Chinese Modernization Benefits the World

Policy

By LI Linxu

As one of the buzzwords in the 20th CPC National Congress report, Chinese path to modernization is widely discussed and decoded both at home and abroad.

The central task of the CPC will be to lead the Chinese people of all ethnic groups in a concerted effort to realize the Second Centenary Goal of building China into a great modern socialist country in all respects and to advance the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization, according to the 20th CPC National Congress report.

Chinese path to modernization contains elements that are common to the modernization processes of all countries, but is more characterized by features that are unique to the Chinese context.

The term plays a pivotal role in the report, said Lu Binghui, delegate to the 20th CPC National Congress. Looking at the structure of the report, you can see that this part is a key node, which has drawn up a blueprint for China's future.

Chinese path to modernization is a development mode with Chinese characteristics led by the CPC, said Gu Qing-



China announced in 2021 that it had lifted all the rural residents living under the current poverty line out of poverty, and removed all 832 impoverished counties and 128,000 villages from the poverty list. The aerial photo shows a beautiful village road in Xuan'en county, Hubei province. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

yang, associate professor of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy of National University of Singapore, adding that this will have an important positive impact amid big global changes.

Up until now, no more than one billion people in advanced countries and regions have completed the process of industrialization. With a population of more than 1.4 billion people, Chinese modernization is a task of unparalleled difficulty and complexity.

The report pledges that the CPC will, as always, bear China's realities in mind while addressing issues, making decisions and taking action.

To meet people's aspirations for a better life is the immutable goal of Chinese modernization, said the report, while highlighting material abundance and cultural-ethical enrichment as its fundamental goals.

By Staff Reporters Many international experts point out that this is beneficial to the world.

China's Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development has designated 24 cities including Shenzhen, Beijing, and Guangzhou to pilot smart construction, to explore new paths for the transformation and development of the construction industry.

Propped up by technology and innovation, these pilot cities are committed to tackling ongoing problems, like extensive manufacturing, labor shortage, and large energy and resource consumption, by creating new smart patterns for construction.

So what changes will smart construction bring about?

One change is to make the industry more digitalized, said Ding Lieyun, academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and former president of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, adding that architectural design, construction and delivery will become more digitalized.

In addition, professional services, such as the building design platform, construction machinery, energy networking, and smart elderly care communities, will emerge, while an industrial Internet platform that integrates people, machines, and things in the construction industry is expected to be built by

2025, said Ding.

Sci-tech Props up Smart Construction

Smart construction is the basis for realizing smart cities in the future.

At present, modern information technologies, such as building information modeling (BIM), Internet of Things, artificial intelligence, cloud computing and big data, have been applied in the overall process of construction projects in many pilot cities.

Smart construction equipment has promoted the deep integration of advanced manufacturing technology and modern information technology within the construction industry.

The digital transformation of the construction and building materials industries is an inevitable trend, which will be reflected in the entire industrial chain from construction to home furnishing, said Qin Zhanxue, president of China Building Materials Circulation As-

Qin added that currently the durability and accuracy of digital equipment such as construction robots need to be strengthened, and there is still room for construction robots to go to market.

To make the construction industry smarter, some experts also said it is necessary to transform the traditional method of construction to one based on digital simulation, and promote data-driven construction industrialization.



Pre-made steel structures are assembled at a construction site in Huizhou, Guangdong province. (PHOTO: VCG)

Foreign Investors Encouraged to Establish R&D Centers in China

By CHEN Chunyou

Foreign investors are being further encouraged to set up R&D centers in China, according to a document released by the General Office of the State Council in January.

Foreign-funded R&D centers are an important component of China's science and technology innovation system. To date, a number of such high-level centers have been formed in information technology, biomedicine, new materials and new energy.

The development of these centers has driven the rapid increase of enterprise R&D input.

According to Wu Jiaxi, vice directorgeneral of department of research commercialization and regional innovation at the Ministry of Science and Technolo-

gy, from 2012 to 2021, the R&D input of foreign- invested industrial enterprises above designated size increased from 176.36 billion RMB to 337.74 billion RMB, an increase of 91.5 percent.

This document is released in a bid to expand international exchanges and cooperation, and allow these centers to grow and function well, so as to promote China's high-quality development.

Supportive measures, including optimizing innovation services, encouraging them to conduct basic research, enhancing talent exchanges, and strengthening the protection of intellectual property rights, have been introduced.

Chinese universities, research institutes and vocational colleges are also encouraged to cooperate with these R&D centers, such as setting up training bases and building joint laboratories to overcome technological challenges.

The centers are being motivated to undertake national sci-tech tasks or participate in major sci-tech projects. Eligible experts employed in these centers can be enlisted in the national expert database system, and engage in consultation, evaluation and management of such sci-tech projects.

In addition, the centers can utilize large scientific equipment and relevant data from major national sci-tech projects. If qualified, they are welcome to apply for the accreditation of high-tech enterprises.

Of note is that they are allowed to set up post-doctoral research stations, and can independently recruit researchers if authorized. If their business scope includes providing services for R&D of generic technologies around their locations, they could get support in equipment purchasing, operational funds, etc.

As the living standards of Chinese peo-

ple continue to improve, it will unleash

huge consumption potential, creating a

ernizing itself, and at the same time

helping other countries to develop and

modernize, said Keith Bennett, a China

specialist, who spoke highly of Chinese

path to modernization, citing the Belt

and Road Initiative and the Global De-

velopment Initiative were proposed by

modernization will centrally include is

the idea of a more equitable and fairer so-

ciety, said Martin Jacques, a British schol-

ar, adding that if China can create a much

more equitable environment, it will have

dards, China is also committed to sus-

tainable development, vowing to

achieve a modernization of harmony be-

for the first time, the report proposes

nine essential requirements, including

upholding the leadership of the CPC and

socialism with Chinese characteristics,

While pursuing higher living stan-

To achieve Chinese modernization,

a very big impact around the world.

tween humanity and nature.

shared future.

What China's embrace of Chinese

China in 2013 and 2021 respectively.

China is developing itself and mod-

boon to the world.

Foreign-funded R&D centers are important platforms for foreign enterprises to attract and gather global experts in their fields

A green channel will be available for overseas high-end experts employed by these centers, to participate in professional title evaluation, which could result in easing restrictions on qualifications and period of employment.

Meanwhile, the experts' working experiences and performances still count for evaluation, and those who meet the requirements can directly apply for senior titles.

With its favorable business environment, China has consequently become increasingly attractive to foreign inves-

In 2022, the actual use of foreign direct investment in China's high-tech industries was 444.95 billion RMB, surging by 28.3 percent year-on-year, faster than the overall 6.3 percent growth rate for foreign capital use, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

Changzhou Eyes New Energy Hub Crown

Case Study

By Staff Reporters

Changzhou is one of the birthplaces of modern Chinese industry, and one of the typical cities of the South Jiangsu model. A distinctive feature of this model is to dare to achieve something significant from scratch.

Apart from its well-known manufacturing industry, the new energy industry has become an emerging signature industry in the city. According to Hurun China New Energy Cities 2022, Changzhou is among the top five cities with the highest concentration of new energy industry in China, ranking after Shenzhen, Shanghai, Beijing and Wu-

Official data shows that, in 2022, the output value of Changzhou's new energy sector exceeded 500 billion RMB. Three industries, including power batteries, new energy vehicles and the photovoltaic industry increased by 96.5 percent year- on- year, contributing 102.2 percent to the growth of the city's industrial output value.

In late January, Changzhou released two policies to advance its development in the new energy sector.

It proposes to promote the use of new energy in all fields across the city, strengthen intelligent and digital transformation, and improve the industrial chain in power generation, energy stor-

helping the city establish its position verv early on

Relying on power battery advantages, Changzhou gained momentum in developing its new energy industry.

Around 2016, enterprises such as Contemporary Amperex Technology Co., Ltd.(CATL) established themselves in Changzhou, with many other enterprises following suit and setting up their factories, enriching the local power battery industry chain. This prompted many automobile enterprises to migrate to the city, which drove the rise in new energy vehicle sales, making Changzhou a big market in this sector.

To date, among the top 10 global leading enterprises in installed power battery capacity, four are from Changzhou, namely CATLL, Baic Electronics SK (Jiangsu) Technology Co., Ltd., China Innovation Airlines, and SVOLT Energy. Changzhou's power battery production and sales account for one-fifth of China's output.

In 2025, both the scale of the new energy industry and the value of this sector in the capital market are expected to exceed one trillion RMB, said Xu Huaqin, vice mayor of the city, adding that if this target is achieved, it will be a boost for Changzhou's manufacturing scale to surpass three trillion RMB and its GDP to hit a new high by

In order to expand the industrial scale, from this year onwards, the parking spaces in new residential communities will establish vehicle-charging facilities, and preferential policies for parking and charging will be introduced for residents, according to Pan Dongling, director of the city's development and reform commission.

New Economic Zones to Promote China-ASEAN Cooperation

By LI Linxu

In its latest move to promote higher level opening up, China has approved establishing two joint demonstration zones for economic innovative develop-

Fuzhou, capital of Fujian province, will host a China-Indonesia joint demonstration zone for economic innovative

Zhangzhou, also located in Fujian province, will be home to a China-Philippines joint demonstration zone for economic innovative development.

The two zones are tasked with accelerating the establishment of a new development pattern, strengthening strategic cooperation, aligning with highstandard international economic and trade rules, and carrying out institutional and mechanisms innovation, according to a notice released by the State

Meanwhile, the zones are expected to deepen economic and trade collaboration with corresponding countries, and advance efficient and coordinated industrial development, so as to build a new highland for the economic and trade cooperation between China and ASEAN

A new model of international cooperation featuring a deep integration of industrial chain, supply chain, and value chain will also be explored.

In addition, a series of support measures will be rolled out later by Fujian province and related departments, said

Latest statistics from the General Administration of Customs (GAC) show that in 2022, China's imports and exports to ASEAN countries reached 6.52 trillion RMB, up 15 percent year-on-year.

Of this, exports made up 3.79 trillion RMB, jumping 21.7 percent year-onyear, and imports made up 2.73 trillion yuan, an increase of 6.8 percent year-on-

ASEAN has remained China's largest trade partner for three consecutive years, while China has retained its position as ASEAN's largest trading partner

By leveraging each other's advantages, the zones are expected to elevate the cooperation between Fujian and ASEAN countries to a new level, said an official from Fujian Commerce Department.

China, LAC Countries Deepen Cooperation on Innovation

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In Argentina, with the joint efforts of Chinese engineers and local staff, the Nestor Kirchner-Jorge Cepernic Hydroelectric Power Plant on Santa Cruz River is under construction.

Upon completion, the hydropower

station is expected to generate 4.95 billion kWh of electricity annually, enough for 1.5 million Argentine households, while also saving the country nearly 1.1 billion USD a year in oil and gas imports. Meanwhile in the fight against COV-

ID-19, China has cooperated with Brazil,

cine production and drug R&D, to protect people's lives and health. and Argentina have worked together in

Chile and other LAC countries in vac-

In the fields of space science, China deep space exploration. China and Brazil have jointly developed several earth resources satellites. In addition, China and Chile have launched an astronomy research center to carry out research on astronomical observation.

good example of South-South cooperation, and they are expected to carry out more exchanges and cooperation through such multilateral platforms as the China-CELAC Forum in the future, so as to jointly benefit the world, said Argentine sociologist Marcelo Rodriguez.

China and Latin America have set a

age, transmission and application. Back in 2010, Changzhou began its exploration of power batteries. Enterprises both foreign and domestic, along with research institutes cooperated in R&D,