族主义，更不构成对其他任何国家的威胁。

III. Strategic Steps of China's Development: three-step development strategy

三、中国发展的战略步骤——三步走战略

- Deng Xiaoping formulated the three-step development strategy in 1980s to achieve the modernization of the socialist country.
- At present, we are tasked three inter-related goals: first, to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020, when the CPC celebrates its centenary; second, to turn China into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious by 2050, when PRC marks its centenary; third, to achieve the rejuvenation of Chinese nation based on the achievement of the 2 centenary goals.
- 上世纪80年代，邓小平高瞻远瞩，设计了分“三步走”基本实现社会主义现代化的战略。
- 现在，我们面前摆着三个相互连接的目标：第一个是到中国共产党成立100年，即2020年左右，全面建成小康社会；第二个是，到2050年左右，即在新中国成立100年时，建成富强民主文明和谐的社会主义现代化国家；第三个，在实现两个一百年目标的基础上，进一步实现中华民族的伟大复兴。

IV. Strategic layout of China's Development: from “five-in-one” to the “four comprehensives”

四、中国发展的战略布局——从五位一体到“四个全面”

- There is an issue of laying out in both go and Chinese chess playing. As for the development of China, there is also a issue of strategic layout.
- During the 18th CPC National Congress, the strategic layout of building socialism with Chinese characteristics has been developed as five-in-one overall plan, promoting the economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological progress.
- Recently, Xi Jinping put forward the strategic layout of “four comprehensives”, namely comprehensively complete building a moderately prosperous society, deepening the reform, advancing the rule of law and strictly governing the Party.
- The “four comprehensives” serves as the general framework of the CPC governance and is of important significance to the overall work of the CPC and the country.
- 无论下围棋，还是下象棋，都有一个布局问题。中国发展，也有战略布局。
- 到十八大时，我们建设中国特色社会主义的总体布局，已经发展为五位一体，即经济、政治、文化、社会和生态文明建设五位一体。
- 最近，习近平总书记又提出了“四个全面”的战略布局，即协调推进全面建成小康社会、全面深化改革、全面依法治国、全面从严治党。
- “四个全面”概括了十八大以来党中央治国理政的总体框架，对党和国家的全部工作都具有重要的指导意义。。

V. Important Strategies concerning major fields of China's economic, political and social development

五、中国经济政治社会发展各方面的重要战略

1. The scientific outlook on development as the strategic guideline
 - How to get the country developed is the major challenge when it is poor; then a series of new challenges emerge once the country is developed, such as resources, energy, bio-environment, relations of interest and international context etc. The scientific outlook on development provides some strategic thinking, countermeasures and requirements dealing with new challenges at the new starting point when we have had a period of rapid development.
 - The Scientific Outlook on Development takes development as its essence, putting people first as its core, comprehensive, balanced and sustainable development as its basic requirement, and overall consideration as its fundamental approach.

1、作为战略指导思想科学发展观

- 在贫穷阶段，如何发展起来，是最大的挑战；但发展起来以后，又遇到了资源能源、生态环境、利益关系、国际环境等一系列新的挑战。科学发展观，正是我们在经历了一个快速发展时期之后，在新的历史起点上迎接新的挑战的战略思路、对策和要求。
- “科学发展观，第一要义是发展，核心是以人为本，基本要求是全面协调可持续，根本方法是统筹兼顾。”

2. The rule of law

- We have drawn lessons from the past after the 3rd plenary session of the 11th CPC National Congress and made great progress in the development of legal system. The rule of law was taken as a basic strategy and the goal of building a socialist country based on the rule of law was set. The 4th plenary session of the 18th CPC National Congress in Oct 2014 took the rule of law as the specific theme for the 1st time in the CPC history. The session discussed and passed the *“Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Major Issues Pertaining to Comprehensively Promoting the Rule of Law”*.
- Taking the rule of law as a basic strategy marks a major change of the CPC governing style. The rule of law is an important hallmark of civilized and progressive society and also the essential requirement of socialist democracy.

2、依法治国方略

- 十一届三中全会以来，我们总结经验教训，使法制建设不断进步。逐步把依法治国提到治国方略高度，明确提出建设社会主义法治国家的目标。2014年10月的十八届四中全会，在中共历史上第一次把法治建设作为中央全会的专门议题，讨论通过了《关于全面推进依法治国若干重大问题的决定》，对全面推进依法治国作出了系统部署。
- 把依法治国作为治理国家的基本方略，标志着中共的执政方式发生了一个重大的转变。实行依法治国，是社会文明和进步的重要标志，是社会主义民主的必然要求。

3. The strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education

- In 1970s and 1980s, Deng Xiaoping put forward the concept that science and technology constitute a primary productive force. In May 1995, the CPC Central Committee and State Council set the strategy of rejuvenating the country through science and education for the 1st time. In Mar 1996, the 4th plenary session of the 8th National People's Congress upgraded it as the national will.
- So far, China has made prominent progress in carrying out such strategy, such as the breakthroughs in manned spaceflights, the lunar exploration program, and the development of a manned deep-sea submersible, supercomputers and high-speed railways

3、科教兴国战略

- 20世纪七八十年代，邓小平提出科学技术是第一生产力等思想。1995年5月，中共中央、国务院首次提出在全国实施“科教兴国”战略。1996年3月，八届全国人大四次会议将科教兴国战略上升为国家意志。
- 实施科教兴国战略，取得了明显成效。如载人航天、探月工程、载人深潜、超级计算机、高速铁路等都实现了重大突破。

4. The strategy of sustainable development

- In 1992, the Chinese government submitted to the UN Conference on Environment and Development the PRC report on environment and development. In 1994, the Chinese government drafted and adopted “*China’s agenda 21: white paper on China’s population, environment, and development in the 21st century*” and set up the strategic framework of sustainable development and major goals in various fields. In 1995, the 5th plenary session of the 14th CPC National Congress took the sustainable development as a major strategy.
- Such strategy touches upon different fields, aspects and sections of the socio-economic development.
- 4、可持续发展战略
- 1992年，中国政府向联合国环境与发展大会提交了《中华人民共和国环境与发展报告》。1994年，中国政府制定并批准通过了《中国21世纪议程——中国21世纪人口、环境与发展白皮书》，确立了中国可持续发展的总体战略框架和各个领域的主要目标。1995年中共十四届五中全会提出，把实现可持续发展作为一项重大战略。
- 实施可持续发展战略涉及经济社会发展的各个领域、各个方面、各个环节。

5. The strategy of balanced development between regions

- The balanced development between regions is an important development strategy the Party and Chinese government have executed since the reform and opening up. The essence is to coordinate development between regions, give full play to the advantages and initiative of various regions, deepen the large-scale development of the western region, fully revitalize old industrial bases in northeast China, work vigorously to promote the rise of the central region, and support the eastern region in taking the lead in development, so as to have the new pattern of mutually promoting, supplementary and common development of the eastern, central and western regions.
- Such strategy strengthened the economic exchanges and cooperation between the eastern, central and western regions so that they could draw on each other's strength and achieve common development . At present, the growth rate in western region is generally higher than that in the eastern region.

- 5、区域协调发展总体战略

- 区域协调发展总体战略，是改革开放以来中国党和政府实施的重要发展战略。其基本思想是要统筹区域发展，发挥各个地区的优势和积极性，深入推进西部大开发，全面振兴东北地区等老工业基地，大力促进中部地区崛起，积极支持东部地区率先发展，逐步形成东中西部相互促进、优势互补、共同发展的新格局。
- 区域协调发展总体战略的实施，加强了我国东中西部之间的经济交流和合作，实现了优势互补和共同发展。目前，西部地区的发展速度已经普遍高于东部地区。

6. The strategy of poverty alleviation through development

- The Party and Chinese government has implemented the large –scale poverty alleviation program in a well-planned and organized way to provide adequate food and clothing to the impoverished people and greatly changed the situation in the rural area.
- In 1978, the impoverished people was 250 million and we have settled the issue of providing adequate food and clothing for 200 million impoverished people within more than 30 years.
- 6、扶贫开发战略
- 改革开放以来，中国党和政府为解决部分地区贫困人口的温饱问题，有计划、有组织地进行了大规模的扶贫开发，极大地改变了中国农村的面貌。
- 1978年，中国农村有贫困人口2.5亿。在30多年的时间内，中国解决了2亿多贫困人口的温饱问题。

7. The strategy of training competent personnel

- In Dec 2003, the CPC Central Committee convened the conference on the training of competent personnel and put forward the concept that competent people is the primary resource and China should put into force the strategy of training competent personnel. In 2006, China put forward the vision to change from a country with large population to a country with a large pool of competent professionals. Therefore, the government worked out plans and took measures in this field, e.g. attracting the overseas professionals.
- 7、人才强国战略
- 2003年12月，中共中央召开全国人才工作会议，提出人才资源是第一资源，要全面实行人才强国战略。2006年提出，要从人口大国向人力资本强国转变。据此，制定和实施了很多人计划措施，如吸引海外人才等。

VI. Basic means and plans to implement China's development strategy: five-year plan about socio-economic development

六、中国发展战略实施的基本方式和具体部署——经济社会发展五年规划

- China's development strategy is mainly reflected, implemented and achieved by the five-year plan.
- China learned the approach of five-year plans from the USSR and has formulated 10 five-year plans and 2 five-year programs since 1953 when China put into force the 1st five-year plan. During the past years, China has gone through twists and turns while the five-year plans after reform and opening up became more scientific and better implemented.
- China has started to work out the 13th five-year plan(2016-2020) .
 - 中国的发展战略主要体现在五年计划上，是主要通过五年计划来加以实施和实现的。
 - 五年计划是从苏联学来的做法。中国从1953年实施第一个五年计划，到现在，已经编制了十个“五年计划”和两个“五年规划”。其间，走过了曲折的道路。改革开放以来，五年规划制定得越来越科学，实施得也越来越好。
 - 现在，我们已开始制定2016-2020年的十三五规划。

VII. The arrangement of China's development: annual list of key missions 七、中国发展的工作安排——年度工作要点

- To make sure the achievement of above strategic goals and layout, China also works out annual arrangement of major tasks listing the key missions.
- At the top level the Standing Committee of Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee formulates annual list of key missions while all central agencies formulate own list of key missions.
- Then, from the top to the bottom, the Party or government organs at all level, as well as enterprises and public institutions works out own annual list of key missions.
- Additionally, a large number of contingency plans are worked out to respond to possible emergencies. E.g. the Emergency Response Office of the State Council has worked out at least more than 100 contingency plans. When I shared such information with those from RAND corporation, they acclaimed it unbelievable.
- 为了确保上述战略部署和目标任务的完成，中国还普遍实施一种工作安排，即对每年的主要工作进行计划，制定不同类型的工作要点。
- 最高层面的中共中央政治局常委会，制定有每年的工作要点。其他所有的中央机构，都制定有每年的工作要点。
- 然后，逐层向下，每一级党政机关、企事业单位，都制定有工作要点。
- 对可能发生的各种意外事件，还制定了大量的应急预案。国务院应急办公室至少制定了一百多个不同类型的应急预案。当我介绍给美国兰德公司听时，他们称：真是叹为观止！