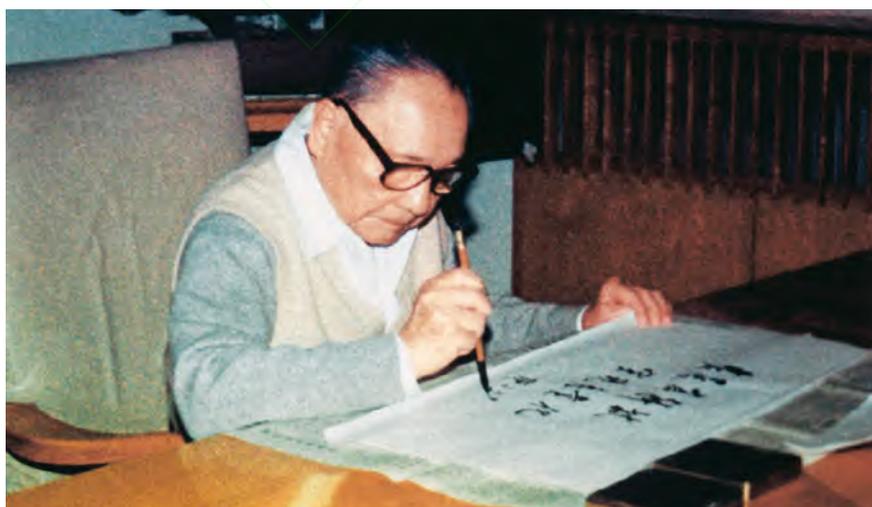


The China Dream

Two 100-year Goals

Moderate prosperity or an all-round well-off society are both interim goals of Chinese-style modernization and indicate that modernization is a relentless pursuit of the Chinese people. It is an important mission bestowed by history to the Communist Party of China to lead the Chinese people to realize these goals.

After the founding of the New China, the first generation leadership of the CPC, with Mao Zedong as the core, had a strong desire and firm belief that China could realize industrialization and modernization, toward which persistent pursuit and exploration were conducted. They had succeeded in setting up a relatively



Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription for the 5th anniversary of the implementation of “863” Project in 1991: “Develop high technology and realize industrialization”.



complete national economic system and a wide-ranging industrial system and designed the strategic goals of realizing agricultural, industrial, national defense and technological modernizations by the end of the 20th century in the 1950s and 1960s. The twists and turns they experienced were related to their anxiousness for success and deviation from the objective rules.

Based on valuable experiences and lessons, the second generation of leadership of the CPC, with Deng Xiaoping as the core, realized that China could only achieve Chinese-style modernization by the end of the 20th century, or the relatively low-level “moderately prosperous society” and rank among the moderately developed countries by the mid-21st century. When meeting Italian guests in August 1978, Deng Xiaoping pointed out, “China is developing its economy in three steps. Two steps will be taken in this century, to reach the point where our people have adequate food and clothing and lead a fairly comfortable life. The third step, which will take us 30 to 50 years into the next century, is to reach the level of the moderately developed countries. These are our strategic objectives and our high ambitions.” This goal became the common understanding of the Party and was written into the report of the 13th National Congress of the CPC. Since then the goal was iterated from the 14th National Congress to the 18th National Congress of the CPC. New goals were put forward on the basis of completing or largely completing the goals of the previous stage. What has not changed are the general plan and the ultimate pursuit of basically realizing the goal of building a moderately prosperous society when the Party marks the 100th anniversary of the founding of the CPC and the goal of modernization when China celebrates its 100th anniversary of the founding of New China. The general plan and ultimate pursuit can be summarized by the statement of the new generation of leadership of the CPC, with Xi Jinping as secretary general, as the “Chinese Dream”, that is, to have economic prosperity, national renewal and people being well-off (See Table 1-3-1).

Table 1-3-1
From the Moderately Prosperous Society to the Chinese Dream

Time	Content	Source
1987	<p>China is developing its economy in three steps. Two steps will be taken in this century, to reach the point where our people have adequate food and clothing and lead a fairly comfortable life. The third step, which will take us 30 to 50 years into the next century, is to reach the level of the moderately developed countries. These are our strategic objectives and our high ambitions.</p>	<p><i>Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping</i>, Volume III, P251</p>
The 13 th National Congress of the CPC	<p>After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th National Congress of the CPC, the strategic plan of economic development is basically divided into three steps. The first step is to double the GNP of that of the year of 1980 to solve the problems of food and clothing. The task has been largely realized. The second step is to grow the GNP by two times by the end of this century to allow our people to lead a fairly comfortable life. The third step is to reach the point where GPD reaches the level of the moderately developed countries by the mid-21st century, with our people living a well-off life and modernization largely realized. Then we will march forward on this basis.</p>	<p>Report at the 13th National Congress of the CPC</p>
The 14 th National Congress of the CPC	<p>The period between now and the middle of the next century will be a most important and precious time for making our country prosperous and for advancing socialism. We have difficult tasks to accomplish, and we bear grave responsibilities. In the 1990s we must establish a preliminary new economic structure and attain the objective of the second stage of development: a relatively comfortable level of life for all our people. In another 20 years, when we mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Party, a whole set of more mature and complete management systems will have taken shape in every field of work. Thus, in the middle of the next century, when we celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, we shall have attained the objective of the third stage: the basic realization of socialist modernization.</p>	<p>Report at the 14th National Congress of the CPC</p>



<p>The 15th National Congress of the CPC</p>	<p>Looking into the next century, we have set our goals as follows: In the first decade, the gross national product will double that of the year 2000, the people will enjoy an even more comfortable life and a more or less ideal socialist market economy will have come into being. With the efforts to be made in another decade when the Party celebrates its centenary, the national economy will be more developed and the various systems will be further improved. By the middle of the next century when the People's Republic celebrates its centenary, the modernization program will have been accomplished by and large and China will have become a prosperous, strong, democratic and culturally advanced socialist country.</p>	<p>Report at the 15th National Congress of the CPC</p>
<p>The Fifth Plenary Session of the 15th National Congress of the CPC</p>	<p>Beginning from the dawn of the new century, China will enter into a new stage of building a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way and accelerating the socialist modernization.... We have realized the strategic objectives of the first two steps of modernization. The economy and society have enjoyed all-round development and the people's livelihood has reached the level of moderate prosperity. The third step is launched. This is a new milestone in the history of the Chinese people.</p>	<p>Suggestions of the Central Committee of the CPC on Making up the 10th Five-Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development</p>
<p>The 16th National Congress of the CPC</p>	<p>The objectives of building a well-off society in an all-round way are as follows: -- On the basis of optimized structure and better economic returns, efforts will be made to quadruple the GDP of the year 2000 by 2020, and China's overall national strength and international competitiveness will increase markedly. We will achieve industrialization and establish a full-fledged socialist market economy and a more open and viable economic system. The proportion of urban population will go up considerably and the trend of widening differences between industry and agriculture, between urban and rural areas and between regions will be reversed step by step. We will have a fairly sound social security system. There will be a higher rate of employment. People will have more family property and lead more prosperous lives</p>	<p>Report at the 16th National Congress of the CPC</p>
<p>The 17th National Congress of the CPC</p>	<p>We must meet new and higher requirements for China's development on the basis of the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects set at the Sixteenth Congress. - Promote balanced development to ensure sound and rapid economic growth. The development pattern will be significantly transformed. We will quadruple the per capita GDP of the year 2000 by 2020 through optimizing the economic structure and improving economic returns while reducing consumption of resources and protecting the environment.</p>	<p>Report at the 17th National Congress of the CPC</p>

<p>The 18th National Congress of the CPC</p>	<p>We must work hard to meet the following new requirements while working to fulfill the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects set forth at the Sixteenth and Seventeenth National Congresses of the Party.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The economy should maintain sustained and sound development. Major progress should be made in changing the growth model. On the basis of making China's development much more balanced, coordinated and sustainable, we should double its 2010 GDP and per capita income for both urban and rural residents..... 	<p>Report at the 18th National Congress of the CPC</p>
<p>Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC</p>	<p>Now we are discussing the Chinese Dream. I think that achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest Chinese dream in modern times. Because the dream carries a long-cherished wish of generations of Chinese people. It reflects the interests of the Chinese people as a whole, and it's a common expectation of the Chinese nation.</p> <p>The great goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, building a prosperous, democratic, civilized and harmonious socialist modern nation, and realizing the Chinese dream of achieving great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is to achieve the national prosperity and revitalization and bring about the happiness of the people. This not only reflects the ideal of the Chinese people, but also shows the glorious tradition of our forefathers' persistent pursuit to progresses.</p> <p>Achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is a long-cherished wish of generations of Chinese people.</p> <p>The main goals we set for China are as follows: By 2020, China's GDP and per capita incomes for urban and rural residents will double the 2010 figures, and the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects will be completed. By the mid-21st century, China will be turned into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious; and the Chinese dream, namely, the great renewal of the Chinese nation, will be realized. Looking ahead, we are full of confidence in China's future.</p>	<p>Remarks of Xi Jinping on visiting the exhibition of Road to Revival on November 29, 2012</p> <p>Remarks of Xi Jinping at the First Meeting of the 12th National People's Congress on March 17, 2013</p> <p>Xi Jinping receives interview of BRICS media on March 19, 2013</p> <p>Keynote speech of Xi Jinping at the opening plenary of Boao Forum 2013 on April 7, 2013</p>



<p>Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC</p>	<p>We have set the future goals that are to build a moderately prosperous society when we mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Party and grow China into a prosperous, strong, democratic and culturally advanced socialist country when the People's Republic celebrates its centenary and try to realize the Chinese dream of great revival of the Chinese nation.</p>	<p>Remarks of Xi Jinping at the meeting with the National Model Workers on April 28, 2013</p>
	<p>Achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the greatest dream of the Chinese people in modern times and is the Chinese dream. The basic meaning is to achieve prosperity, revitalize the nation, and bring about the happiness of the people.</p>	<p>Remarks of Xi Jinping in Moscow Institute of International Relations on March 23, 2013</p>
	<p>More than 1.3 billion of Chinese people are dedicated to achieving the Chinese dream of the great revival of the Chinese nation while more than 1 billion African people are dedicated to the African dream of union, self-reliance, development and revitalization. The Chinese people and the African people shall strengthen solidarity, cooperation, mutual support and help to try to realize our respective dreams. We will work with the international community to promote the world dream of lasting peace and common prosperity and make new and greater contributions to the great cause of world peace and development!</p>	<p>Remarks of Xi Jinping at the Nyerere International Conference Center of Tanzania on March 25, 2013</p>
	<p>By the Chinese dream, we seek to have economic prosperity and national renewal and improve people's well-being. The Chinese dream is about cooperation, development, peace and win-win, and it is connected to the American Dream and the beautiful dreams people in other countries may have.</p>	<p>Remarks of Xi Jinping on June 7, 2013 when meeting reporters with President Obama</p>



Rich Content of the Chinese Dream

Since elected secretary of the Central Committee of the CPC in 2012, Xi Jinping has explained the specific content, goals, general structure and paths for achieving the Chinese dream on different occasions at home and abroad. Immediately, the Chinese Dream has become even more popular and has richer meaning than the moderately prosperous society. The dream carries with it a long-cherished wish of generations of Chinese people. It reflects the interests of the Chinese people as a whole, and it's a common expectation of the Chinese nation.

On March 27, 2013, Xi Jinping pointed out in the keynote speech at the 5th BRICS Summit, "Everybody is concerned about the future development of China. Looking into the future, China will continuously march toward achievement of the two great goals: first is to double its 2010 GDP and per capita income for both urban and rural residents and built a moderately prosperous society that benefits a billion-plus Chinese people. The second is to turn China into a prosperous, strong, democratic and culturally advanced socialist country by 2049 when China celebrates its 100th anniversary of the founding of New China. To achieve these two great goals, we will continuously give priority to development, with economic development as the core task, and promote economic and social development. We will stick to putting people first and promote the economic, political, cultural, social and bio-civilization construction in an all-round way, and enhance coordinated development of modernization and build a beautiful China." Later, he pointed out again at the Bo'ao Forum for Asia on April 7, 2013, "The main goals we set for China are as follows: By 2020, China's GDP and per capita incomes for urban and rural residents will double the 2010 figures, and the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects will be completed. By the mid-21st century, China will be turned into a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious; and the Chinese dream, namely, the great renewal of the Chinese nation, will be realized.



The slogan of the Chinese dream in the streets of Beijing in December 2013.

We are aware that China remains the world's largest developing country, and it faces many difficulties and challenges on its road to progress. We need to make relentless efforts in the years ahead to deliver a better life to all our people. We are unwaveringly committed to reform and opening up, and we will concentrate on the major task of shifting the growth model, focus on running our own affairs well and make continued efforts to boost the socialist modernization drive.”

The rich content of the Chinese Dream is reflected both in greater society and the smaller community. “The aspiration of the people to a life of well-being is our goal.” On November 15, 2012, Xi Jinping made a speech of nearly 20 minutes at the news conference of the new Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC. The focus of the speech was the people and the people’s livelihood. For the common people, the speech was soul-stirring, “Our people love life and yearn for a better education, more stable employment, more satisfactory incomes, more reliable social security, better medical care services,

more comfortable living conditions, and a more beautiful environment, and expect their children to grow better, have a better job and live a more comfortable life.” The speech listed ten expectations of the common people, corresponding to the actual situation and the condition of people. Education, employment, income distribution, medical service, housing... have always been the keywords of the livelihood field and the focus of the social concerns and people’s voice. From this sense, a series of livelihood development objectives in the report of the 18th National Congress of the CPC, and the “ten betters” put forward by Xi Jinping in his speech are active responses to the concerns of people’s livelihoods, and specifically and clearly depict a picture of the future beautiful and happy lives for the people. This is also the beautiful vision outlined by the Chinese Dream for future social development.



Notes

1. Engel coefficient is an international comprehensive index measuring life quality and can objectively reflect the living status of people with different incomes and under different consumption price levels. According to the UN FAO's standard for living development stages, poverty exists when the Engel coefficient is above 60%, enjoying ample food and clothing supply when between 50–60%, enjoying relative prosperity when between 40–50%, in a state of affluence when between 30–40%, and experiencing high levels of affluence when below 30%. Currently, the Engel coefficient of the developed European and North American countries is normally around 20%.
2. However, due to the increase of urban poor in the wake of rising layoffs and unemployment, 19.98 million of the 320 million non-agricultural people had still been the urban poor by November, 2002. Therefore the government established the “Three Guarantee Lines” (basic living guarantee for laid-off workers from SOEs and unemployment insurance system and urban resident minimum subsistence allowances) to generally achieve the coverage of all those who qualified.
3. The 23 indices in six areas are: (1) Economic development: per capita GDP, percentage of R&D expenses in GDP, percentage of added value of tertiary industry in GDP, percentage of urban population, unemployment rate; (2) Social harmony: Gini coefficient, urban-rural residents' income comparison, coefficient for regional economic development difference, coverage of basic social insurance, coefficient for gender difference of high school graduates; (3) Life quality: per capita disposable income, Engel coefficient, per capita housing area, mortality of children under five, average life expectancy; (4) Democracy and legal system: citizen's satisfaction with democratic rights,

social security index; (5) Culture and education: percentage of cultural industry's added value in GDP, percentages of cultural, educational and recreational expenses in family's consumption, average education years; (6) Resources and environment: energy consumption per unit of GDP, agricultural acreage index, environmental quality index.

4. Emerging marketing countries, after breaking through the poverty trap with per capita GDP of \$1,000, soon move to the takeoff stage with per capita GDP of \$1,000–3,000. But when approaching per capita GDP of \$3,000, the accumulated contradictions during the rapid development can suddenly become apparent. The system and mechanism upgrading reach critical points. When arriving at the stage, many developing countries, due to unconquerable economic development contradictions, faulty development strategies or external shocks, see declined or stagnant economy and fall into the so-called “middle-income trap.”

