



The Party's first generation of central collective leadership with comrade MAO Zedong at its core established the People's Republic of China and the basic socialist system, laying a solid foundation for all the development and progress in contemporary China. The picture shows MAO Zedong solemnly proclaiming the founding of the People's Republic of China to the world on the Tiananmen Square at 3:00 p.m. on October 1, 1949 and personally raising the first five-star red flag.



In October 1978, Deng Xiaoping visited Japan. He visited three enterprises including Nissan Motor and experienced the modernization of industrial production. “It is like pushing us to run and now we do have to run.” He said when taking the Japanese Shinkansen. Two months later, the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was convened in Beijing to make the strategic decision of implementing the policy of reform and opening-up while focusing on the central task of economic construction. The picture shows Deng Xiaoping visiting Nissan Motor.



From the midnight of June 30, 1997 to the early morning of July 1, 1997, China and Britain held the Hong Kong Handover Ceremony in Hong Kong, declaring that the government of China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, and that Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of PRC (People's Republic of China) was then officially established.



On December 19, 1999, China and Portugal held the Macao Handover Ceremony in the newly built Garden Pavilion of Macao Cultural Center. China resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Macao. After the handover ceremony, the Macao Forum had another ceremony for the establishment of Macao Special Administrative Region and for the swearing-in of its government, declaring the formal establishment of the government of Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

中国加入世界贸易组织签字仪式

SIGNING CEREMONY ON CHINA'S ACCESSION TO THE WTO

11 November 2001, Doha



In November 2001, the Fourth Ministerial Conference of WTO was held in Qatar's capital Doha. After China joining WTO, its total foreign trade has been substantially increasing and surpassed U.S. in 2013 to be the number one world trader of goods, with a value of export as much as 10 percent of the whole world's. The picture shows the representatives of Chinese government signing the *Protocol for China's Entry into WTO*.



On September 7, 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered in Kazakhstan Nazarbayev University an important speech of *Carry Forward People's Friendship and Create Together a Bright Future* and proposed for the first time building a "Silk Road Economic Belt". "For the sake of a closer economic relation, a deeper cooperation and a broader development space among European and Asian countries, we could adopt a new cooperative mode to co-build the 'Silk Road Economic Belt'". He expressed in the speech.



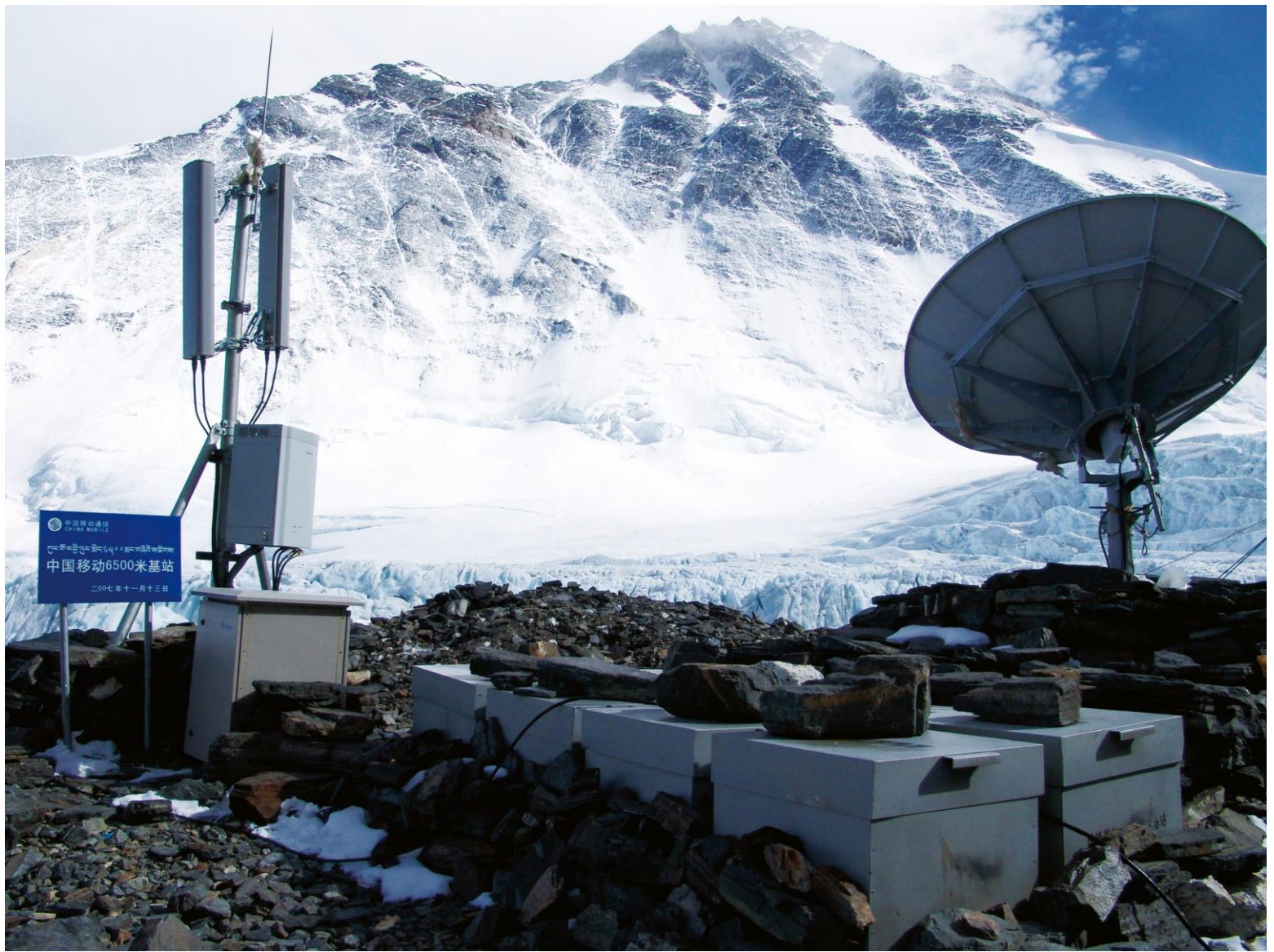
In May 2006, the Three Gorges Dam was completed. In October 2008, all 26 units of the Three Gorges Project went into operation to generate electricity. The Three Gorges Water Conservancy Project raised the flood control standard for the Jingjiang reach from once in a decade to once in a century, significantly improving the flood control capacity of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze river. By 2017, a total of 44 times had been used to hold back floods, with a total of 132.2 billion cubic meters of water, effectively ensuring the safety of the Yangtze river. The picture shows the spectacular flood discharge of the Three Gorges Dam.



At 0900 hours on October 15, 2003, Shenzhou V manned spacecraft was successfully launched. The first Chinese astronaut Yang Liwei returned back to earth safe and sound after 21 hours of space flight. The successful launching and landing of Shenzhou V marked the historical breakthrough in China's manned space flight project. By now, China has carried out 6 consecutive launches, sending more than 10 Chinese astronauts including 2 females up to the space. The picture shows the exact moment when Shenzhou V was launched on October 15, 2003.



On July 1, 2006, the 1956-kilometer-long Qinghai-Tibet Railway began its full-line operation, making it the railway of the highest altitude, with the longest plateau mileage and the worst environmental conditions along the track. It rewrote the rail-free history of Tibet and substantially drove up the development of Tibet's economy. From 2005 to 2017, in other words, before and after the operation of this railway, Tibet's GDP leaped from 24.88 billion yuan to 131.06 billion yuan. The picture shows the galloping train on Qinghai-Tibet Railway.



On November 13, 2007, China set up on EBC (Everest Base Camp) the highest-altitude (6500 meters high) 4G-base station of the world, with signals covering as high as the 8300-meter camp and its neighboring areas. By now, China already built up the largest-scale 4G network of the world, with a total of 3.46 million base stations, covering all the urban and rural areas. The picture shows the highest-altitude (6500 meters high) 4G-base station of the world on EBC (Everest Base Camp).



On August 8, 2008, Beijing Olympic Games opened with “One World One Dream”. 204 nations or regions participated in the game, 43 new world records and 132 new Olympic records were created in the game. China topped the gold medal table with 51 gold medals and made itself the first Asian country with such an honor. The picture shows the opening ceremony of Beijing Olympic Games in 2008.



In January 2010, the cutter suction dredger “Sky Whale”, invested and developed by CCCG (China Communications Construction Group) while built by CMGL (China Merchants Group Limited), was brought into service. “Sky Whale” ranks the first in its technical capability and dredging capacity in Asia. As one of the three biggest self-propelled dredgers of the world, it is able to excavate 4500 cubic meters of seabed mixtures. The picture shows “Sky Whale” working on the sea.



Overseas Chinese actively supported and extensively participated in Beijing Olympic Games and Shanghai World Expo. They also supported Beijing to bid for the Olympic Winter Games by competing among themselves to be volunteers. The picture shows 2010 overseas Chinese watching Shanghai World Expo in May 2010.



In November 2013, Phase I Project of the East Route of South-to-North Water Transfer was officially completed. The South-to-North Water Transfer Project is mainly aimed at solving the problem of water resource shortage in north China, particularly in the Huang-Huai-Hai River Basins. 253 above-county-level cities had direct water supply from merely Phase I Project of the East and Middle Route, directly benefiting 110 million population. The South-to-North Water Transfer could also supplement water for the lower reaches of Yellow River and make it possible for northwest areas to enhance its carrying capacity of water resources, thus reducing the flood threat of middle and lower reaches of Han River in Hubei province. The picture shows the Hebei section of the Middle Route Project of South-to-North Water Transfer.



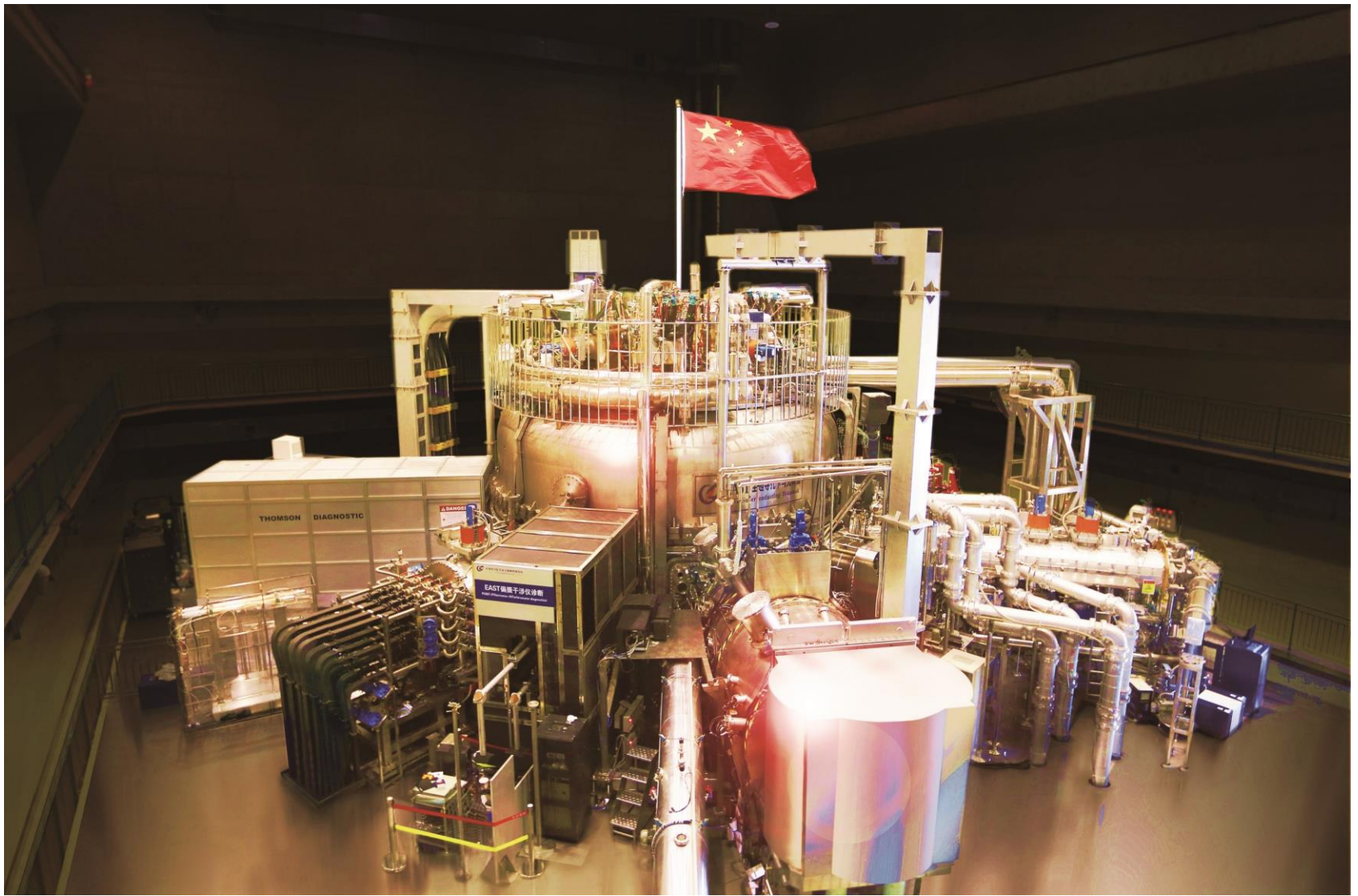
In 2015, Tu Youyou became the first native Chinese winning the Nobel Prize for her achievements in the study for treatment of malaria. She led the development of the Chinese anti-malarial medicine “Ketaixin” to the benefit of the whole world. The picture shows the Chinese scientist Tu Youyou receiving from King of Sweden the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine on the award ceremony in December 2015.



On December 29, 2016, Beipan River Oversize Highway Bridge was opened to traffic. With a full length of 1341.4 meters, a maximum span of 290 meters and a vertical height of 565 meters from the bridge deck to the valley floor, it became one of the prestressed concrete rigid frame bridges with the longest span in Asia. Former five hours drive from Xuanwei city in Yunnan province to Liupanshui city in Guizhou province is now shortened to one hour only. The picture shows the magnificent Beipan River Oversize Highway Bridge.



On February 9, 2017, China's first self-developed cylindrical floating production storage and unloading platform "Hope VI" was completed to start its maiden voyage, opening a new era of general contract construction of floating production storage and unloading platform by China's marine engineering equipment industry. "Hope VI" is a seaborne oil and gas processing plant capable of processing a total liquid-gas of 50000 barrels per day and a maximum crude oil of 44000 barrels per day. It is designed to operate under severe sea or cold conditions for 20 consecutive years at sea while supporting at least 70 people to live offshore. The picture shows the full view of "Hope VI".



In November 2018, EAST (The Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak), the first full superconducting tokamak in the world, made the breakthrough of 100-million-degree-celsius plasma operation, a crucial step toward future fusion reactor experiment. The research aims at providing human beings with clean energy by triggering under high temperature the fusion of deuterium and tritium largely existing in sea water, just as the sun does. It is naturally called “the man-made sun”. The picture shows the first full superconducting tokamak in the world (EAST).



In 2017, the cargo throughput of Zhejiang Zhoushan port, an old port with a history of one thousand years, broke one billion tons, ranking the first place for 9 consecutive years and making it the first over “billion tons” port in the world. After 40 years of reform and opening-up, China’s waterway freight volume increased from 474 million tons in 1978 to 6.678 billion tons in 2017, with 31 over-one-hundred-million-ton ports. The picture shows the world biggest port Zhoushan full of hustle and bustle.



China pays more and more attention to the development of green buildings and passive ultra-low power consumption buildings have been built in many areas. Having adopted efficient and high-performance external wall insulation system and doors and windows, the air tightness of buildings is largely enhanced to reduce power consumption and protect environment. Among all new urban civil buildings more than 40% are green. The picture shows the ultra-low power consumption building of the Technical Center of Sino-Germany Ecological Garden in Qingdao city of Shandong province, one of the top ten energy-saving technologies in China.



“China’s Sky Eye” (FAST) is the largest single-aperture and most sensitive radio telescope in world with Chinese intellectual property rights. Until September 2018, it had observed 59 pulsars, 46 of which had been internationally certified. Being able to monitor many weak signals in the solar system, it greatly increased China’s space detectivity and helped scientists all over the world better understand the universe. The picture shows the Five-hundred-meter Aperture Spherical radio Telescope (FAST) of “China’s Sky Eye” being completed and started in September 2016.



The number of Chinese bridges ranks the first place in the world. The advanced technology for building long-span cable-stayed bridges or suspension bridges is getting mature day by day, making it the new brand of displaying the image of China. China has over 800 thousand road bridges and more than 200 thousand railway bridges. The picture shows the construction site of Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge with world longest undersea sinking pipe tunnel. The bridge was opened to traffic on October 23, 2018.



On October 24, 2014, twenty-two original member states such as China, India and Singapore signed a contract in Beijing to establish AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank). Until now, AIIB has 87 member states. AIIB's important mission is both how to change the high saving into big investment in Asia and how to fill the enormous gap of infrastructure investment in Asian developing countries. The picture shows the AIIB headquarters in Beijing Financial Street.



On November 11, 2014, the 22nd Informal APEC Leaders' Meeting was held in Beijing. The meeting announced the *Beijing Agenda* and the *Statement on the 25th Anniversary of APEC*. Based on the spirit of mutual confidence, compatibility and win-win cooperation, all parties were determined to build up the Asian dream of future-oriented development, prosperity and improvement. The picture shows Chinese President Xi Jinping and other leaders of the meeting on the way to plant the AP (Asia-Pacific) partnership trees.



On May 15, 2017, the Round Table Summit of the First “Belt and Road” International Cooperation Summit Forum was held at the ICC (International Convention Center) of Yanxi Lake in Beijing. Opinions were exchanged in the summit on synergizing the “Belt and Road” policies and development strategies, on improving connectivity and on promoting people-to-people exchange. A joint communique was also passed in the summit. The picture shows the Round Table Summit of the First “Belt and Road” International Cooperation Summit Forum on May 15, 2017.



首届中国国际进口博览会暨虹桥国际经贸论坛

THE FIRST CHINA INTERNATIONAL IMPORT EXPO AND THE HONGQIAO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND TRADE FORUM

2018年11月5日
November 5th, 2018

中国·上海
Shanghai, China



In 2018, the first CIIE (China International Import Expo) was held in Shanghai from November 5 to November 10. It was the first national expo in China with import as the theme. 3600 enterprises from over 130 countries signed a contract to participate in the Expo. The picture shows Chinese President Xi Jinping taking a group photo with foreign leaders attending the Expo before the opening ceremony.



On March 10, 2020, President Xi Jinping visited Wuhan City, Hubei Province, to inspect the prevention and control of the COVID-19. China has made significant achievements in the prevention and control of the pandemic.



China held a ceremony in Beijing on September 8, 2020, to commend role models in the country's fight against the COVID-19 epidemic.

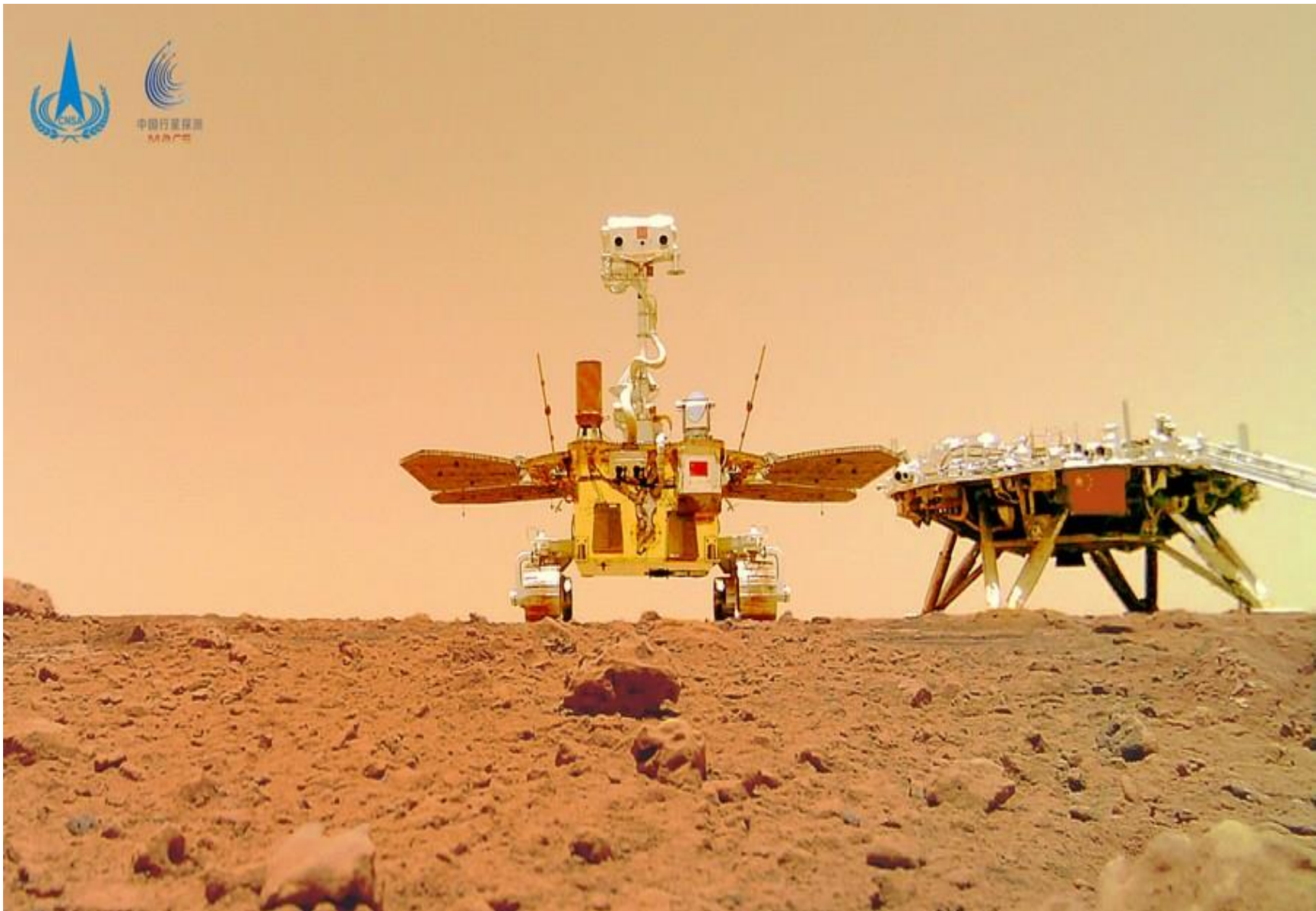
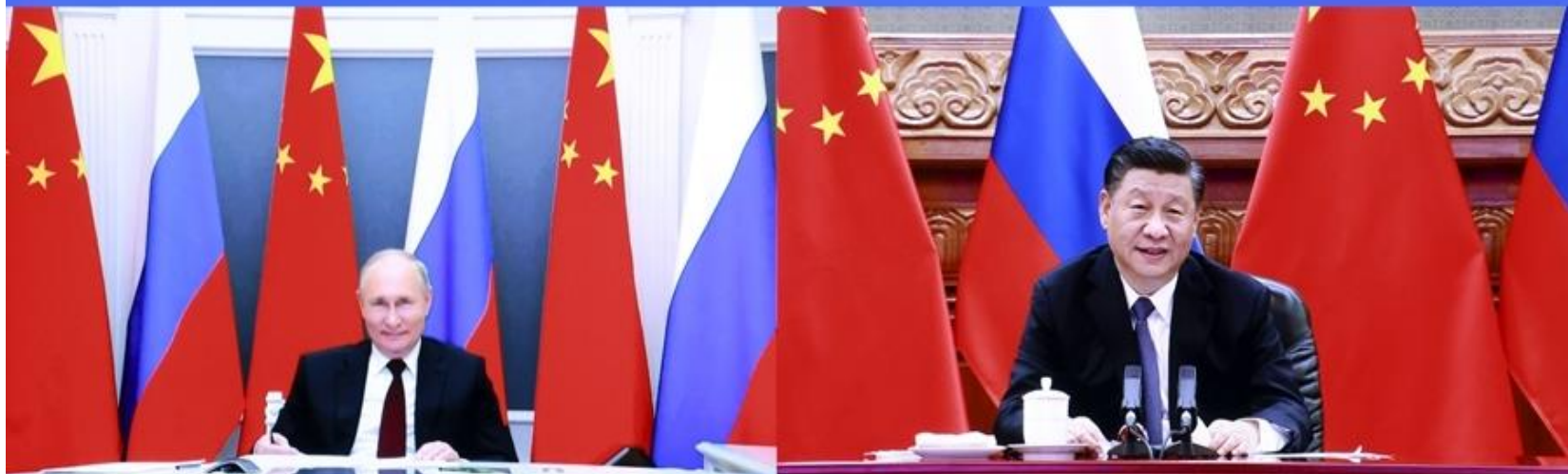


Photo released on June 11, 2021 by the China National Space Administration (CNSA) shows a selfie of China's first Mars rover Zhurong with the landing platform.

习近平主席同普京总统举行视频会晤

ВСТРЕЧА ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЯ СИ ЦЗИНЬПИНА И ПРЕЗИДЕНТА В. В. ПУТИНА
В ФОРМАТЕ ВИДЕОКОНФЕРЕНЦИИ

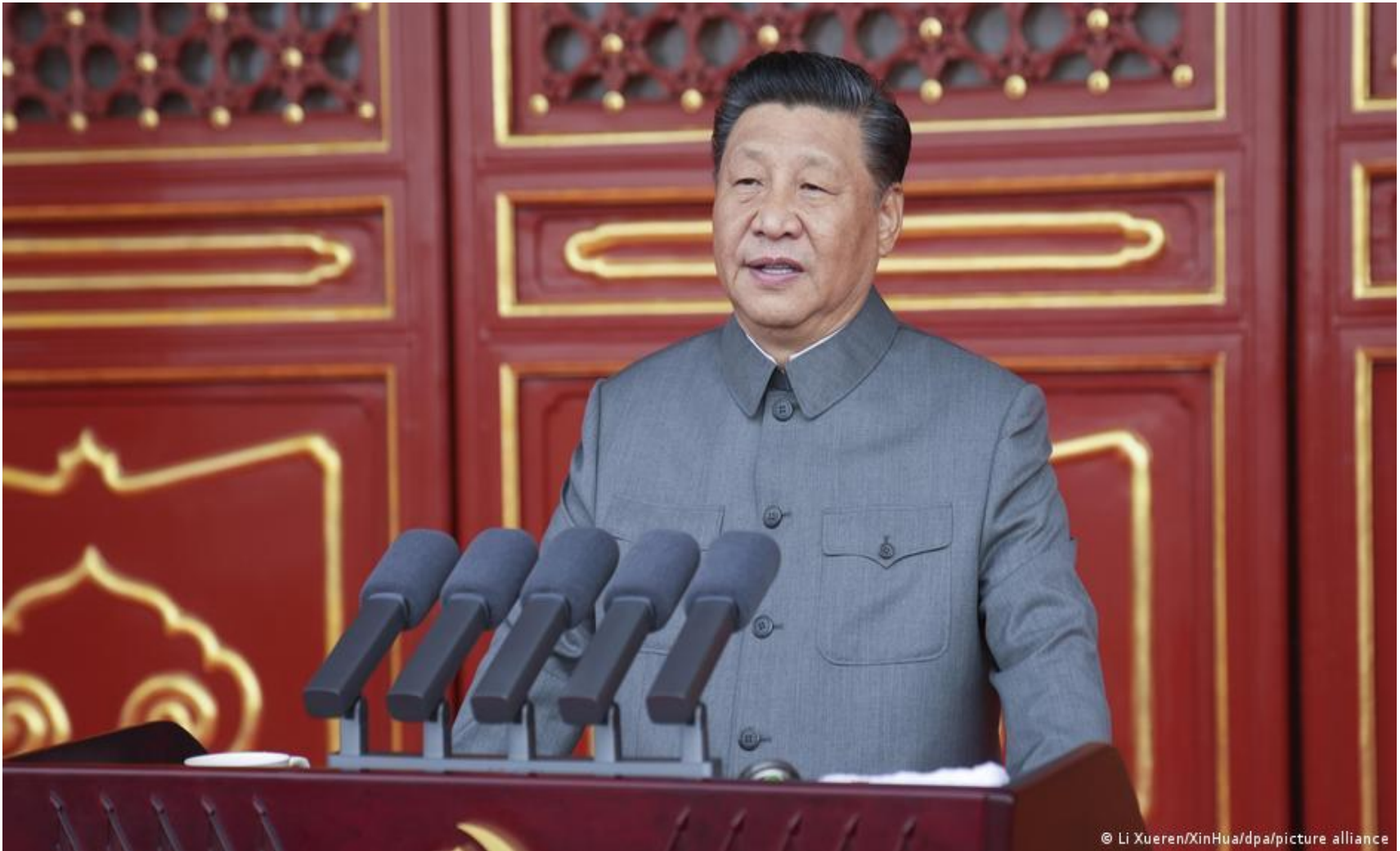


新华网
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President Xi Jinping held a video meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin in Beijing on June 28, 2021 afternoon. The two heads of state announced a joint statement formally deciding on the extension of the Russian-Chinese Treaty on Good-Neighborliness, Friendship and Cooperation. Putin warmly congratulated the Chinese Communist Party on its 100th anniversary.



The fifth China-Arab States Expo opens in Yinchuan, northwest China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Aug. 19, 2021.

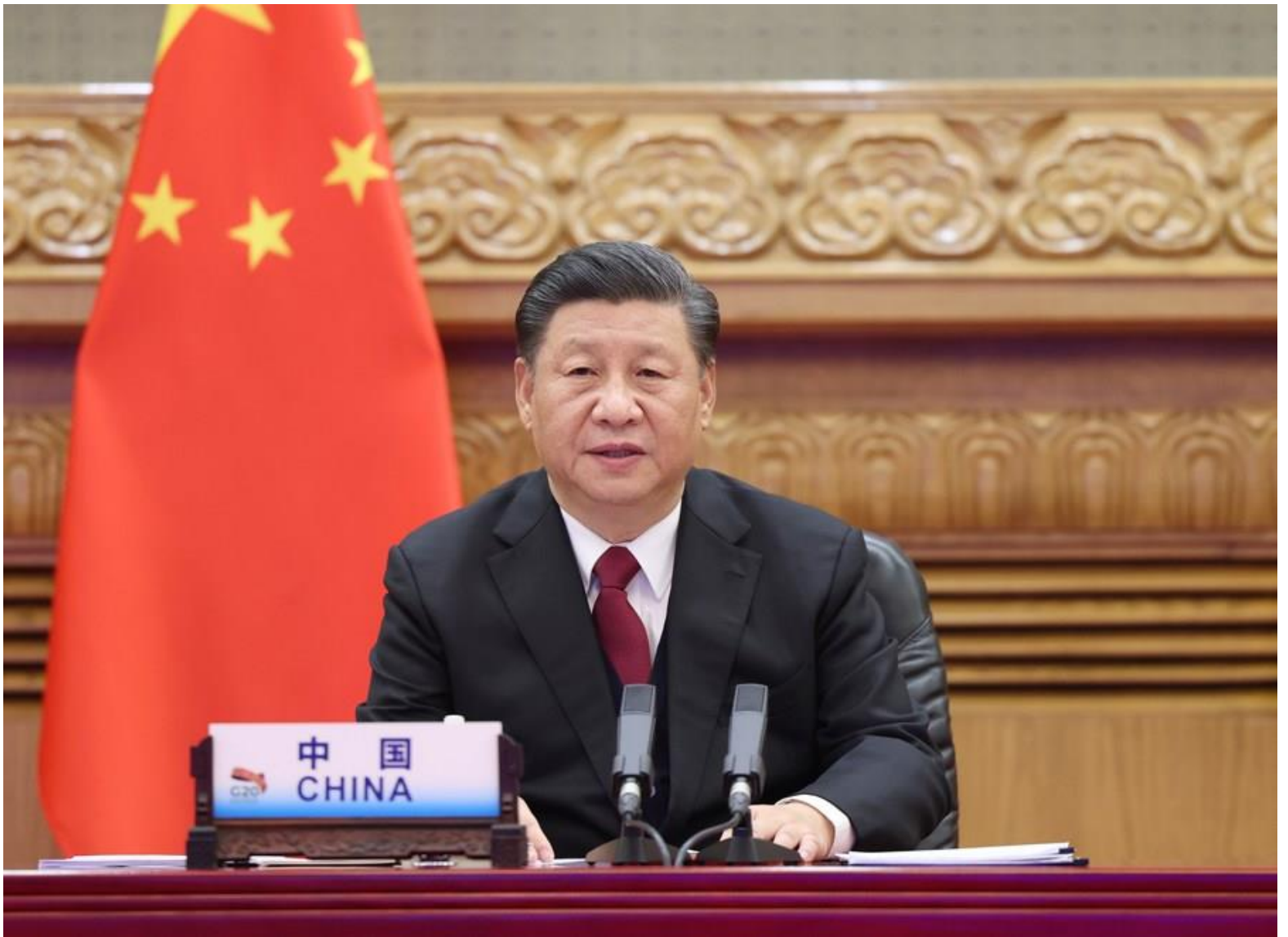


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In July 1, 2021. Xi Jinping spoke to tens of thousands of people assembled in Tiananmen Square. The Chinese Communist Party celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding with a ceremony in Tiananmen Square.



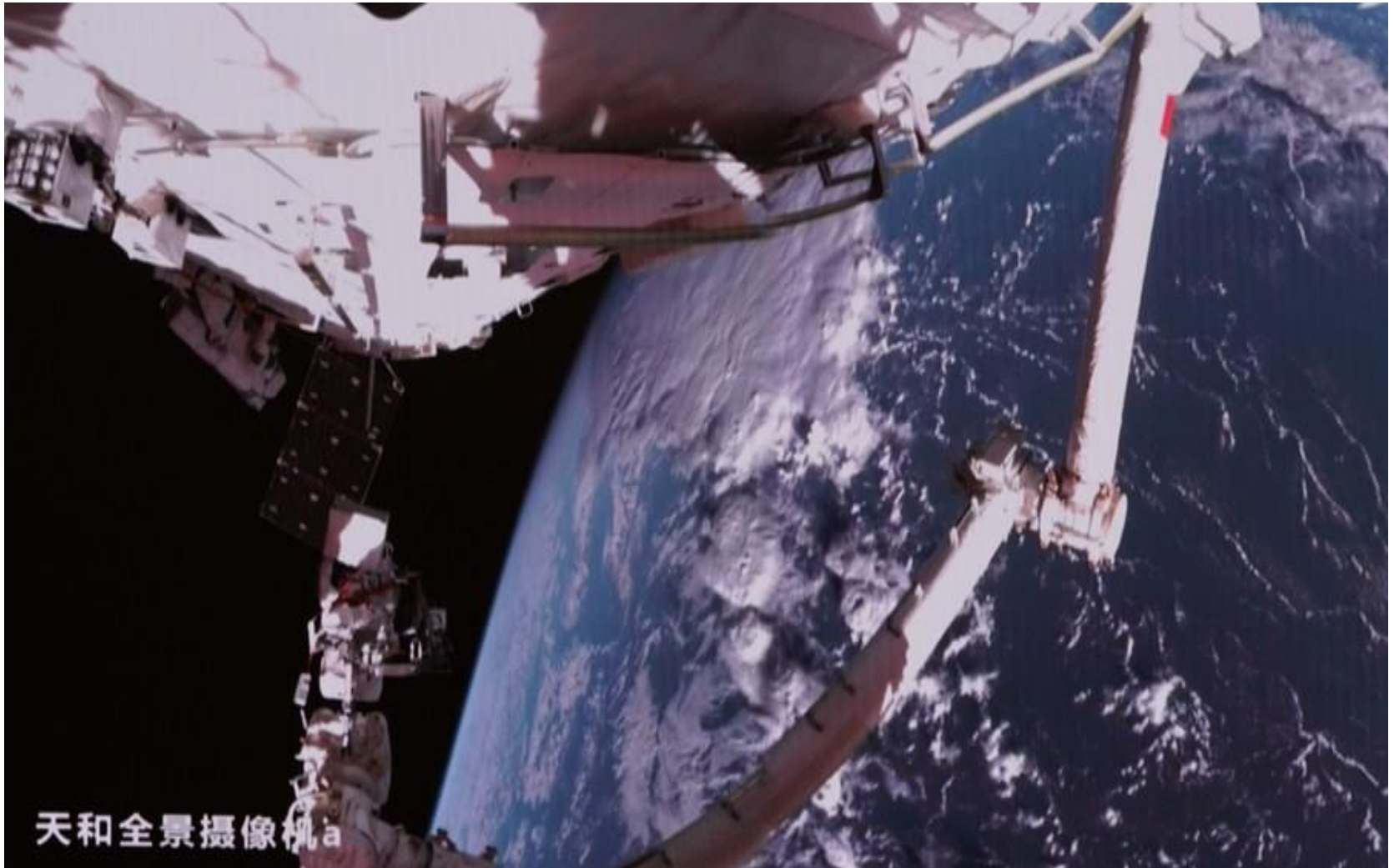
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The 13th meeting of BRICS leaders was held by video on the evening of September 9, 2021. President Xi Jinping attended the meeting and delivered an important speech in Beijing.



A grand gathering to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the peaceful liberation of Tibet at the Potala Palace square in Lhasa, southwest China's Tibet Autonomous Region, Aug. 19, 2021. More than 20,000 people from various ethnic groups attended the event held in Lhasa.



On Aug. 20, 2021 shows Chinese astronauts Nie Haisheng and Liu Boming conducting extravehicular activities (EVAs) out of the space station core module Tianhe.