**代表作1**

**英文原文如下：**

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| **PARTY KEEPS PUTTING PEOPLE FIRST****CPC strives to ensure no one gets left behind on the path to become a modern, prosperous socialist country****By XU WEI** |

**A patchwork of wooden ladders that rose precariously up the steep side of a mountain used to be the only link between Mose Lazuo's village, perched on a 1,400-meter-high cliff, and the world outside. For Mose and the other children living in Atuleer, a village in Zhaojue county, Liangshan Yi autonomous prefecture in Sichuan province, navigating the steep cliffs via the ladders was the only way to get to school and then go back home, a trip that was exhausting, often treacherous, and at times fatal.
  Mose's family, who have lived in the cliffside village for generations, delayed her attendance in primary school until she was 10, when they believed she was capable of making the trip. Even then her father tied a rope around his waist and hers to ensure her safety.
  The lack of convenient access to the outside world also defined the villagers' subsistence living, as most residents would only travel outside once a week to obtain basic necessities and sell crops such as Sichuan peppercorns and walnuts.
  In May 2020, Mose and her fellow villagers were relocated from their adobe huts to new apartment complexes at the county seat as part of the nation's efforts to fulfill the pledge to lift all the country's rural poor out of extreme poverty by the end of last year.
  The resettlement, which not only shortened the travel time between Mose's home and school to five minutes but also ushered in new job opportunities for the villagers, typifies China's poverty alleviation drive over the past eight years and the dedication of the Communist Party of China to improve people's livelihoods.
  Kaan Kangal, an associate professor at the Center for Studies of Marxist Social Theory of Nanjing University, said that the poverty alleviation efforts demonstrate the CPC's adherence to the people-oriented philosophy of Marxism.
  "The practical function of Marxist politics is to serve people's needs and interests, to improve their living standards, to increase the level of people's welfare and to establish a material infrastructure that ensures social security, justice, equality and freedom."**

 **Serving the people
  To many analysts and observers, the campaign, in which the country lifted all its 98.99 million impoverished rural residents out of extreme poverty and removed 832 counties and 128,000 villages from the poverty-stricken list, exemplifies the people-centered philosophy of the Party.
  The philosophy, which is the overarching principle for the State governance of the CPC, has been the key to China's successful efforts in attaining economic growth, fighting poverty and containing the COVID-19 pandemic, they said.
  "As a Marxist party, the CPC has always maintained that the people are the creators of history; they are the fundamental force that determines the Party and the country's future," said Tao Wenzhao, a professor of socialism with Chinese characteristics, democracy and governance at Renmin University of China.
  With the Party set to celebrate its 100th founding anniversary on July 1, he said the strongest testimony to the people-centered philosophy of the CPC is the emphasis given by the Party to the less advantaged groups in the society.
  "The help given to the poor, especially those struggling in abject poverty, is a test of the conscience of the society. China's poverty alleviation drive is the best embodiment of the Party's nature and original aspiration," Tao said.
  President Xi Jinping, who is also general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has constantly emphasized a people-centered approach in his governance philosophy.
  "The aspirations of the people to live a better life are the focus of our efforts," he said on Nov 15, 2012, the day he was elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee.
  Acting to realize those aspirations, China has carried out a raft of initiatives to improve people's livelihoods over the past eight years. Meanwhile, securing a complete victory in the fight against abject poverty has also seen the expansion of the middle-income group from about 100 million people in 2010 to over 400 million in 2020, out of a total population of more than 1.4 billion.
  In 2020, the per capita disposable income of Chinese residents increased to 32,189 yuan ($5,000) from 18,311 yuan in the last quarter of 2012, according to the National Bureau of Statistics.
  Showing care and concern
  The CPC has enshrined its purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people in the Party's Constitution, which stipulates that the CPC has no special interests other than representing the interests of the people.
  "The biggest political advantage the Party has is its close ties with the people while the biggest potential danger it faces as a governing party is becoming distanced from them," the CPC's Constitution states.
  In the report he delivered to the 19th National Congress of the CPC, Xi said that the Party must ensure the principal status of the people and adhere to the Party's commitment to serving the public good and exercising power in the interests of the people.
  "We must observe the Party's fundamental purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people and put into practice the Party's mass line in all aspects of governance," he said.
  Xi made fulfilling the Party's poverty alleviation pledge a top priority, and he chaired seven symposiums on poverty reduction and made over 50 inspection trips to poor areas, including all of the country's 14 contiguous poverty-stricken areas to stress the importance of the work.
  He called upon officials to worry about the people, love the people and think frequently about bringing benefits to the people, saying that they should implement measures that are more targeted, more extensive in coverage and generated more immediate outcomes.
  Highlighting this, when the difficult living environment and material deprivation of the residents of Atuleer caught the attention of Xi, after it was reported by media outlets, he voiced his concern for the villagers and how distressing it was that they had to rely on the rattan ladders during a discussion with the deputies from Sichuan in March 2017 during the annual session of the 12th National People's Congress, the top legislature, in Beijing.
  Xi visited Zhaojue county in February 2018, where he spoke with Yi ethnic villagers and highlighted the importance of ensuring that no ethnic group, family or individual will be left behind as the nation builds itself into a moderately prosperous society in all respects.
  Robert Kuhn, chairman of the Kuhn Foundation and winner of the China Reform Friendship Medal, said Xi has set an example that leaders and officials can follow in acting on a people-centered philosophy.
  "Almost everywhere Xi goes, he stresses poverty alleviation and encourages Party officials to visit impoverished areas regularly and interact with poor people directly," he said.
  Going forward, Kuhn said the people-centered philosophy of the CPC can be seen in the rural vitalization strategy, which seeks to reduce the imbalances between urban and rural areas and ensure rural residents enjoy a high quality of life.
  Winning people's trust
  In the eyes of analysts, China's fight against COVID-19 has also embodied the Party's people-oriented governance philosophy.
  "It is because the Party put life and people front and center, and took the most comprehensive, rigorous and thorough prevention and control measures that China became the first country to largely bring the situation under control and achieve the resumption of work and production," said Tao Wenzhao, the Renmin University of China professor.
  China has offered free medical treatment to COVID-19 patients and made it a top priority to improve the cure rate and reduce the fatality rate of patients.
  "From infants who had only been born 30 hours to centenarians, from international students to expats in China, every life was given full protection and care. The value of each person's life and their dignity were offered meticulous care during the process," Xi said in a grand gathering that commended the role models in the country's fight against the virus in September.
  Robert Griffiths, general secretary of the Communist Party of Britain, said that having the trust of the people and the involvement of the people was undoubtedly the key to China's successful efforts to control the novel coronavirus. "I would say it was the closeness of the Chinese Communist Party to the people, that was the kernel of the experience of China and its people," he said, adding that this feature of the Party stands out throughout its history.
  The CPC's close links with the people mean it has gained the trust and support of the grassroots, which enables the whole of the country to respond to and successfully overcome huge challenges like the COVID-19 epidemic and poverty, Griffiths observed.
  The CPC is a party that "emerged from the people, was created by the people, and it's always sought to stay close to the people", he said.
  Confidence in the future
  With China on course to deliver its target of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, analysts said the future focus of the Party's people-oriented strategy will shift toward shared prosperity.
  Xi outlined a two-stage development plan for the period from 2020 to the middle of this century in his report to the 19th CPC National Congress. He said that the first stage, between 2020 and 2035, would be the period in which rights of the people to participate and to develop as equals are adequately protected, with people leading more comfortable lives, and the size of the middle-income group growing considerably.
  "To lead the people to a better life is our Party's abiding goal. We must put the people's interests above all else, see that the gains of reform and development benefit all our people in a fair way and strive to achieve shared prosperity for everyone," he said.
  Tao, the professor, said to attain shared prosperity is the most difficult aspect of the Party's long-range goal to 2035.
  "It (the work to ensure common prosperity) would be the most telling aspect of the nature of the Party and our society," he said, adding that China is still a developing nation, and it is still faced with issues of inadequate and unbalanced development.
  "As the nation pursues growth, it must give more priority to equality and ensure that substantial progress is achieved in sharing the country's prosperity," he added.
  The Party's poverty alleviation drive has already fundamentally reshaped the lives of Mose Lazuo and her fellow villagers, and it has given them greater confidence in the future.
  Mose said she is hoping that she will further her studies to become a schoolteacher in the near future, and her mother has taken advantage of the influx of tourists to run a guest house.
  "As long as the road is connected, the future will be full of opportunities," she said.**

 **译文如下：**

**以人民为中心的百年大党，努力让任何人都不会掉队**

**作者：徐伟**

**悬崖上一级又一级的藤梯曾经是某色拉作的村庄与外界联络的唯一通道。她的家乡阿土列尔村位于四川省凉山彝族自治州昭觉县一座山顶之上，海拔约1400米。某色拉作和村子里的其他孩子沿着藤梯翻越陡峭的悬崖上学、回家，路程艰辛、危险、甚至会致命。**

**某色拉作一家世代居住在这个“悬崖村”。她直到10岁才上小学，因为家里人觉得那时她才可以攀登悬崖上的藤梯。即便如此，她的父亲还是在他和她的腰间系了一根绳子确保她的安全。**

**因为与外界联络不便，阿土列尔村民只能过自给自足的生活。大多数人每周只外出一次，出售花椒和核桃等农产品并且获取基本的必需品。**

**2020年5月，随着中国践行确保农村贫困人口在该年底全部脱贫的承诺，某色拉作一家和阿土列尔村的其他村民们从他们山顶的土坯房搬迁到了位于县城的新的安置公寓。此次移民搬迁不仅将某色拉作家到学校的路程缩短至5分钟，还为村民们带来了新的就业机会，更是中国八年来脱贫攻坚和中国共产党以人民为中心的发展思想的生动例证。**

**南京大学马克思主义社会理论研究中心副教授卡安·康格尔说，脱贫攻坚体现了中国共产党坚持以人为本的马克思主义哲学思想。“马克思主义政治的实际功能是为人民的需求和利益服务，提高人民的生活水平，改善人民福祉，建立保障社会安全、正义、平等和自由的物质基础。”**

**为人民服务**

**在许多分析人士和观察家看来，中国实现9899万农村贫困人口全部脱贫，832个贫困县全部摘帽，12.8万个贫困村全部出列，体现了中国共产党以人民为中心的发展思想。他们说，这一发展思想是中国共产党治国理政的总体原则，是中国成功实现经济增长、消除贫困和防控新冠疫情的关键。**

**中国人民大学马克思主义学院教授陶文昭表示：“作为马克思主义政党，中国共产党始终坚持人民是历史的创造者、人民是决定党和国家前途命运的根本力量。”**

**2021年7月1日是中国共产党建党100周年。陶文昭说，党以人民为中心的发展思想最有力的证明，就是党对社会弱势群体的重视。“扶贫济困，尤其是脱贫攻坚，是对社会良知的考验。中国脱贫攻坚是党的本色和初心的最好体现。”**

**以人民为中心的发展思想也是中共中央总书记习近平在治国理政中不断强调的。2012年11月15日，在当选为中共中央总书记的当天，习近平说：“人民群众对美好生活的向往，就是我们的奋斗目标。”**

**为了实现这一追求，中国在过去八年中采取了一系列改善民生的举措。在全面打赢脱贫攻坚战的同时，中国14亿多人口中的中等收入群体也从2010年的1亿人左右扩大到2020年的4亿多人。根据国家统计局的数据，2020 年，中国居民人均可支配收入从 2012 年第四季度的 18,311 元增加到 32,189 元。**

**心系人民**

**中国共产党把全心全意为人民服务的宗旨写入党章，规定中国共产党除代表人民利益外没有特殊利益。党章明确：“我们党的最大政治优势是密切联系群众，党执政后的最大危险是脱离群众。”**

**习近平在中国共产党的十九大报告中指出，党必须坚持人民主体地位，坚持党为人民服务的承诺。他指出，党必须坚持人民主体地位，坚持立党为公、执政为民。他说：“必须践行全心全意为人民服务的根本宗旨，把党的群众路线贯彻到治国理政全部活动之中。”**

**习近平把落实党的脱贫攻坚承诺作为重中之重，先后7次主持召开脱贫攻坚座谈会，50余次到全国14个连片贫困地区等贫困地区考察，强调脱贫攻坚工作的重要意义。他呼吁干部要心系人民、爱护人民、多想为民造福，要实施更有针对性、覆盖面更广、见效更快的措施。**

**阿土列尔村民艰苦的生活环境和物质匮乏在媒体报道后引起了习近平的注意。2017 年 3 月，在参加第十二届全国人大四川代表团讨论时，习近平表达了对于“悬崖村”村民的关切，说看着村民们的出行状态感到“很揪心”。**

**2018年2月，习近平考察昭觉县，与彝族村民交谈，强调在全面建成小康社会的过程中，必须确保每一个民族、每一个家庭和每一个人都不能不掉队。**

**美国库恩基金会主席、中国改革友好奖章获得者罗伯特·库恩表示，习近平为中国领导层和官员树立了以人民为中心的榜样。**

**他说：“几乎每到一处，习近平都强调脱贫攻坚，并鼓励党的干部定期走访贫困地区，与贫困群众直接互动。”展望未来，库恩表示，中国共产党以人民为中心的理念体现在乡村振兴战略中，这一战略旨在减少城乡之间的发展不平衡，确保农村居民享有高质量的生活。**

**取信于民**

**在分析人士看来，中国与新冠病毒的斗争也体现了党的以人为本的治理理念。陶文昭说：“正是因为党坚持人民至上、生命至上，采取最全面、最严格、最彻底的防控措施，中国才成为第一个基本控制住疫情、实现复工复产的国家。”**

**中国为新冠病毒患者提供免费医疗，并将提高治愈率和降低患者死亡率作为重中之重。“从出生仅30多个小时的婴儿到100多岁的老人，从在华外国留学生到来华外国人员，每一个生命都得到全力护佑，人的生命、人的价值、人的尊严得到悉心呵护。这是中国共产党执政为民理念的最好诠释！”习近平在2020年9月全国抗击新冠肺炎疫情表彰大会上说。**

**英国共产党总书记罗伯特·格里菲斯表示，人民的信任和人民的参与无疑是中国成功控制新型冠状病毒的关键。他说：“我想说的是，中国共产党与中国人民的血肉联系是中国和中国人民经验的核心，”他补充说，中国共产党的这一特点在其整个历史上都十分突出。**

**格里菲斯表示，中国共产党与人民的密切联系意味着它获得了基层的信任和支持，这使整个国家能够应对并成功克服新冠大流行和贫困等巨大挑战。他说，中国共产党是“从人民中产生、由人民创造、始终贴近人民”的政党。**

**信心满满**

**分析人士表示，随着中国全面建成小康社会目标的实现，党的以人民为中心发展思想的未来重点将转向共同富裕。习近平总书记在党的十九大报告中提出了2020年至本世纪中叶的两步走规划。他说，第一阶段，即2020年至2035年，是人民平等参与、平等发展权利得到充分保障，人民生活更为宽裕，中等收入群体比例明显提高的时期。“带领人民创造美好生活，是我们党始终不渝的奋斗目标。必须始终把人民利益摆在至高无上的地位，让改革发展成果更多更公平惠及全体人民，朝着实现全体人民共同富裕不断迈进。”**

**陶文昭认为，实现共同富裕是2035年远景目标中最具挑战的一个。他说：“这（实现共同富裕）是党和我们社会最鲜明的特征。中国仍然是一个发展中国家，仍然面临着发展不充分和不平衡的问题。随着经济增长，中国必须更加重视平等，并确保在实现共同富裕取得实质性进展。”**

**党的脱贫攻坚行动已经彻底改变了某色拉作和阿土列尔村民的生活，也让他们对未来有了更大的信心。某色拉作说，她希望在不久的将来继续深造成为一名教师，而她的母亲则利用游客大量涌入“悬崖村”的机会开了一家农家乐。**

**“只要道路通了，未来就会有很多机遇。”某色拉作说。**

**代表作2**

**英文原文如下：**

**CPC dedicated to remaining open**

**The Party absorbs experience from all over the world to provide more effective governance**

**By CHEN YINGQUN**

**In 1986, when Koh King Kee organized the first-ever seminar on China's reform and opening-up policy in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, he was impressed that the Chinese government officials－all members of the Communist Party of China－who spoke at the seminar were open, inquisitive and eager to acquire fresh knowledge. "They asked me a lot of questions, including how the outside world saw China and how the country could better develop itself," he said. "They were sincere and keen to interact with the outside world and learn from other people's experience."**

**During the following decades, Koh, president of the Centre for New Inclusive Asia, a think tank in Kuala Lumpur, has frequently been asked similar questions by CPC members and Chinese government officials.**

**"If you review the history of the CPC's 100 years, it is easy to see that the Party has been open in listening to different ideas and constantly trying to improve itself in its long struggle for national liberation and to improve governance of the country after the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, especially after reform and opening-up in the late 1970s," he said.**

**Indeed, the CPC leadership's openness to learning from advanced countries helped China find a development path suited to its national conditions and become the world's second-largest economy in a span of about 30 years, lifting domestic living standards and contributing to global economic growth, Koh said.**

**Since the start of reform and opening-up, China has lifted more than 770 million rural people out of poverty and has reached the poverty alleviation target set by the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of the specified date.**

**China has also been willing to share its experience with the world, and its achievement is a great contribution to the alleviation of global poverty, Koh said.**

**President Xi Jinping has called on the world to work together to build a community with a shared future for mankind, based on the spirit of openness, inclusiveness, mutual respect and love for Mother Earth, Koh added.**

**"China has also proposed the Belt and Road Initiative, an international cooperation project which aims to better connect countries through policy coordination, infrastructure connectivity, unimpeded trade and investment, financial integration and people-to-people ties," he said.**

**"The BRI is China's offer of public good to the world, which embodies the Silk Road spirit of peace and cooperation, openness and inclusiveness, mutual learning and mutual benefit."**

**'Message of hope'**

**In the keynote speech delivered via video link at the opening ceremony of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2021, Xi reiterated China's commitment to making the BRI "a public road open to all" instead of "a private path owned by one single party". He said: "All interested countries are welcomed aboard to take part in the cooperation and share in its benefits. Belt and Road cooperation pursues development, aims at mutual benefits and conveys a message of hope."**

**Koh said the concept of building a community with a shared future and promoting development of the BRI under the principles of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits were added to the CPC Constitution in 2017, which best demonstrates the Party's openness.**

**Moreover, since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, China has joined the global community in combating the common enemy of mankind and extended help to many countries, such as offering vaccines and masks, which is another example of the Party and Chinese government's openness.**

**Wang Yiwei, professor at Renmin University of China, said China has held openness as a basic State policy and put it into the country's Constitution and the CPC Constitution as well, which is rare in the world and shows that the Party and Chinese civilization have always adhered to openness.**

**He said the CPC has been localized in China, and sinicization means it has become integrated with the Chinese revolution and traditional culture, transforming the traditional ideals of eliminating wealth gaps and grand unity under heaven into today's building of a society with all-around moderate prosperity and realizing all-around modernization.**

**He said the CPC has always held an open attitude in its development, and China has learned a lot from Western civilization.**

**"Traditional China has developed into modern China and is striding toward a China that faces the world, as is evident through the BRI and the idea of 'a community with a shared future for mankind'," Wang said.**

**He added that the CPC's openness actually drives the openness of China, as well as making a contribution to the world. For instance, China's high-quality reform and opening-up since the late 1970s has boosted the country's economic development and also injected vitality into the global economy. The CPC's exchanges with parties in other countries can also contribute to innovation and the development of humanity's political civilization.**

**Merits**

**"The CPC is people-centric and has vowed to serve the people and make a contribution to the world; thus, being open and to keep learning and innovating itself are always its merits," Wang said.**

**Ronnie Lins, director of the China-Brazil Center for Research and Business, said he quickly fell in love with China and its people on his first visit many years ago. Since then, every time he has returned to China, he has been proud of the great development promoted by the CPC and the Chinese government in both urban and rural areas.**

**Lins said the CPC has the important feature of being open, which has helped it be victorious in the past 100 years.**

**"Its leaders have always had a great vision of the future. They prioritized the well-being of people and with the processes of openness they have worked to fulfill the dreams and desires of the population," he said.**

**He added that staying open and being willing to absorb the achievements of human civilization have always been fundamental in the CPC's history, though the dimension and context of different times have helped fine-tune the characteristics of the openness process.**

**In Lins' opinion, the CPC leaders have made fundamental decisions for China's opening and economic development, which has transformed a poor China into one of the world's most significant commercial powers.**

**For instance, since the start of reform and opening-up, China has taken a series of measures to make itself open to the outside world. For example, the creation of special economic zones, which allowed opening that attracted substantial foreign investment and technological knowledge, and significantly boosted China's economic and social development.**

**Moreover, under the leadership of the CPC, China has become more open in recent years, including as a firm believer in multilateralism, sharing its experiences of poverty eradication with the world, and holding various global events such as the China International Import Expo to strengthen exchanges worldwide.**

**"China has shown great willingness through the Party and the government to strengthen the country's opening-up process," Lins said. "We have seen that the Party always knows how to open up according to the country's development needs throughout history. Its grades and specifications are set according to the needs of times."**

**He added that China could strengthen multilateral relations with countries and institutions globally. "China's greater involvement with the world is an essential strategy for acquiring and disseminating knowledge and experience," he said. "That is how a great country develops."**

**Development**

**Maria Gustava, Mozambique's ambassador to China, said the CPC has managed to adjust itself to the different stages of development and realities, based on the fundamental principles and objectives of creating favorable conditions for prosperity and better lives for the Chinese people as well as promoting ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with the whole world.**

**She said the CPC has also led China in its efforts to help many colonized countries achieve independence and to promote international peace, stability and economic development, the values of equity, South-South cooperation and North-South cooperation, among other factors.**

**"In this context, under the CPC's leadership, China opened up, introduced reforms in order to work and cooperate with all the nations in the world independent of political system, ideology, culture, religions and level of development, based on respect, non-interference and win-win cooperation," she said.**

**"In this process, China transmitted its experience and wisdom to the world and also absorbed (those things) from the others."**

**Under the CPC's leadership, China has launched many initiatives, such as the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation and the BRI, to promote and deepen the ties of friendship, cooperation and solidarity with different countries, she added.**

**Nasser Bouchiba, president of the Africa-China Cooperation Association for Development in Morocco, said the CPC's openness can be understood from two perspectives.**

**He said that when the CPC was founded 100 years ago, China was suffering from numerous unstable internal factors.**

**The CPC vowed to safeguard national sovereignty and pursue the great cause of reunification. Its openness is reflected in the fact that it has always maintained close communications and consultation with the people in different historical periods.**

**Externally, the feature of being extremely open lies in its tradition of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and making joint efforts with other nations through consultation, he said.**

**He added that since the 2008 global financial crisis, protectionism has been spreading across the world.**

**China has proposed the BRI with the aim of boosting the development of more countries, which is also a great manifestation of openness.**

**译文如下：**

**党以开放的思维治国理政**

**作者：陈颖群**

**1986年，许庆琦在马来西亚吉隆坡组织了第一场有关中国改革开放政策的研讨会。令他印象深刻的是，在研讨会上发言的中国政府官员们——均为中国共产党党员——都很开放、好学、渴望获得新知识。 “他们问了我很多问题，包括外界如何看待中国以及中国如何更好地发展自己。”他说道。“他们很真诚，渴望与外界互动，汲取他人的经验。”**

**在接下来的几十年里，许庆琦经常被中国共产党党员和中国政府官员问到类似的问题。许庆琦是位于吉隆坡的智库马来西亚新亚洲战略研究中心的理事长。**

**“回顾中国共产党的百年历史,我们不难看出, 中国共产党一直对不同的想法持开放态度, 并在争取民族解放的长期斗争中不断自我改进，在1949年新中国成立后不断完善国家治理，尤其是在20世纪70年代末改革开放开始以后。”他说道。**

**许庆琦认为，事实上，中国共产党领导层向发达国家学习的开放心态帮助中国找到了适合本国国情的发展道路，并使中国在30年左右的时间里发展成为世界第二大经济体，提高了国民生活水平，为全球经济增长作出了贡献。**

**自改革开放以来，中国7.7亿农村贫困人口摆脱贫困，提前10年实现《联合国2030年可持续发展议程》减贫目标。**

**许庆琦说，中国也愿意与世界分享经验，中国的减贫成就为全球减贫事业发展作出了重大贡献。**

**习近平主席还呼吁世界各国本着开放、包容、相互尊重、热爱地球的精神，共同构建人类命运共同体，他补充道。**

**“中国还提出了‘一带一路’倡议这一国际合作项目，旨在通过政策沟通、设施联通、贸易畅通、资金融通、民心相通来更好地连接世界各国。” 许庆琦说道。“‘一带一路’倡议是中国向世界提供的公共产品，体现了和平合作、开放包容、互学互鉴、互利共赢的丝绸之路精神。”**

**“希望的讯息”**

**习近平以视频方式在博鳌亚洲论坛2021年年会开幕式上发表主旨演讲，重申了“一带一路”是“大家携手前进的阳光大道”，而非“某一方的私家小路”。他说：“所有感兴趣的国家都可以加入进来，共同参与、共同合作、共同受益。共建“一带一路”追求的是发展，崇尚的是共赢，传递的是希望。”**

**许庆琦认为， “构建人类命运共同体” 理念，以及按照共商、共建、共享原则推进“一带一路”建设于2017年被写入《中国共产党章程》，这是中国共产党开放精神的最佳体现。**

**此外，新冠肺炎疫情爆发以来，中国同国际社会一道抗击人类共同的敌人，向许多国家提供疫苗、口罩等援助，是体现中国共产党和中国政府开放特质的另一个例子。**

**中国人民大学教授王义桅称，坚持对外开放不仅是中国的一项基本国策，还被写入国家宪法和中国共产党章程，这在世界上是罕见的，表明了中国共产党和中华文明始终坚持开放。**

**他说,共产党已经中国化了,中国化意味着它将中国革命和传统文化相结合, 把传统均贫富、天下大同理想转换为今天全面建成小康社会和实现全面现代化。**

**中国共产党在发展过程中始终坚持开放态度，中国也从西方文明中汲取了很多营养。**

**“传统中国已经发展成为现代中国，正朝一个面向世界的中国大踏步前进，这从‘一带一路’倡议和‘人类命运共同体’理念就可以明显体现。” 王义桅说道。**

**他补充道，中国共产党的开放实际上推动了中国的开放，也对世界作出了贡献。例如，自上世纪70年代末以来，中国高质量的改革开放，为中国经济发展提供了动力，也为世界经济注入了活力。中国共产党同各国政党的交往，也为人类政治文明的创新和发展作出贡献。**

**优秀特质**

**“中国共产党坚持以人民为中心，为人民谋幸福，为世界谋大同。因此，保持开放、不断学习和创新一直是其优秀特质，” 王义桅说道。**

**巴西中国问题研究中心主任罗尼·林斯说，多年前第一次访问中国时，他就很快就爱上了这个国家和它的人民。从那时起，每次回到中国，他都为中国共产党和中国政府在城市和农村地区推动的发展感到自豪。**

**林斯说，坚持开放是中国共产党的一个重要特质，帮助其在过去一百年取得胜利。**

**他说: “中国共产党的领导人一直对未来有着远大的愿景。他们把人民福祉放在首位，通过坚持开放的过程，努力实现人民的梦想和愿望。”**

**他补充说，坚持开放和乐于吸收人类文明成果在中国共产党的历史上一直起着重要作用，尽管不同时期的历史维度和时代背景也会细微地影响到其开放进程的特征。**

**在林斯看来，中国共产党领导人为中国的开放和经济发展做出的根本性决定，使贫穷的中国成为世界上最重要的商业大国之一。例如，改革开放以来，中国采取了一系列对外开放的措施。经济特区的建立吸引了大量的外国投资和技术知识，大大促进了中国的经济和社会发展。**

**他认为，在中国共产党的领导下，中国近年来更加地开放，包括坚定奉行多边主义，与世界分享减贫经验，举办中国国际进口博览会等各种全球性活动以加强各国间的交流。**

**“中国展现了通过党和政府加强国家开放进程的巨大意愿。” 林斯说。 “我们看到，中国共产党在历史上始终懂得如何根据国家发展的需要坚持开放。开放的等级和规格是依据时代需要制定的。”**

**他补充说，中国可以加强与全球各国和国际机构的多边关系。 “中国更多地参与到世界事务中，是获取和传播知识和经验的一项重要战略。” 他说。“一个伟大的国家就是这样发展起来的。”**

**发展**

**莫桑比克驻华大使玛丽亚·古斯塔瓦认为，中国共产党能够根据不同的发展阶段和实际情况进行自我调整。这些调整是基于为中国人民的繁荣和美好生活创造有利条件、促进同世界各国的友谊、合作与团结的基本原则和目标。**

**她说，中国共产党还领导中国帮助许多殖民国家获得独立。其贡献还包括促进世界和平、稳定和经济发展，弘扬公平的价值观，推动南南合作、南北合作机制等。**

**她说:“在此背景下，在中国共产党的领导下，中国实行改革开放，以互相尊重、互不干涉和合作共赢为原则，与世界上所有具有独立政治制度、意识形态、文化、宗教和发展水平的国家开展工作和合作。”**

**“在这个过程中，中国向世界传递了自己的经验和智慧，也吸收了其他国家的经验和智慧。”**

**她补充说，在中国共产党的领导下，中国发起了许多倡议，如中非合作论坛和“一带一路”倡议，以促进和深化与不同国家的友谊、合作和团结。**

**摩洛哥非洲中国合作与发展协会主席纳赛尔·布希巴说，中国共产党的开放特质可以从两个角度来理解。**

**100年前中国共产党成立之初，中国内部存在诸多不稳定因素。中国共产党誓言维护国家主权，推进国家统一大业。它的开放性体现在，在不同的历史时期，它都与人民群众保持着密切的沟通和协商。**

**在对外方面，中国共产党极其开放的特点体现在它不干涉别国内政、并通过协商与其他国家共同合作的传统。**

**他补充道，2008年全球金融危机以来，保护主义在全球蔓延。中国提出的“一带一路”倡议旨在促进更多国家的发展，这也是中国共产党开放特质的伟大体现。**

**代表作3**

**英文原文如下：**

**CPC CARRIES ON ITS FIGHTING SPIRIT**

**Party keeps coping with challenges toward national rejuvenation**

**By CAO DESHENG**

 **No one can argue against China's success in achieving long-term economic growth and social stability. Behind what is often called the "Chinese miracle" is the tenacious struggle of the Communist Party of China in leading the country toward national rejuvenation since its birth a century ago, according to experts.**

**Maintaining a fighting spirit is the CPC's most distinctive characteristic and is also a major contributor to the Party's triumph over the difficulties, risks and challenges seen during the Chinese revolution, through construction and reform, and has enabled the country to become the world's second-largest economy and an influential player on the international stage, they said.**

 **The CPC was born during a time of fierce struggle in which the Chinese people overthrew feudal rule and foreign oppression, and developed through decades of painful struggle to pursue national independence and liberation.**

 **Under the leadership of the CPC, the nation reversed its fate of continuous decline following the Opium Wars in the 1840s and 1850s via steady progress toward prosperity and strength.**

 **The century-long history of the CPC is a process of great struggle that has spanned the decades from the founding of the People's Republic of China to the reform and opening-up policy, as well as advancing socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new era, said Li Jie, president of the Association of Chinese Historians.**

 **"By struggle, we mean not only fighting against those who are hostile or confront us, but also prevailing over natural hazards, overcoming difficulties arising from the modernization drive and dealing with problems, risks and challenges that pose threat to the development of the Party and the nation," Li said.**

 **President Xi Jinping, who is also general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, has warned on many occasions of the growing complexity of the risks and tests China has to face in realizing its dream of national rejuvenation. He has stressed the long-term nature of various struggles and called for the courage to fight and the mettle to win.**

 **In March 2019, while addressing the opening ceremony of a study session dedicated to young and middle-aged officials at the Party School of the Central Committee of the CPC, Xi called for the continuation of the Party's fighting spirit and urged officials to strengthen the ability to struggle.**

 **Xi said achieving national rejuvenation is no easy job and that realizing the great dream demands great struggle. Resolute efforts must be made to fight against the risks and challenges that endanger the CPC's leadership and the socialist system, harm China's sovereignty, security and developmental interests and jeopardize the core and fundamental interests of the nation, he added. Saying that fighting is an art which demands strategies and skills, Xi urged efforts to mobilize all resources available to strive for unity, cooperation and win-win results.**

 **Complexity**

 **Huang Xianghuai, director of the Research Center for Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era at the Party School of the Central Committee of the CPC, said "great struggle" has been a key phrase in the governance philosophy of the CPC Central Committee with Xi at the core.**

 **"Taking into account the great practice of the CPC's governance of the country, particularly the Party's efforts in anti-corruption, poverty alleviation, responding to trade frictions with the United States and combating the COVID-19 outbreak, we will have a better understanding of why the CPC highlights the significance of the great struggle in the new era," Huang said.**

 **China's successful efforts to eradicate absolute poverty in rural areas across the country have demonstrated how the CPC's fighting spirit functions in a nationwide campaign to improve people's well-being.**

 **Over the past eight years, 98.99 million impoverished rural residents living below the poverty line have all been lifted out of poverty. Meanwhile, all 832 impoverished counties and 128,000 impoverished villages have been removed from the poverty list.**

 **Since the unveiling of the reform and opening-up policy more than 40 years ago, the country has lifted 770 million rural residents out of poverty, accounting for more than 70 percent of the global impoverished population, according to the World Bank's international poverty line. It has also met the poverty eradication target set in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule.**

 **UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres acknowledged the success of China's anti-poverty drive in recent years, calling it "the most important contribution" to the cause of global poverty reduction.**

 **When addressing a grand gathering held in Beijing to mark accomplishments in poverty alleviation and honor models in fighting against poverty, Xi said, "No country has been able to lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty in such a short time."**

 **The anti-poverty campaign has operated under the unified and centralized leadership of the CPC Central Committee. A total of 255,000 teams were dispatched to offer on-the-ground support and more than 3 million officials were sent from cities and towns to the countryside as special commissioners for poverty relief.**

 **Over recent decades, China has made miraculous achievements in various fields including poverty alleviation, which would not have been possible without the leadership of the CPC, said Saifullah Khan Nyazee, chief organizer of Pakistan Tehreeke-Insaf, Pakistan's ruling party.**

 **The world has witnessed China's poverty eradication campaign, he said, adding that as per the commitment of the CPC, the achievement in poverty relief is nothing less than a miracle and an example of true hard work and commitment.**

 **In addition to poverty alleviation efforts, one of the greatest achievements the world can see from the CPC's governance is the effective handling of the COVID-19 outbreak.**

 **When the novel coronavirus outbreak occurred in 2019, the CPC led the Chinese people in making painstaking efforts to contain the virus in a short time and restart economic activities. It has also worked with political parties of other countries to uphold public health security, providing medical supplies and expertise to affected countries to help them fight the virus.**

 **During the fight, the CPC has upheld the belief of "putting people first" and mobilized all resources available to protect lives. Xi acted as commander-in-chief in the fight against the contagion, urging officials to give top priority to health and lives.**

 **Stephen Ndegwa, a communication expert in Nairobi, Kenya, said, "While many countries were still dilly-dallying even after the World Health Organization declared coronavirus a pandemic of global concern, the world was treated to images of the CPC-led government rising to the occasion in a resolute manner and implementing strict measures to contain its spread."**

 **The curbing of the outbreak in its tracks in China was enabled by the strong and disciplined management of public affairs. That ensures everyone plays their role for the greater good and not to fulfill selfish ends at the expense of others, he added.**

 **Various tasks**

 **While striving for high-quality growth in the new development stage, the CPC is also tasked with various jobs including forestalling and defusing major financial risks, combating pollution and promoting green development, and frustrating attempts to split China or undermine its ethnic unity and social harmony and stability. Externally, unilateralism, protectionism and trade bullying have posed a great threat to China's developmental interests as well as the global economy and international order.**

 **With strong awareness of risk prevention and control in mind, Xi has urged Party officials to be clear-headed about the long-term and complex nature of both domestic and international unfavorable factors, and to be well-prepared for any difficult circumstances. In the meantime, he has also underlined the need for the Party to strengthen strict self-governance to ensure its members refrain from incompetence, disengagement from the people, inaction and corruption.**

 **Gu Hailiang, a professor of Marxist theory at Peking University, said that as part of the CPC's great struggle, self-reform within the Party aims to strengthen Party building to make it more powerful and improve its governance capacity.**

 **Raphael Tuju, secretary-general of Kenya's ruling Jubilee Party, said, "You have to give credit to the Communist Party of China for having managed to steer the country in a disciplined and focused manner, which has enabled them to achieve what one can generally call the 'Chinese miracle'."**

 **He added: "We have a lot to learn from the CPC. I think one of the things one can talk about is the way they keep focusing on fighting corruption."**

**译文如下：**

**发扬伟大斗争精神 筑梦伟大民族复兴**

**作者：曹德胜**

**在中国共产党的领导下，中国取得了经济快速发展和社会长期稳定两大奇迹，这一伟大成就无人质疑。受访专家表示，中国奇迹的背后是中国共产党自诞生之日起就致力于民族复兴，并团结带领全国人民为此进行了顽强的斗争。他们认为，保持斗争精神是中国共产党最鲜明的品格，是中国共产党在革命、建设、改革时期战胜一切困难、风险、挑战的法宝，也是中国成为世界第二大经济体、在国际舞台影响力日益上升的根本保证。**

**中国共产党是在中国人民反抗封建统治和外来侵略的激烈斗争中诞生的，在数十年追求民族独立解放的艰苦斗争中发展壮大。在中国共产党的领导下，中国逐步摆脱了鸦片战争以来积贫积弱的状态，在经济快速发展中走向繁荣富强。**

**中国史学会会长李捷表示，中国共产党的百年历史就是一部伟大的斗争史，新中国成立、实行改革开放、推进新时代中国特色社会主义事业，都是在斗争中实现的。他说，所谓“斗争”，不仅意味着要与敌对势力较量，还要战胜自然灾害，克服现代化道路上遇到的各种困难，解决党和国家事业发展过程中出现的各种问题、风险和挑战。**

**习近平总书记曾明确指出，实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦所面临的风险考验越来越复杂，所面临的斗争将是长期的，必须敢于斗争、敢于胜利。2019年3月，习近平总书记在中央党校（国家行政学院）中青年干部培训班开班式上发表重要讲话，要求青年干部要发扬党的斗争精神，增强斗争本领。**

**习近平总书记多次强调，中华民族伟大复兴，绝不是轻轻松松、敲锣打鼓就能实现的。 实现伟大梦想必须进行伟大斗争，必须同危害中国共产党领导和社会主义制度的各种风险挑战做坚决斗争，同危害我国主权、安全、发展利益的各种风险挑战做坚决斗争，同危害我国核心利益和重大原则的各种风险挑战做坚决斗争。他指出，斗争是一门艺术，要注重策略方法，要团结一切可以团结的力量，调动一切积极因素，在斗争中争取团结，在斗争中谋求合作，在斗争中争取共赢。**

**中央党校（国家行政学院）习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想研究中心主任黄相怀表示，“伟大斗争”是以习近平总书记为核心的党中央治国理政思想的一个关键词。他说，从中国共产党治国理政的伟大实践，特别是反腐、脱贫攻坚、应对与美国的贸易摩擦以及抗击新冠肺炎疫情的过程中所展现的斗争精神，可以更好地理解为什么中国共产党特别强调新时代伟大斗争的重要意义。**

**中国脱贫攻坚的成功经验向世界展示了中国共产党的伟大斗争精神如何在一个全国性的改善民生的壮举中发挥作用。中共十八大以来，全国范围内现行标准下9899万农村贫困人口全部脱贫，832个贫困县全部摘帽，12.8万个贫困村全部出列，完成了消除绝对贫困的艰巨任务。**

**改革开放40多年来，中国7.7亿农村贫困人口摆脱贫困。按照世界银行国际贫困标准，中国减贫人口占同期全球减贫人口70%以上，提前10年实现联合国2030年可持续发展议程减贫目标。联合国秘书长盛赞中国在减贫方面的成就，他表示，这是中国对世界减贫事业最大的贡献。**

**习近平总书记在全国脱贫攻坚总结表彰大会上发表重要讲话指出，纵览古今、环顾全球，没有哪一个国家能在这么短的时间内实现几亿人脱贫，这个成绩属于中国，也属于世界，为推动构建人类命运共同体贡献了中国力量！**

**为了实现如期脱贫目标，在党中央集中统一领导下，国家集中精锐力量投向脱贫攻坚主战场，全国累计选派25.5万个驻村工作队、300多万名第一书记和驻村干部奋战在扶贫一线。巴基斯坦正义运动党首席召集人赛义夫拉·汗·尼亚齐表示，中国在包括减贫等诸多领域都取得了非凡成就，这些成就的取得与中国共产党的领导是分不开的。他说，中国的脱贫攻坚举世瞩目，其所取得的成就可以用“奇迹” 来形容；中国共产党言出必行，是真正的实干践行承诺的典范。**

**除了脱贫攻坚，中国共产党还在有效应对新冠肺炎疫情过程中向世界展示了其卓越的治国理政能力。2019年新冠肺炎疫情暴发后，中国共产党带领全国人民经过艰苦奋战在很短时间内有效控制疫情，恢复经济社会秩序。在国际上，中国共产党与其他国家政党一道，共同维护公共卫生安全，并向其它受疫情影响的国家提供医疗物资、技术援助，助力别的国家抗击疫情。**

**在抗击新冠肺炎疫情过程中，中国共产党始终坚持人民至上、生命至上，有效动员各方力量，最大限度保护人民生命安全和身体健康。在这场艰苦的疫情防控阻击战中，习近平总书记亲自部署、亲自指挥，要求各级党委政府把人民生命健康放在首位。**

**在谈到中国的疫情防控时，肯尼亚公共传播专家史蒂芬·恩德格瓦表示，当很多国家在世界卫生组织宣布大流行后仍然对如何开展疫情防控踯躅不前时，中国共产党带领中国人民采取坚决果断措施沉着应对，使疫情蔓延得到控制。他说，中国能有效阻断疫情传播得益于政府对公共事务采取强有力的、纪律严明的治理，这使得每个人都能为争取更好防控效果发挥作用，而不是采取以牺牲别人利益为代价的自私行为。**

**当前，中国共产党立足新发展阶段，推动高质量发展，面临很多艰巨的任务。从国内看，既要注重防范化解重大金融风险，也要着力治理环境污染促进绿色发展，还要与企图分裂国家、破坏民族团结和社会和谐稳定的行为作斗争；从国际上看，单边主义、保护主义、霸凌行径愈演愈烈，对中国自身的发展利益和全球经济、国际秩序均构成严重威胁。**

**习近平总书记高度重视风险防控，要求各级领导干部要坚持底线思维，清醒认识国际国内各种不利因素的长期性、复杂性，妥善做好应对各种困难局面的准备。同时，他还强调要从严治党，坚决战胜精神懈怠的危险、能力不足的危险、脱离群众的危险、消极腐败的危险。**

**北京大学马克思主义学院教授顾海良表示，作为伟大斗争的一部分，党的自我革命旨在从严治党、加强党的自身建设，提升立党、管党、治党的能力和水平。肯尼亚执政党朱比利党总书记拉斐尔·图朱则表示：“中国共产党以明确的目标和严明的纪律为国家发展掌舵是值得称道的，这也是他们能够创造中国奇迹的主要原因。”他说，肯尼亚朱比利党有很多需要向中国共产党学习的地方，其中一个很重要的方面就是反腐。**