

FRETTING OVER SMART PHONES P.30 | LENOVO AT PC PINNACLE P.36

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## ONTO THE STAGE

Xi Jinping elected China's new leader

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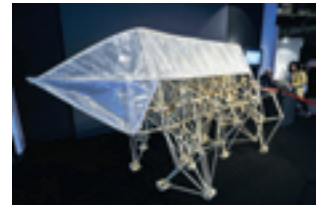
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COVER PHOTO: Xi Jinping, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, at his media debut after election on November 15 (WU ZHIYI)

## Entrusted With a Mission

The 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), held from November 8 to 14, has drawn worldwide attention for a host of reasons: The CPC is the world's largest political party, boasting more than 80 million members; it has been the ruling party in China for 63 consecutive years, one of the longest in office; and under its leadership, China has made extraordinary progress, especially since the late 1970s. More importantly, the congress and its first plenary session have elected a new top echelon of leaders—a seven-member standing committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, which will lead China in the following decade.

The 18th CPC National Congress was held at a time when China is faced with fast-changing and increasingly complex domestic and international issues. While the country has been able to maintain a rapid and prosperous development during the past 30 years or so, it has run up against a series of daunting challenges in the course of its economic and social transition, such as a widening individual income gap, deteriorating environmental conditions, rampant corruption, as well as security threats from outside. With all these and other problems posing as roadblocks to the nation's future development, the ruling Party needs more than ever to come up with an entirely new set of effective strategies to cope with each and every one of them.

In this respect, the just concluded CPC congress is rightly hailed as a very important and successful event for the Party and the nation it leads. Notably, it has unanimously decided to deepen the nation's reforms by setting a number of grand goals in a wide spectrum of areas. These include transforming China's economic growth model, doubling people's income, pursuing ecological development, launching political reforms, and building up the nation's cultural power. Given the major role that China now plays in the world economic and political arenas as a developing giant, many of those strategies adopted at the congress may bear profound and long-lasting global significance.

Meeting the press at the close of the First Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, Xi Jinping, the new Party General Secretary, highlighted the responsibilities of the newly formed CPC leadership and put forth priorities to fulfill the goals mapped out at the congress. His frank and to-the-point remarks were well received, and viewed by some as a preview of his mission. To live up to the earnest expectations of the whole Party and the Chinese people, Xi and his colleagues now must be determined and perseverant while bringing their courage, wisdom and vision into full play.

It is highly anticipated that through collective and concerted efforts, this new and younger generation of top CPC leadership will carry forward the lofty mission entrusted with them of bringing a brighter future to China and to the world. ■

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Legal Counsel: Yue Cheng

North America Bureau

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Tel/Fax: 1-201-792-0334

E-mail: [wei298@hotmail.com](mailto:wei298@hotmail.com)

General Editorial Office

Tel: 86-10-68996252

Fax: 86-10-68326628

English Edition

Tel: 86-10-68996259

Advertising Department

Tel: 86-10-68995813

Fax: 86-10-68329398

E-mail: [ad@bjreview.com.cn](mailto:ad@bjreview.com.cn)

Distribution Department

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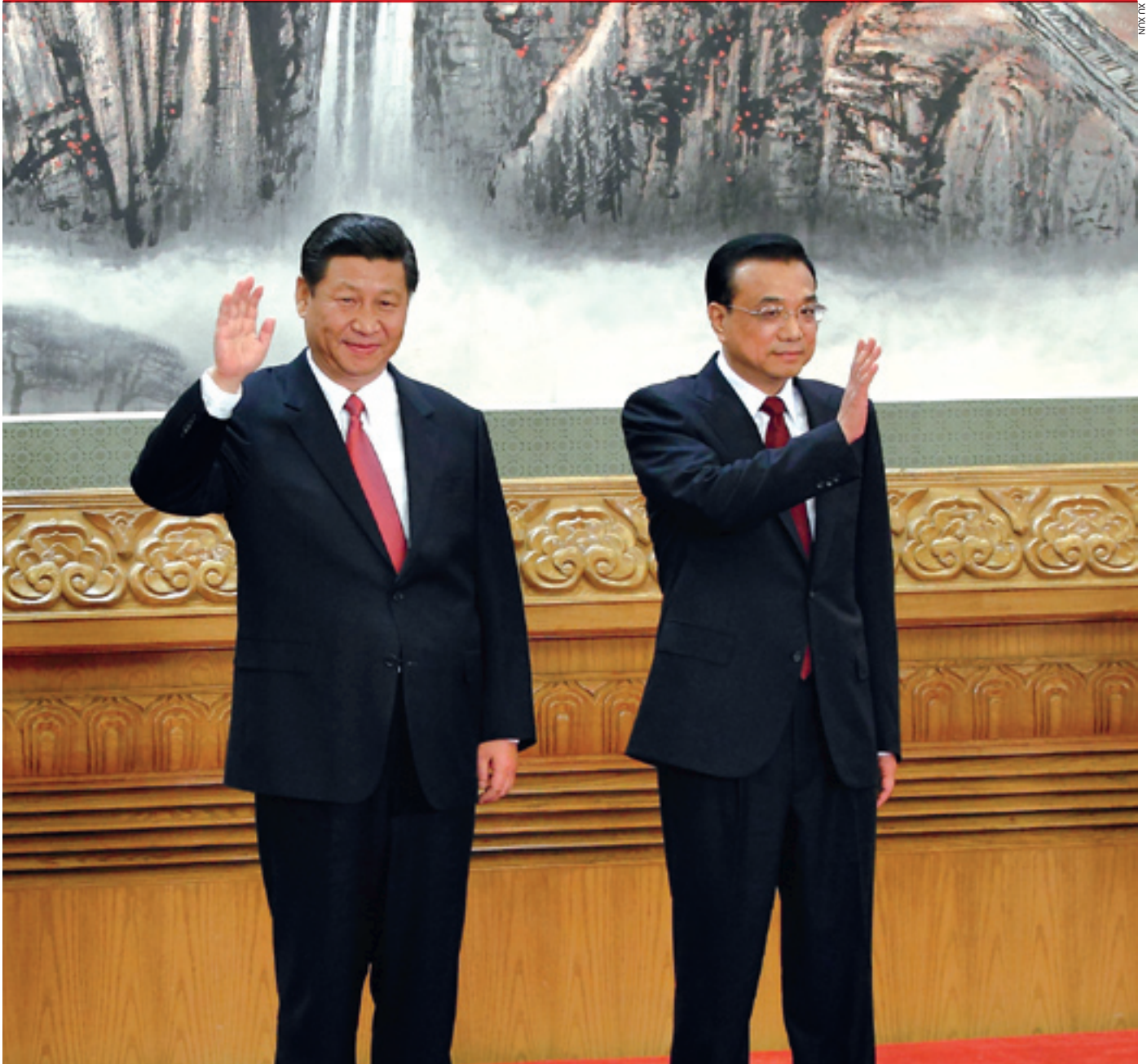
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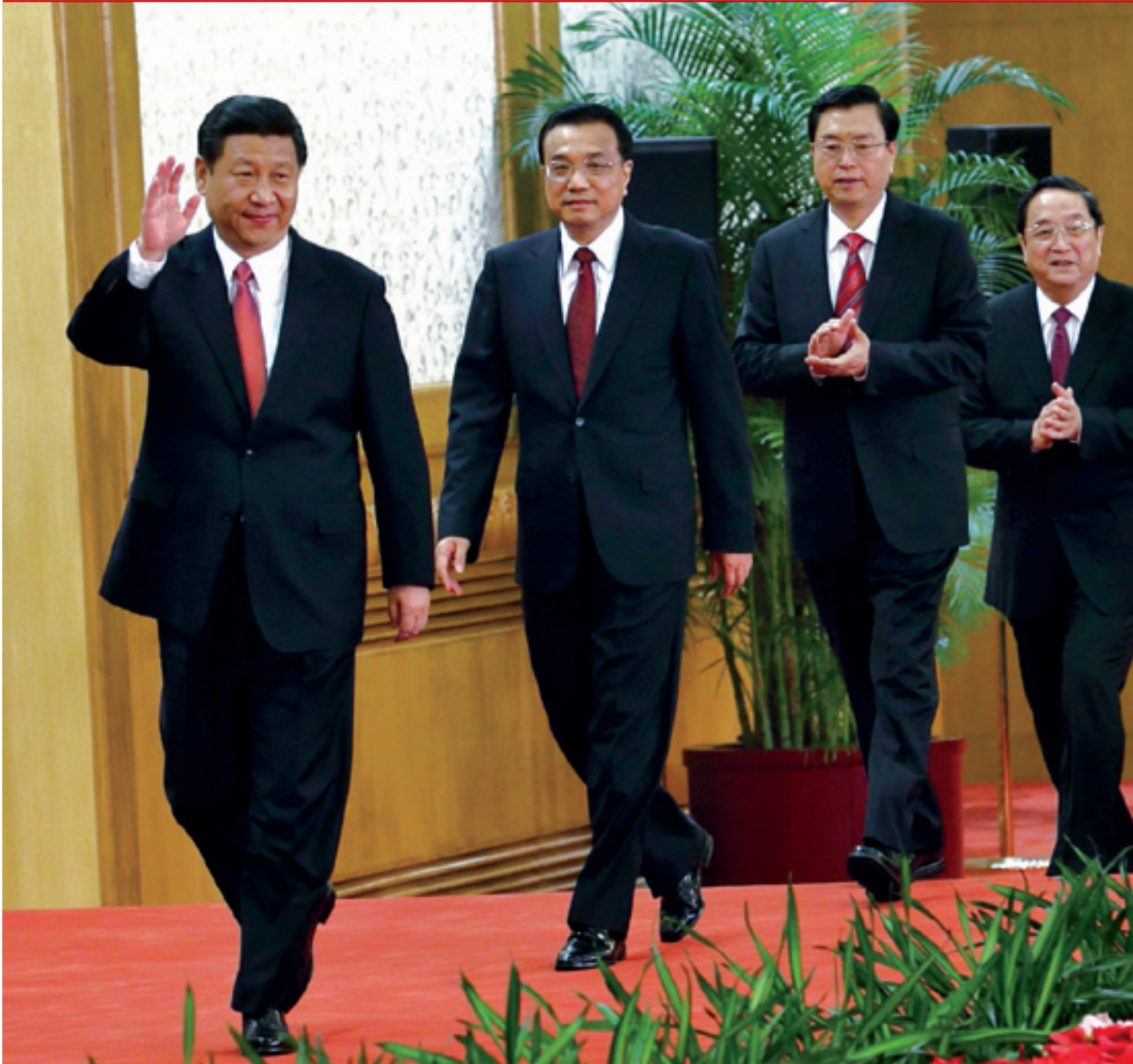


## Leading Men

Xi Jinping, Vice President, newly elected General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, and Li Keqiang, Vice Premier and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, wave to journalists at a press event debuting the CPC's new top leaders in Beijing on November 15.

"Under the new conditions, our Party faces many severe challenges, and there are also many pressing problems within the Party that need to be resolved—particularly corruption and being divorced from the people," Xi said at the press event. "We must make every effort to solve these problems. The whole Party must stay on full alert."

Xi and Li are expected to become China's president and premier respectively early next year.



# A STRONG MANDATE

The CPC is poised to usher in a new era of China's growth with leaders newly positioned at the helm By Yan Wei & Zan Jifang

NEW HELMSMEN: General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee Xi Jinping and the other newly elected members of the Standing Committee of the 18th CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Li Keqiang, Zhang Dejiang, Yu Zhengsheng, Liu Yunshan, Wang Qishan and Zhang Gaoli (left to right) attend a press event in Beijing on November 15



Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping made his debut as the new leader of the ruling Communist Party of China (CPC) on November 15 with a strong mandate to continue the country's economic miracle, improve the lives of the 1.3 billion Chinese people and to tackle problems ranging from a growing income gap to corruption.

Appearing before a press conference at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing together with six other newly elected leading

members of the Party, the 59-year-old CPC General Secretary told reporters with great confidence, "We are greatly encouraged by both the trust all the comrades of the Party have placed in us and the great expectations the people of all ethnic groups in China have of us, and we are keenly aware that this is also an important responsibility for us."

"Our people have an ardent love for life. They wish to have better education, more stable jobs, more income, greater social security, better medical services and healthcare,

improved housing conditions, and a better environment. They want their children to have sound growth, have good jobs and lead a more enjoyable life," he added.

"To meet their desire for a happy life is our mission," Xi stressed.

The seven officials, all members of the Standing Committee of the CPC's Political Bureau, compose the top leadership of China's ruling party. Xi was also named chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission.

At the National People's Congress to be held next spring, some of them will be elected or appointed to high-ranking government posts with five-year terms, formally taking the reins of the world's second largest economy.

While Xi is expected to assume the presidency to succeed Hu Jintao, 57-year-old Vice Premier Li Keqiang, who is second in rank among the top seven, is widely assumed to replace Wen Jiabao as premier.

With extensive experience at the grassroots level, Xi "understands the feelings of ordinary people and is closely in touch with them," said Shi Yongming, an associate research fellow with the China Institute of International Studies. Also, he is good at handling international relations and capable of coping with complicated situations, Shi added.

Xi started his career as Party secretary of a village before rising steadily through the ranks. As China's vice president since 2008, he has assisted President Hu Jintao in state affairs including foreign relations. His widely watched trip to the United States in February helped bolster mutual understanding between China and the United States. He also showed a people-friendly image as he returned to an Iowa town that he visited 27 years ago as a local official from north China's Hebei Province.

Of the seven new senior officials, only Yu Zhengsheng, former Party Secretary of Shanghai, majored in technology at college. The other six majored in social sciences such as economics, political science and history. In the previous Political Bureau Standing Committee, only Xi and Li were students of liberal arts. The other seven held degrees in areas such as hydraulic engineering, geology and geophysics.

"The new leaders are full of vigor," said Shen Beili, a delegate to the 18th CPC National Congress from the International Department of the CPC Central Committee. ►►



SMOOTH TRANSITION: Chinese leaders Hu Jintao and Xi Jinping chat following the first meeting of the presidium of the 18th CPC National Congress in Beijing on November 7

Convened at a time when the world's economic future is tied to China's growth, the 18th CPC National Congress was not only a landmark event for China but also had global implications. Most importantly, the congress showed the CPC's commitment to delivering prosperity and equity to all Chinese people. As it pushes for more balanced development with new leaders in place, China will continue to serve as a global economic powerhouse as well as a staunch guardian for international justice.

Mindful of the opportunities and challenges lying ahead, the new leaders will put the policies agreed upon at the 18th CPC National Congress into practice, observers said.

"The congress is significant," said Philip Ogunmade, a journalist with *THISDAY*, the largest newspaper in Nigeria. "China is growing so much. Its development is a miracle. And it took up the opening-up [policy]. Like before, the opening up will continue under the new leadership."

## Better lives

Wan Yu, a delegate from north-east China's Jilin Province, said she was excited and heartened after hearing the report delivered by Hu Jintao. Wan, principal of a school for orphans in the provincial capital Changchun, told *Beijing Review* she was glad that the report gave priority to improving people's livelihoods and enabling them to benefit substantially from China's development. In her view, these messages are a blessing to orphans, a vulnerable and often marginalized group.

"Grand goals such as a moderately prosperous society and social harmony come down to raising people's living standards,"

said Xie Chuntao, a professor with the Party School of the CPC Central Committee. Hu Jintao's report to the 18th CPC National Congress called for further improvements in crucial social services such as education, social security and healthcare.

With the bar having been raised, pressures on the new leadership are daunting, said Kerry Brown, Executive Director of the China Studies Center of the University of

"They will build on the achievements of their predecessors to scale new heights."

Shen said she pins great hopes on these leaders. "Under complicated and changing international and domestic circumstances, they will undertake arduous tasks as they lead Chinese people in building a moderately prosperous society. But I'm confident they will accomplish a lot," she added.

The leaders were elected by members of

the 18th CPC Central Committee at its first plenary session, held the day after the conclusion of the 18th CPC National Congress on November 14. At the congress, more than 2,300 delegates approved a report by Hu Jintao, General Secretary of the 17th CPC Central Committee, charting the course for China's development in the years ahead. They also cast votes to elect the 205-member 18th CPC Central Committee.



Sydney. “There are great challenges of social cohesion, inequality and balance in the hardware and software of society,” Brown said. “For the new leadership, these challenges will only grow in complexity as China becomes a middle-income country.”

The report also set the goal of doubling China’s 2010 GDP and the per-capita income of urban and rural residents by 2020. It was the first time for the CPC to include per-capita income in China’s 2020 blueprint for a moderately prosperous society. Previous targets merely called for GDP growth.

The per-capita disposable income of urban residents in China rose 8.4 percent to 21,810 yuan (\$3,498) in 2011 from a year earlier after deducting inflation, according to the National Bureau of Statistics. Meanwhile, the per-capita net income of rural residents grew 11.4 percent year on year to 6,977 yuan (\$1,119).

Despite the global economic slowdown, the CPC has promised to make this goal a reality—a pledge that highlights its devotion to the well-being of Chinese people, Xie said.

Fewer than 2 billion people worldwide

currently enjoy the standard of living as envisioned in a moderately prosperous society, said Hu Angang, a renowned economist with Tsinghua University and a delegate to the 18th CPC National Congress. When the goal is realized, 1.3 billion Chinese will join this group of affluent people, marking an unprecedented improvement in the well-being of mankind, he said.

“My core argument is that China’s success is a success for the world and China’s failure is a failure for the world,” he said, adding that China will not fail.

In a report published in early November, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said China will overtake the United States by 2016 to become the world’s largest economy.

The International Monetary Fund also predicted in April that China’s economy will be bigger than that of the United States by 2016 in terms of purchasing power parity.

## Paradigm shift

While placing emphasis on economic growth,

the CPC will spearhead a change in China’s development model. The outdated model under which China pursued GDP growth at the cost of resource depletion, environmental degradation and a widening income gap will give way to a new model defined by the Scientific Outlook on Development. The political theory, which was written into the CPC Constitution as one of the Party’s guiding principles during the 18th CPC National Congress, advocates comprehensive, balanced and sustainable development and a people-first approach.

Hu Jintao gave greater prominence to environmental protection by incorporating ecological progress into the country’s overall development plan together with economic, political, cultural and social progress. He coined the catchphrase, “Beautiful China,” in his report to the 18th CPC National Congress.

Bridging the wealth divide will surely top the Chinese Government’s agenda. Ogunmade, the Nigerian journalist who was in China to cover the CPC congress, said he was amazed by the transformation of Shenzhen in south China’s Guangdong



SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION: Delegates to the 18th CPC National Congress walk out of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on November 14 after the congress drew to a close

Province from a fishing village to a modern metropolis in less than three decades after a visit there. But he expected China to grow more evenly.

“It should not be only in Guangdong or Beijing; I think all provinces should be developed as well. We believe that the new leadership will take this move further, so that when we come here five years from now, other provinces [will] have grown like Guangdong,” Ogunmade said.

As it rebalances its economy, China will deepen reforms politically to promote social harmony. Hu Jintao vowed in his report to support the exercise of state power by the people through people’s congresses, improve the system of consultative democracy, expand community-level democracy and deepen the reform of the administrative system.

Under the leadership of the CPC, China has advanced political reforms in an incremental way over the past years, Xie said. For instance, the National People’s Congress adopted an amendment to the Electoral Law in March 2010 granting equal representation in legislative bodies to rural and urban residents.

Apart from elections, China emphasizes democratic consultation: The ruling CPC regularly consults other political parties, and villagers now also have opportunities to freely air opinions on village affairs to forge consensus, Xie said.

Administrative reforms, designed to get rid of approval procedures that have become obsolete in the market economy, will help prevent abuse of power and corruption, Xie added.

## Global vision

While vowing to pursue sustainable development and strengthen CPC self-discipline, Hu Jintao set China’s diplomatic priorities in his report to the 18th CPC National Congress.

The report shed light on some emerging trends on the world stage, said Chen Dongxiao, Vice President of the Shanghai Institutes for International Studies.

For instance, it underlined the importance of cultural diversity in response to the misconception that the U.S. model would dominate the world, a view expounded by many Western scholars since the end of the Cold War. It recognized the emergence of an information society given the impact of new media on information dissemination and international relations.

Against this backdrop, China will continue to cement bonds with other major powers, neighbors and fellow developing countries, the report said. In particular, it will support ef-

forts to increase the representation and voice of developing countries in international affairs, while taking an active and responsible role in global issues.

“We will decide our position and policy on an issue on its own merits and work to uphold fairness and justice,” the report said. In keeping with this principle, China contributes to the resolution of international hotspot issues such as the ongoing Syrian crisis with an impartial stance, Chen said.

Shi of the China Institute of International Studies shared Chen’s opinion. He said parties concerned are prone to taking biased views and radical actions when dealing with hotly contested international issues, such as the Syrian crisis and the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue. China therefore plays an indispensable role in ensuring fairness, preventing the escalation of conflicts and maintaining peace.

China will not abandon the principle of non-interference in other countries’ domestic affairs, Shi said. However, it will share its views and experience with other countries during bilateral exchanges.

“Peaceful development” has been a buzzword in China’s diplomacy in the past decade. Proposed at the beginning of Hu’s first tenure as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, the notion aims to address fears about the “China threat,” said Xie.

These fears are unjustified primarily because China has achieved an economic

takeoff by participating in global competition in accordance with the rules of the World Trade Organization, he said. In light of its per-capita GDP, China needs to focus on its own development and is therefore unable to threaten other countries. Moreover, traditional Chinese culture highly prizes harmony and peace.

China’s peaceful development, however, hinges on the external environment. Peaceful development is possible on condition that China’s core interests are protected, Chen said.

“We are firm in our resolve to uphold China’s sovereignty, security and development interests and will never yield to any outside pressure,” Hu said in his report.

In this sense, China’s military buildup and strong measures to protect territorial integrity are not contradictory to its goal of peaceful development, Chen said.

Nevertheless, long-held tenets such as “peaceful development,” “an independent foreign policy of peace” and “a win-win strategy of opening up” will remain guidelines for China’s diplomacy, Chen said.

At the press conference following his election, Xi also took an open, inclusive stance. “Just as China needs to learn more about the world, so does the world need to learn more about China,” he said. ■

 [zanjifang@bjreview.com](mailto:zanjifang@bjreview.com)



THE WORLD’S ATTENTION: Journalists at the press event debuting the CPC’s new top leaders

# New Guidelines

The CPC makes major changes to its Constitution while preserving core theories and values By Zhao Zhikui

The author is a research fellow with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences



**A** batch of amendments to the Constitution of the Communist Party of China (CPC) were deliberated and adopted at the 18th CPC National Congress, which concluded in Beijing on November 14. Constitutional amendments formed a major part of the agenda for the congress.

Unlike the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the highest law of the nation, the CPC Constitution is a charter that guides Party organization and development.

## Major changes

One of the major amendments is to establish the Scientific Outlook on Development as a guiding theory of the Party.

The Scientific Outlook on Development was first written into the Party Constitution during the 17th CPC National Congress in 2007, yet it had not been elevated into a guiding theory.

The new guidance puts people first, calls for comprehensive, balanced and sustainable development and serves as a long-term guiding principle the Party must adhere to.

"The congress unanimously agreed that along with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development should be made a part of the Party's guide for action in the Party Constitution," a resolution of the 18th CPC National Congress said.

The amended Party Constitution has clari-

fied the system, path and theories of socialism with Chinese characteristics. "The path of socialism with Chinese characteristics is the way to reach the goal, the system of theories of socialism with Chinese characteristics offers a guide to action, and the socialist system with Chinese characteristics provides the fundamental guarantee. The three function as an integral whole in the great practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics," it says.

Greater strategic importance has been attached to ecological progress in the amended Party Constitution. It states that the overall approach of the Party is to "promote economic, political, cultural social and ecological progress." Previously, promoting ecological progress was not listed as an overall approach. This marks a historic progress in the Party's governance philosophy.

The amended Party Constitution has put forth new requirements on Party building. It states that all Party members must focus on strengthening the Party's governance capacity, advanced nature and purity.

According to the amended Constitution, an important mission of the CPC is to rally and lead the people in completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, in advancing socialist modernization and in achieving the great renewal of the Chinese nation. Facing the new developments, the progress in the cause and the expectation of the people, the Party should comprehensively carry out the great new undertaking of Party building in an innovative reform-driven manner.

## Keeping up with times

The CPC's Constitution outlines the Party's core theories, policies and views, as well as its organization system and institutional mechanisms. It provides overarching guidance to the

Party's work and Party building. Overall, the Party Constitution remains stable, and changes have been made only when necessary and with Party consensus.

The current Party Constitution was first adopted at the 12th CPC National Congress in September 1982. It has been revised at several subsequent congresses to adapt to new trends and tasks.

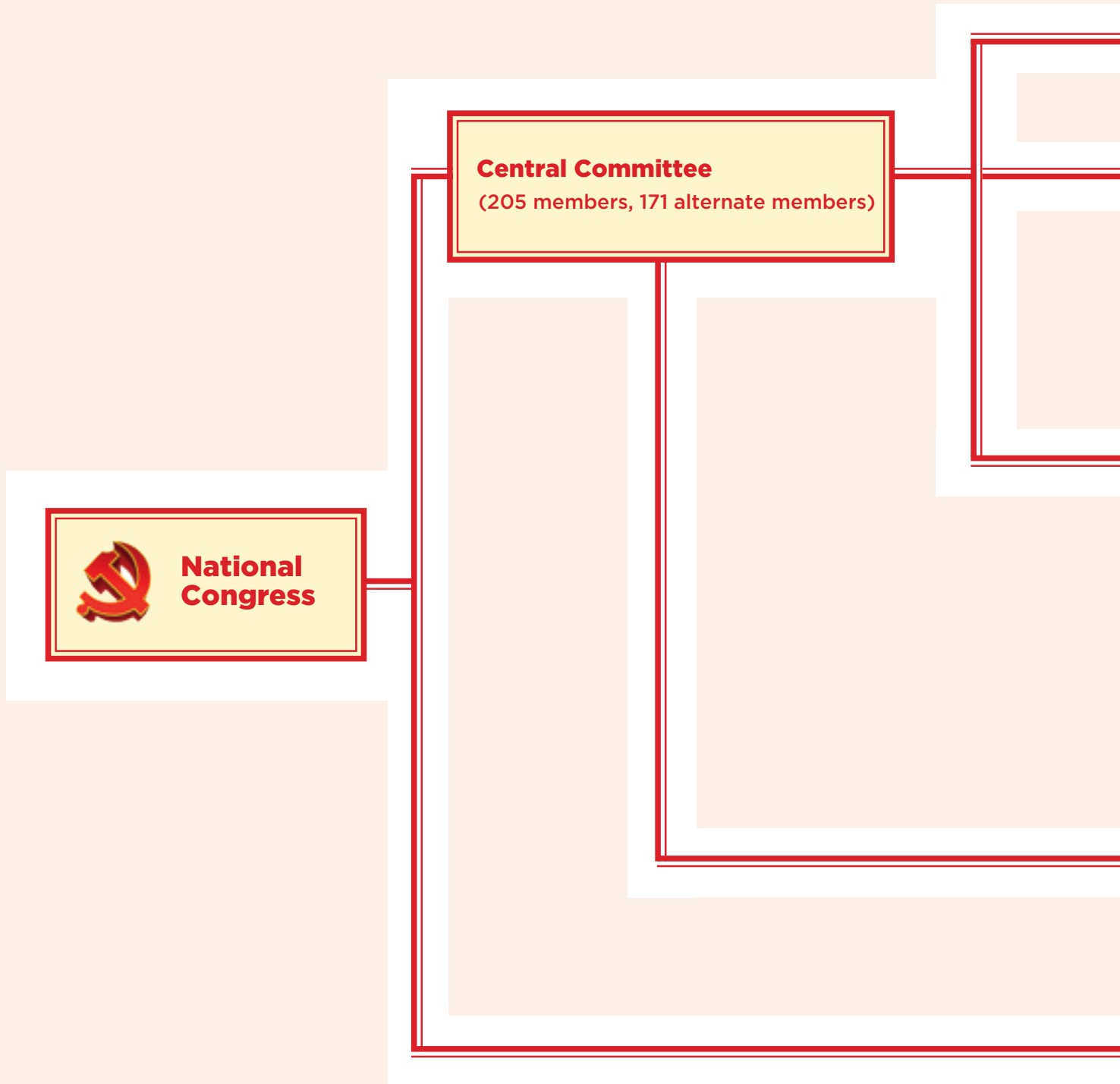
The theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics was enshrined in the Constitution at the 14th CPC National Congress in 1992, Deng Xiaoping Theory was added as a guiding theory for the CPC to stand next to Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought at the 15th CPC National Congress in 1997, and the important theory of Three Represents was written in at the 16th CPC National Congress in November 2002.

The CPC adheres to intra-Party democracy and values Party members' collective wisdom in revising the Constitution.

The 17th CPC Central Committee solicited suggestions on the agenda for the 18th CPC National Congress in January. Many localities and departments had proposed amending the Party Constitution, making it reflect new developments in the Party's theoretical innovation and practice, promote the CPC's work and strengthen its construction.

On September 4, the draft constitutional amendments were distributed to some Party members. Feedback from 4,015 members was incorporated into the draft, which was then unanimously agreed upon at the Seventh Plenary Session of the 17th CPC Central Committee that closed on November 4. The draft amendments were submitted to the 18th CPC National Congress for deliberation, where deputies also advanced many pieces of constructive advice. ■

## Organization Chart of CPC Central Leadership



**General Secretary**



**Xi Jinping**

**Standing Committee of the Political Bureau**



Xi Jinping



Li Keqiang



Zhang Dejiang



Yu Zhengsheng



Liu Yunshan



Wang Qishan



Zhang Gaoli

**Political Bureau**



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Xi Jinping, Ma Kai, Wang Qishan, Wang Huning, Liu Yunshan, Liu Yandong (female), Liu Qibao, Xu Qiliang, Sun Chunlan (female), Sun Zhengcai, Li Keqiang, Li Jianguo, Li Yuanchao, Wang Yang, Zhang Chunxian, Zhang Gaoli, Zhang Dejiang, Fan Changlong, Meng Jianzhu, Zhao Leji, Hu Chunhua, Yu Zhengsheng, Li Zhanshu, Guo Jinlong and Han Zheng

**Secretariat**



**7**

Liu Yunshan, Liu Qibao, Zhao Leji, Li Zhanshu, Du Qinglin, Zhao Hongzhu and Yang Jing (ethnic Mongolian)

**Central Military Commission**



**11**

**Chairman: Xi Jinping**  
**Vice Chairmen: Fan Changlong, Xu Qiliang**

**Members: Chang Wanquan, Fang Fenghui, Zhang Yang, Zhao Keshi, Zhang Youxia, Wu Shengli, Ma Xiaotian and Wei Fenghe**

**Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (130 members)**



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**Wang Qishan**

**Deputy Secretaries: Zhao Hongzhu, Huang Shuxian, Li Yufu, Du Jincui, Wu Yuliang, Zhang Jun, Chen Wenqing and Wang Wei**

# Who's Who in the Party Leadership

## Members of the Standing Committee of the Politic



**Xi Jinping**, ethnic Han from Fuping, Shaanxi Province, born in June 1953. He joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) in January 1974 and graduated from the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Tsinghua University, majoring in Marxist theory and ideological and political education, with a degree of Doctor of Laws.

**General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, Vice President of the People's Republic of China (PRC), Vice Chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission, and President of the Central Party School.**

1969-75: Educated youth and Party branch secretary, Liangjiahe Brigade, Wen'anyi Commune, Yanchuan County, Shaanxi Province

1975-79: Student of basic organic synthesis, Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University

1979-82: Secretary, General Office, State Council and Central Military Commission (AD)

1982-83: Deputy Secretary, CPC

Zhengding County Committee, Hebei Province  
1983-85: Secretary, CPC Zhengding County Committee, Hebei Province; concurrently First Commissar and First Secretary, Party Committee, Zhengding County Military Affairs Department

1985-88: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Xiamen Municipal Party Committee; Vice Mayor, Xiamen

1988-90: Secretary, CPC Ningde Prefectural Committee, Fujian Province; and concurrently First Secretary, Party Committee, Ningde Military Sub-region

1990-93: Secretary, CPC Fuzhou Municipal Committee, Fujian Province; Chairman, Standing Committee, Fuzhou Municipal People's Congress; and concurrently First Secretary, Party Committee, Fuzhou Military Sub-region

1993-95: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Fujian Provincial Committee; Secretary, CPC Fuzhou Municipal Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Fuzhou Municipal People's Congress; First Secretary, Party Committee, Fuzhou Military Sub-region

1995-96: Deputy Secretary, CPC Fujian Provincial Committee; Secretary, CPC Fuzhou Municipal Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Fuzhou Municipal People's Congress; First Secretary, Party Committee, Fuzhou Military Sub-region

1996-99: Deputy Secretary, CPC Fujian Provincial Committee; First Commissar, Fujian Provincial Antiaircraft Artillery Reserve Division

1999-2000: Deputy Secretary, CPC Fujian Provincial Committee; Acting Governor, Fujian Province; Deputy Director, National Defense Mobilization Committee, Nanjing Military Area Command; Director, Fujian Provincial National Defense Mobilization Committee; First Commissar, Fujian Provincial Antiaircraft Artillery Reserve Division

2000-02: Deputy Secretary, CPC Fujian Provincial Committee; Governor, Fujian Province; Deputy Director, National Defense Mobilization Committee, Nanjing Military Area Command; Director, Fujian Provincial National Defense Mobilization

Committee; First Commissar, Fujian Provincial Antiaircraft Artillery Reserve Division (1998-2002: Studied Marxist theory and ideological and political education in the In-service Postgraduate Class at the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Tsinghua University, and awarded the degree of Doctor of Laws)

2002-02: Deputy Secretary, CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee; Acting Governor, Zhejiang Province; Deputy Director, National Defense Mobilization Committee, Nanjing Military Area Command; Director, Zhejiang Provincial National Defense Mobilization Committee

2002-03: Secretary, CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee; Acting Governor, Zhejiang Province; First Secretary, Party Committee, Zhejiang Provincial Military Region; Deputy Director, National Defense Mobilization Committee, Nanjing Military Area Command; Director, Zhejiang Provincial National Defense Mobilization Committee

2003-07: Secretary, CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress; First Secretary, Party Committee, Zhejiang Provincial Military Region

2007-07: Secretary, CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee; First Secretary, Party Committee, Shanghai Garrison Command

2007-08: Member, Standing Committee, Political Bureau; member, Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; President, Party School of the CPC Central Committee

2008-10: Member, Standing Committee, Political Bureau; member, Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Vice President, PRC; President, Party School of the CPC Central Committee

2010-12: Member, Standing Committee, Political Bureau; member, Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee; Vice President, PRC; Vice Chairman, CPC and PRC Central Military Commission; President, Party School of the CPC Central Committee

## al Bureau of the 18th CPC Central Committee



**Li Keqiang**, ethnic Han from Dingyuan, Anhui Province, born in July 1955. He joined the CPC in May 1976 and graduated from the School of Economics at Peking University, majoring in economics, with a degree of Doctor of Economics.

Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Premier of the State Council and Deputy Secretary of its Leading Party Members' Group.

1974-76: Educated youth, Dongling Brigade, Damiao Commune, Fengyang County, Anhui Province

1976-78: Secretary, Party Branch, Damiao Brigade, Damiao Commune, Fengyang County, Anhui Province

1978-82: Student, Department of Law; and leader, Students' Union of Peking University

1982-83: Secretary, Committee of the Communist Youth League (CYL), Peking University; member, Standing Committee, CYL Central Committee

1983-85: Director, School Department, CYL Central Committee; Secretary General, All-China Students' Federation; alternate member, Secretariat, CYL Central Committee

1985-93: Member, Secretariat, CYL Central Committee; Vice Chairman, All-China Youth Federation (September-November 1991: Student of a further studies course for provincial and ministerial-level officials at the Party School of CPC Central Committee)

1993-98: First member, Secretariat, CYL Central Committee; President, China Youth University for Political Sciences (1988-94: Studied economics in an in-service postgraduate program at the School of Economics at Peking University, and awarded the degrees of Master of Economics and Doctor of Economics)

1998-99: Deputy Secretary, CPC Henan Provincial Committee; Acting Governor, Henan Province; and concurrently Director, Yellow River Food Control Headquarters

1999-2002: Deputy Secretary, CPC Henan Provincial Committee; Governor, Henan Province; and concurrently Director, Yellow River Food Control Headquarters

2002-03: Secretary, CPC Henan Provincial Committee; Governor, Henan Province; and concurrently Director, Yellow River Food Control Headquarters

2003-04: Secretary, CPC Henan Provincial Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Henan Provincial People's Congress

2004-05: Secretary, CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee

2005-07: Secretary, CPC Liaoning Provincial Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Liaoning Provincial People's Congress

2007-08: Member, Standing Committee, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee

2008- Member, Standing Committee, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Vice Premier; Deputy Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group of the State Council; Director, Three Gorges Project Construction Committee and South-to-North Water Diversion Construction Project Committee, State Council



**Zhang Dejiang**, ethnic Han from Tai'an, Liaoning Province, born in November 1946. He joined the CPC in January 1971 and graduated from the Department of Economics, Kim Il Sung University in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK).

Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Premier of the State Council and member of its Leading Party Members' Group and Secretary of the CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee.

1968-70: Educated youth, Taiping Brigade, Luozigou Commune, Wangqing County, Jilin Province

1970-72: Administrative secretary, Publicity Group; and Secretary, CYL branch of the Wangqing County Revolutionary Committee, Jilin Province

1972-75: Student of Korean language, Department of Korean Language, Yanbian University

1975-78: Deputy Secretary, General Party Branch, Department of the Korean Language; member, Standing Committee, Party Committee; and Vice Chairman, Revolutionary Committee; Yanbian University

1978-80: Student, Department of Economics; Secretary, Party Branch of Chinese Students at Kim Il Sung University, DPRK

1980-83: Member, Standing committee, Party Committee; Vice President of Yanbian University

1983-85: Deputy Secretary, CPC Yanji ▶▶

Municipal Committee; member, Standing Committee, CPC Yanbian Prefectural Committee; and concurrently Deputy Secretary, CPC Yanji Municipal Committee in Jilin Province

1985-86: Deputy Secretary, CPC Yanbian Prefectural Committee, Jilin Province

1986-90: Vice Minister and Deputy Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group

of the Ministry of Civil Affairs

1990-95: Deputy Secretary, CPC Jilin Provincial Committee; Secretary, CPC Yanbian Prefectural Committee

1995-98: Secretary, CPC Jilin Provincial Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Jilin Provincial People's Congress

1998-2002: Secretary, CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee

2002-07: Member, Political Bureau,

CPC Central Committee; Secretary, CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee

2007-08: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee

2008-12: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Vice Premier and member, Leading Party Members' Group of the State Council; and concurrently Secretary, CPC Chongqing Municipal Committee (March 2012)



**Yu Zhengsheng**, ethnic Han from Shaoxing, Zhejiang Province, born in April 1945. He joined the CPC in November 1964 and graduated from the Department of Missile Engineering at the Harbin Military Engineering Institute, majoring in automatic control systems of ballistic missiles.

**Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee.**

1963-68: Student of automatic control systems of ballistic missiles, Department of Missile Engineering, Harbin Military Engineering Institute

1968-71: Technician, Zhangjiakou No. 6 Radio Factory, Hebei Province

1971-75: Technician and leader, Qiaoxi Radio Factory, Zhangjiakou, Hebei Province

1975-81: Technician and engineer, Research Institute for Promotion and Application of Electronic Technology, Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building Industry

1981-82: Assistant chief engineer, Research Institute for Promotion and Application of Electronic Technology, Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building Industry

1982-84: Deputy Director, Research Institute for Promotion and Application of Electronic Technology, Ministry of Electronics Industry; Chief, No.2 Systems Section, assistant chief engineer; and concurrently Director, Department of Microcomputer Management of the Administration for the Computer Industry; Deputy Director, Planning Department of the Ministry of the Electronics Industry

1984-85: Chief, Vice Chairman, Executive Council, and member, Leading Party Members' Group of the China Welfare Fund for Disabled Persons (December 1984: Departmental-bureau level; January-March 1985: Acting General Manager, China Kanghua Industrial Co. Ltd.)

1985-87: Deputy Secretary, CPC Yantai Municipal Committee, Shandong Province

1987-89: Deputy Secretary, CPC Yantai Municipal Committee, Shandong Province; Mayor, Yantai Municipal People's Government, Shandong Province

1989-92: Deputy Secretary, CPC Qingdao Municipal Committee, Shandong Province; Deputy Mayor and Mayor,

Qingdao Municipal People's Government, Shandong Province

1992-94: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Shandong Provincial Committee; Secretary, CPC Qingdao Municipal Committee; Mayor, Qingdao Municipal People's Government

1994-97: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Shandong Provincial Committee; Secretary, CPC Qingdao Municipal Committee

1997-98: Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group; and Vice Minister of the Ministry of Construction

1998-2001: Minister and Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group of the Ministry of Construction

2001-02: Secretary, CPC Hubei Provincial Committee

2002-03: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Secretary, CPC Hubei Provincial Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Hubei Provincial People's Congress

2003-07: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Secretary, CPC Hubei Provincial Committee

2007-08: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Secretary, CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee

2008-11: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Secretary, CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee; First Executive Deputy Director, Organizing Committee; and Director, Executive Committee; for 2010 World Expo in Shanghai

2011-12: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Secretary, CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee





**Liu Yunshan**, ethnic Han from Xinzhou, Shanxi Province, born in July 1947. He joined the CPC in April 1971, with a university education at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC

**Central Committee, member of its Secretariat and head of its Publicity Department.**

1964-68: Student, Jining Teachers' College, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

1968-69: Teacher, Bashi School, Tumd Left Banner; and worker, Sobugai Commune, Tumd Right Banner, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

1969-75: Administrative secretary, Publicity Department, CPC Tumd Right Banner Committee, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region

1975-82: Reporter and deputy chief, Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Section; member, Leading Party Members' Group of Inner Mongolia Bureau of Xinhua News Agency (March-August 1981: Student, Party School of the CPC Central Committee)

1982-84: Deputy Secretary of the CYL Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee and its Leading Party Members' Group

1984-86: Deputy head, Publicity Department, CPC Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee

1986-87: Member, Standing Committee and head, Publicity Department of the CPC Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional

Committee

1987-91: Member, Standing Committee and Secretary General of the CPC Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee; Secretary, Working Committee of the Organs Directly under the CPC Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee

1991-92: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee; Secretary, CPC Chifeng Municipal Committee

1992-93: Deputy Secretary, CPC Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee; and concurrently Secretary, CPC Chifeng Municipal Committee (1989-92: Student of Party and government administration, Correspondence School, Party School of the CPC Central Committee)

1993-97: Deputy head, Publicity Department, CPC Central Committee

1997-2002: Deputy head, Publicity Department, CPC Central Committee (October 1997, ministerial level); head, General Office, Central Commission for Guiding Cultural and Ethical Progress

2002-12: Member, Political Bureau; member, Secretariat; and head, Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee



**Wang Qishan**, ethnic Han from Tianzhen, Shanxi Province,

born in July 1948. He joined the CPC in February 1983 and graduated from the University Regular Class at the Department of History at Northwest University, China, majoring in history.

Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Vice Premier of the State Council and member of its Leading Party Members' Group.

1969-71: Educated youth, Fengzhuang Commune, Yan'an County, Shaanxi Province

1971-73: Worked at the Shaanxi Provincial Museum

1973-76: Student of history, Department of History, Northwest University, China

1976-79: Worked at the Shaanxi Provincial Museum

1979-82: Intern researcher, Institute of Modern History, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

1982-86: Section chief and research fellow at the deputy-bureau level, Rural Policy Research Office, Secretariat, CPC Central Committee; and Deputy Director, Liaison Office, Rural Development Research Center, State Council

1986-88: Research fellow at the bureau level, Rural Policy Research Office, Secretariat, CPC Central Committee; Director, Liaison Office, Rural Development Research Center, State Council; Director, National Office for Pilot Areas of Rural Reform; Acting Director and Director, Development Institute, Rural Development Research Center, State Council

1988-89: General Manager and Secretary, Party Committee of China Rural Trust and Investment Corp.

1989-93: Vice Governor and member, Leading Party Members' Group of the People's Construction Bank of China (September-November 1992: Student, Further Studies Class for Provincial- and Ministerial- ►►

level Cadres, Party School of the CPC Central Committee)

1993-94: Vice Governor and member, Leading Party Members' Group of People's Bank of China

1994-96: Governor and Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group of People's Construction Bank of China

1996-97: Governor and Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group of China Construction Bank

1997-98: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee

1998-2000: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee; Vice Governor, Guangdong Province

2000-02: Director and Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group of the Office for Economic Restructuring of the State Council

2002-03: Secretary, CPC Hainan Provincial Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Hainan Provincial People's Congress

2003-04: Deputy Secretary, CPC Beijing Municipal Committee; Acting Mayor, Beijing; Executive Chairman and Deputy Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group of the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad

2004-07: Deputy Secretary, CPC Beijing Municipal Committee; Mayor, Beijing; Executive Chairman and Deputy Secretary,

Leading Party Members' Group of the Beijing Organizing Committee for the Games of the XXIX Olympiad

2007-08: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee

2008-11: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Vice Premier and member, Leading Party Members' Group of the State Council; Chairman, Organizing Committee for the 2010 World Expo in Shanghai

2011-12: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Vice Premier and member, Leading Party Members' Group of the State Council



**Zhang Gaoli**, ethnic Han from Jinjiang, Fujian Province, born in November 1946. He joined the CPC in December 1973 and graduated from the Department of Economics at Xiamen University, majoring in planning and statistics.

Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Tianjin Municipal Committee.

1965-70: Student of planning and statistics, Department of Economics, Xiamen University

1970-77: Worker; Secretary, Office, Production Headquarters; Secretary, CYL General Branch, Political Department; Deputy Secretary, CYL Committee of the Guangdong Maoming Petroleum Co. under the Ministry of Petroleum Industry

1977-80: Secretary, CPC General Branch; and political instructor of No.1 Workshop; and Deputy Secretary and Secretary, Party Committee; Refinery, Guangdong Maoming Petroleum Co. under the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry

1980-84: Member, Standing Committee, Party Committee; chief, Planning Section; and Deputy Manager of Maoming Petroleum Industrial Co. under the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry

1984-85: Deputy Secretary, CPC Maoming Municipal Committee, Guangdong Province; Manager, Maoming Petroleum Industrial Co., China Petroleum Chemicals Corp.

1985-88: Director and Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group of the Guangdong Provincial Economic Commission

1988-92: Deputy Governor, Guangdong Province (April-July 1990: Student, Further Studies Class for Provincial- and Ministerial-level Cadres, Party School of the CPC Central Committee)

1992-93: Deputy Governor, Guangdong Province; Director and Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group of the Guangdong Provincial Planning Commission

1993-94: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee; Deputy Governor, Guangdong Province; Director; and

Secretary, Leading Party Members' Group of the Guangdong Provincial Planning Commission

1994-97: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee; Deputy Governor, Guangdong Province; head, Leading Group for Planning and Coordination Work of the Pearl River Delta Economic Zone

1997-98: Member, Standing Committee, CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee; Deputy Governor, Guangdong Province; Secretary, CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee

1998-2000: Deputy Secretary, CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee; Secretary, CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee

2000-01: Deputy Secretary, CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee; Secretary, CPC Shenzhen Municipal Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Shenzhen Municipal People's Congress

2001-02: Deputy Secretary; CPC Shandong Provincial Committee; Acting Governor and Governor, Shandong Province

2002-03: Secretary, CPC Shandong Provincial Committee; Governor, Shandong Province

2003-07: Secretary, CPC Shandong Provincial Committee; Chairman, Standing Committee, Shandong Provincial People's Congress

2007-07: Secretary, CPC Tianjin Municipal Committee

2007-12: Member, Political Bureau, CPC Central Committee; Secretary, CPC Tianjin Municipal Committee

# Other Members of the Political Bureau Of the 18th CPC Central Committee



**Ma Kai**, ethnic Han from Shanghai, born in June 1946. He joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) in August 1965 and graduated from the Department of Political

Economics at Renmin University of China, majoring in political economics, with a degree of Master of Economics.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, state councilor, member of the State Council Leading Party Members' Group and concurrently Secretary General of the State Council and Secretary of the Leading Party Members' Group Under the State Council, Secretary of the Working Committee of Organs Directly Under the State Council and President of the Chinese Academy of Governance.



**Wang Huning**, ethnic Han from Laizhou, Shandong Province, born October 1955. He joined the CPC in April 1984, studied international politics at the Department of

International Politics at Fudan University and attained a degree of Master of Laws.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Director of the Policy Research Office of the CPC Central Committee.



**Liu Yandong**, ethnic Han from Nantong, Jiangsu Province, born in November 1945. She joined the CPC in July 1964 and studied political theory at the School of Administration at Jilin University,

with a degree of Doctor of Laws.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, State Councilor and Member of the Leading Party Members' Group of the State Council.



**Liu Qibao**, ethnic Han from Susong, Anhui Province, born in January 1953. He joined the CPC in December 1971 and graduated from Jilin University,

majoring in national economic planning and management, with a degree of Master of Economics.

Member of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the CPC Sichuan Provincial Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of Sichuan Provincial People's Congress.



**Xu Qiliang**, ethnic Han from Linqu, Shandong Province, born in March 1950. He joined the CPC in July 1967 and graduated from the PLA Air

Force's Fifth Aviation School, with a junior college education.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission and Member of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China (PRC), holding the rank of general in the PLA Air Force.



**Sun Chunlan**, ethnic Han from Raoyang County, Hebei Province, born in May 1950. She joined the CPC in May 1973, with a postgraduate education

from the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee and Chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress.



**Sun Zhengcai**, ethnic Han from Rongcheng, Shandong Province, born in September 1963. He joined the CPC in July 1988 and graduated from China Agriculture

University, majoring in agricultural science, with a degree of Doctor of Agricultural Science.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the CPC Jilin Provincial Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of Jilin Provincial People's Congress.



**Li Jianguo**, ethnic Han from Juancheng, Shandong Province, born in April 1946. He joined the CPC in June 1971 and graduated from the Department of Chinese Language and

Literature at Shandong University, majoring in Chinese language and literature.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Chairman and concurrently Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the 11th National People's Congress and Member of its Leading Party Members' Group.



**Li Yuanchao**, ethnic Han from Lianshui, Jiangsu Province, born in November 1950. He joined the CPC in March 1978 and received postgraduate training at the Central Party School,

with a degree of Doctor of Laws.

Member of the Political Bureau and head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee.



**Wang Yang**, ethnic Han from Suzhou, Anhui Province, born in March 1955. He joined the CPC in August 1975 and received a university education at the Central Party School, with a degree of

Master of Engineering.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the CPC Guangdong Provincial Committee.



**Zhang Chunxian**, ethnic Han from Yuzhou, Henan Province, born in May 1953. He joined the CPC in November 1973 and graduated from the Harbin Institute of Technology,

majoring in management science and engineering, with a degree of Master of Management.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the CPC Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Committee, and the First Political Commissar of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps.



**Fan Changlong**, ethnic Han from Dandong, Liaoning Province, born in May 1947. He joined the CPC in September 1969 and received a university edu-

cation at the Central Party School.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, holding the rank of general.



**Meng Jianzhu**, ethnic Han from Wuxian County, Jiangsu Province, born in July 1947. He joined the CPC in June 1971, graduated from the Shanghai Institute of Machinery,

majoring in systems engineering and received a

postgraduate education while in service, with a degree of Master of Engineering.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, State Councilor, Member of the State Council Leading Party Members' Group, Deputy Secretary of the Committee of Political and Legal Affairs under the CPC Central Committee, Minister of the Ministry of Public Security and Secretary of its Party Committee, and Commissioner General of Police.



**Zhao Leji**, ethnic Han from Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, born in March 1957. He joined the CPC in July 1975 and received a postgraduate education at the Central Party School.

Member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the CPC Shaanxi Provincial Committee, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress.



**Hu Chunhua**, ethnic Han from Wufeng, Hubei Province, born in April 1963. He joined the CPC in April 1983 and graduated from the Department of Chinese Language and

Literature at Peking University.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Secretary of the CPC Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Committee, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional People's Congress.



**Li Zhanshu**, ethnic Han from Pingshan, Hebei Province, born in August 1950. He joined the CPC in April 1975 and graduated from the Department of Political Education,

Evening College, Hebei Normal University, with an executive MBA degree.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of its Secretariat, Director of its General Office, and Secretary of the Working Committee of the Organs Directly Under the CPC Central Committee.



**Guo Jinlong**, ethnic Han from Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, born in July 1947. He joined the CPC in April 1979 and graduated from Department of Physics at Nanjing

University, majoring in acoustics.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Secretary of the CPC Beijing Municipal Committee.



**Han Zheng**, ethnic Han from Cixi, Zhejiang Province, born in April 1954. He joined the CPC in May 1979 and graduated from Institute of International Studies at East China Normal

University, majoring in international relations and world economy, with a degree of Master of Economics.

Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, deputy secretary of the CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee, and mayor of Shanghai.

## Other Members of the Secretariat of the 18th CPC Central Committee



**Du Qinglin**, ethnic Han from Panshi, Jilin Province, born in November 1946. He joined the CPC in March 1966 and graduated from the School of Economics and Management at

Jilin University, majoring in national economic planning and management, with a degree of Master of Economics.

Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Vice Chairman and member of Leading Party Members' Group of the 11th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.



**Zhao Hongzhu**, ethnic Han from Ningcheng, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, born in July 1947. He joined the CPC in August 1969 and received a college education at the Party School of the CPC Central

Committee.

Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Deputy Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, Secretary of the CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee, and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress.



**Yang Jing**, ethnic Mongolian from Jungar Banner, Inner Mongolia, born in December 1953. He joined the CPC in August 1976 and received a postgraduate

education at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee.

Member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Deputy head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Minister in charge of the State Ethnic Affairs Commission and Secretary of its Leading Party Members' Group.

## Pension Insurance Coverage

China's urban and rural pension insurance systems covered 459 million people at the end of October, the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security said on November 13.

As many as 125 million elderly people receive pensions every month, the ministry said in a statement posted on its website.

Over the past few years, China has taken significant steps to improve the country's pension and social security system. The country kicked off a rural pension pilot program in 2009 and announced a pilot program offering social pension insurance for urban residents in 2011 to expand the coverage of the country's

pension system.

Premier Wen Jiabao pledged in October to increase government spending on the social pension insurance system to address the problem of the country's surging aging population.

## Affordable Houses

China will start the construction of around 6 million low-income housing units next year, Minister of Housing and Urban-Rural Development Jiang Weixin said on November 12.

China plans to build more than 7 million government-subsidized units this year as part of its five-year plan to offer 36 million such

affordable homes by 2015 in a bid to make housing accessible for low-income families.

"We haven't encountered major financial problems concerning the project," Jiang said.

The minister also said the government will see to it that low-income housing is fairly distributed.

## Fewer Accidental Deaths

The number of accident-related deaths in China over the first 10 months dropped 13.7 percent year on year, the country's work safety watchdog said on November 11.

Meanwhile, the number of accidents declined 14.1 percent from the same period last year, data released on the website of the State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS) showed.

According to information unveiled earlier by the SAWS, 210,797 accidents occurred in China during the January-September period, down 21.3 percent year on year.

The accidents altogether claimed 45,409 lives, representing a 15.3-percent year-on-year drop, the SAWS said.

In its efforts to improve work safety, the SAWS planned to shut down 625 small coal mines that pose safety risks by the end of the year.

**MID-AIR SHOW** A member of Breitling Wingwalkers, a famous European aerobatic team, performs during the Ninth China International Aviation and Aerospace Exhibition, which opened in Zhuhai, Guangdong Province, on November 13



ZHANG CHAOXIANG



HUANG XUECHU



ZHANG MIN

**ART ON A STRING** Students from the Shanghai Theatre Academy perform with marionettes at a symposium on puppeteer training in Shanghai on November 13

**NOT SINGLE ANYMORE** Sixteen couples wed in Hezhou, south China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, on November 11, dubbed Singles' Day in the country because the date is made up entirely of the number one



**TEDDY GIRLS**  
A Teddy Bear Museum opens in Chengdu, southwest China's Sichuan Province, on November 11, displaying more than 1,000 stuffed bears

## Community Corrections

Around 1.16 million convicts in China have served their sentences in the community instead of in prison since 2003 as part of the country's efforts to prepare criminals for a return to society, Vice Minister of Justice Zhao Dacheng said on November 13.

Of those convicts, more than 650,000 have finished their community service, Zhao said.

He dismissed concerns over threats to public safety, saying only 0.2 percent of convicts committed crimes again while serving in the community, an extraordinarily low level compared to other countries.

China began its program of community service in 2003 in Beijing, Shanghai and four other areas, and extended the program to the rest of the country in 2009.

The country has also stepped up the re-education of prisoners, Zhao said, with 1.25 million criminals having received literacy training and compulsory education in prisons since 2008.

## Survey on Porpoises

Chinese scientists on November 11 launched a survey of endangered finless porpoises in the country's longest waterway, the Yangtze River.

The survey team consists of researchers from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) and the World Wide Fund for Nature.

The planned 40-day survey will be the most comprehensive since 2006, when a survey found the population of finless porpoises was down to 1,800.

There are probably only 1,000 finless porpoises in the Yangtze and two lakes linked to the waterway after continuous drops in the number, said Wang Ding, a researcher with the Institute of Hydrobiology under the CAS.

The survey team will trace the porpoises using a sonar system along the middle and lower reaches of the river, collecting data on the species' population, which will assist in making future protection policies.

The initial results of the survey will be published in December.

## Space Flight

China plans to launch another manned spacecraft, *Shenzhou-10*, in early June 2013, a leading space program official said on November 10.

Like in the *Shenzhou-9* spacecraft mission in June, the crew might include two male astronauts and a female, to enter the *Tiangong-1* space lab module, according to Niu Hongguang, Deputy Commander in Chief of China's Manned Space Program.

"They will stay in space for 15 days, operating both automated and manual space dockings with the target orbiter *Tiangong-1*, conducting scientific experiments in the lab module and giving science lectures to spectators on Earth," Niu said.

In the coming mission, *Shenzhou-10* will offer ferrying services of personnel and supplies for *Tiangong-1*, further testing the astronauts' ability to work and live in space, as well as the functions of the lab module, he said.

## Bible Publication

China has become the biggest Bible publisher in the world after printing its 100 millionth, according to the country's only authorized Bible-printing company.

On November 8, Qiu Zhonghui, Chairman of the Board of Amity Printing Co. Ltd. in Nanjing, east China's Jiangsu Province, said that the 100 millionth copy was printed in July.

About 60 million holy books, including nine ethnic minority language editions, have been printed by Amity Printing. The company has provided 40 million copies in over 90 languages to around 70 countries and regions in the world, Qiu said.

Amity Printing is a joint venture between China's Amity Foundation and the United Bible Societies. The company has been publishing the Bible since 1988.

China has more than 16 million Christians, 55,000 churches or gathering venues, 36,000 missionaries and 100,000 church volunteers. In addition, it has 18 divinity and Bible schools with 1,800 seminarians.

**NEW RECORD** Water level rises to 270 meters on November 12, the highest in history, in Xiaolangdi Reservoir in Henan Province, a major water control project on the Yellow River, China's second longest waterway



## Inflation Eases Further

China's consumer price index (CPI), a main gauge of inflation, dropped to a 33-month low of 1.7 percent in October, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.

The inflation rate, which dropped to its slowest pace since January 2010, dropped from 1.9 percent in September and 2 percent in August.

On a month-on-month basis, October's CPI fell 0.1 percent from the previous month.

Slowing growth in food prices and fewer carryover effects from last year contributed to the slight drop. Food prices in October rose by 1.8 percent year on year and fell by 0.8 percent month on month.

In the first 10 months, the CPI grew an average of 2.7 percent year on year, showing a further decline from the 3.3-percent rise in the first half of the year.

The producer price index (PPI), which measures inflation at the wholesale level, dropped 2.8 percent year on year in October. It marked the eighth straight month of decline after the PPI dropped in March for the first time since December 2009.

"We expect the mild inflation trend to persist through the first half of 2013," said Li Huiyong, chief economist with the Shenyin Wanguo Securities Co.

Although the country is poised to meet its goal of keeping inflation under 4 percent for the year, analysts have warned of rising consumer prices in November and December, as the cold weather will likely push up vegetable and meat prices.

## Mild Trade Improvement

China's trade surplus widened in October, as export growth accelerated and import growth remained steady, said the General Administration of Customs.

Exports rose 11.6 percent from one year earlier in October, beating market expectations for a rise of 9 percent and stronger



**POWER ON** A worker installs photovoltaic ceramic roofing in a village in east China's Zhejiang Province on November 14. The generated power will be used for household electricity consumption

than the 9.9-percent increase registered in September.

Imports climbed 2.4 percent year on year in October, unchanged from the growth in September.

This resulted in a widening trade surplus of \$31.99 billion in October, compared with \$27.67 billion in September and \$26.66 billion in August.

The rise in exports was the strongest since May, but analysts have been cautious to call it a solid recovery because of sluggish external demand.

Weakening demand was reflected in the recently concluded Canton Fair, China's larg-

est biannual trade fair, where total turnover dropped 9.3 percent compared with the fair's spring session.

In the first 10 months, foreign trade volume expanded 6.3 percent from the same period last year.

China has targeted growth of 10 percent in total foreign trade this year, a figure that officials concede will be difficult to achieve.

## EU Dumping Probed

The European Union has been dumping toluene diisocyanate (TDI) into the Chinese market, the Ministry of Commerce said on November 13.

## Numbers

# 19.1 billion yuan

The amount of money that Alibaba, China's e-commerce giant, cashed in during the "Singles' Day" shopping promotion on November 11, a date bearing four "1s," emphasizing singles.

# 4,273

The number of large passenger aircraft that Chinese airlines will demand in the next 20 years, according to a report released by Commercial Aircraft Corp. of China on November 13.



An eight-month investigation found imported TDI from the EU was as much as 37.7 percent below normal prices and that such dumping has hurt domestic producers, the ministry said in a preliminary ruling.

Importers of such products are required to pay anti-dumping fees to China's customs authorities. The deposits will be charged according to the dumping margins of different producers, said the ruling.

In March, the ministry launched an anti-dumping probe into EU-exported TDI, a main raw material for polyurethane products. TDI is widely used for rubber surface coating and in the textile processing, petroleum, mining, and automobile industries.

## More Eligible Producers

Regulators gave the green light to the first batch of companies to extract rare earth minerals under the country's new entry requirements.

The seven qualified companies included a subsidiary of Inner Mongolia Baotou Steel Rare-earth Hi-tech Co. (REHT), China's largest rare earth producer, said the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology on November 12.

The new entry requirements for the rare earth industry, released in August, listed a series of rules for project setup and layout, production scale, energy consumption and environmental protection.

The sector has been weighed down this year as rare earth prices fell from dizzying heights due to weak external demand and new rare earth production coming online.

As the world's largest rare earth producer, China supplies more than 90 percent of global demand for the minerals, which are crucial in the production of a range of hi-tech commodities such as wind turbines, hybrid car batteries and smart phones.

China has announced various measures to control environmental damage during the

mining and processing of the minerals, including new industry entry requirements, stricter emission standards, production caps, as well as export quotas.

## Economic Census

China will carry out its third economic census in 2013, said the State Council on November 12.

Statisticians from around the nation will survey all enterprises in secondary and tertiary sectors and the census will facilitate further economic planning.

The researchers will collect data related to enterprise ownership, financial status, production capacity and research and development activities during the yearlong census.

The Central Government and its local branches will jointly pay for the census.

The State Council ordered local governments to clamp down on potential irregularities in the census, including the falsification of data, forging census results and interfering in the census process.

## Sinopec Boss Awarded

**Fu Chengyu**, Chairman of China Petrochemical Corp. or Sinopec, was awarded the title of the Petroleum Executive of the Year in London on November 12 by the world's leading energy research group Energy Intelligence, becoming the first Chinese to win the title in 15 years.

The Petroleum Executive of the Year award, the most prestigious award in the international energy industry, recognizes outstanding executives' leadership in the field.

Fu started his career in the oil industry in 1982 in China National Offshore Oil Corp. He became Sinopec's chairman in 2011. Under his leadership, Sinopec's overseas operation has rapidly expanded to more than 20 countries and regions in Southeast Asia, Africa and South America.



### AUTO BOOMING

Workers put the finishing touches on a vehicle at a Lifan Auto plant in Chongqing, where auto output and sales both rose above the national average in the first three quarters

# 6.1%

The year-on-year increase of China's electricity consumption, a barometer of economic activities, in October, more than doubles September's 2.9-percent rise, said the National Energy Administration on November 14.

# 1.04 trillion yuan

China's fiscal revenue in October, up 13.7 percent year on year, according to the Ministry of Finance on November 14.

# THIS WEEK WORLD



## ITALY

A man carries luggage on flooded St. Mark's Square on November 11 in Venice. Rain and wind hit north Italy and caused flooding that reached 1.5 meters in the city

## THE UNITED STATES

Thousands of job seekers wait in line at Kennedy-King College to attend a job fair hosted by the city of Chicago on November 9



## AUSTRALIA

The diamondring effect is observed following a total solar eclipse in Palm Cove in northern Queensland on November 14



A Palestinian man reacts upon arrival at a hospital in Gaza City after being wounded from Israeli shelling as clashes erupted along the border on November 10

## PALESTINE



## BELGIUM

European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso (right) welcomes Greek Prime Minister Antonis Samaras prior to their meeting in Brussels on November 13. Greece raised 4.06 billion euros (\$5.16 billion) that day in an emergency bond sale to avert a messy default



A Buddhist monk tries to salvage a Buddha statue in a village in central Myanmar on November 12 following a destructive earthquake

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 Fax: (010)85261084

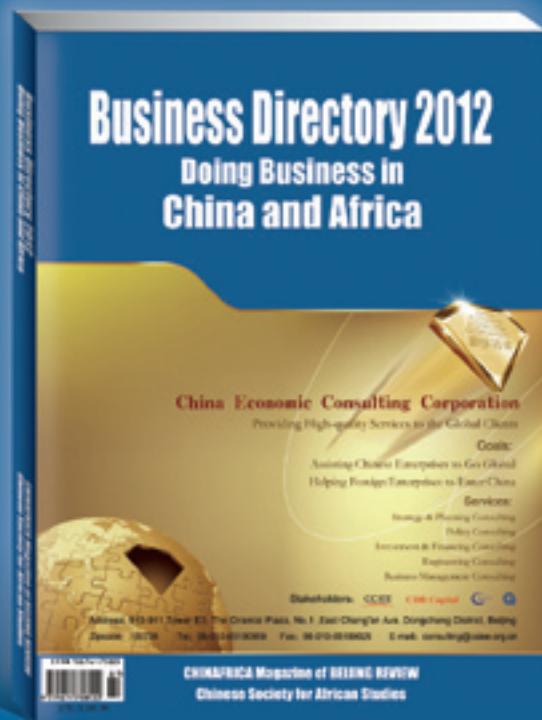
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