

63rd FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY of the People's Republic of China



The Daily Star

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT

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Hu Jintao
President of the People's Republic of China



Wen Jiabao
Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China

Facts and figures of China

From 2002 to 2012

THE following are facts and figures from the National Bureau of Statistics which has released a series of reports on the country's economic achievements in the period between 2002 and 2012:

China's gross domestic product (GDP) expanded by an average annual rate of 10.7 percent during the 2003-2011 period.

The country's GDP reached 47.2 trillion yuan (7.43 trillion U.S. dollars) in 2011, up 150 percent from 2002 after adjusting for inflation.

The proportion of China's GDP in the world economy rose from 4.4 percent in 2002 to about 10 percent in 2011.

The GDP per capita reached 35,083 yuan in 2011, up 140 percent from 2002 after adjusting for inflation, representing an average annual growth of 10.1 percent.

Calculating with average exchange rates, China's GDP per capita rose from 1,135 U.S. dollars in 2002 to 5,432 U.S. dollars in 2011.

Total fiscal revenues stood at 10.37 trillion yuan in 2011, up 450 percent from 2002, representing an average annual growth of 20.8 percent.

Foreign exchange reserves reached 3.18 trillion U.S. dollars by the end of 2011, representing an annual growth rate of 30.7 percent.

From 2003 to 2011, the primary industry grew by an annual rate of 4.6 percent, the secondary industry by 11.9 percent and the tertiary industry by 11.1 percent.

The contribution of domestic

demand to China's economic growth rose from 92.4 percent in 2002 to 104.1 percent in 2011, while contributions from foreign demand dropped from 7.6 percent in 2002 to minus 4.1 percent in 2011.

The urbanization rate stood at 51.3 percent in 2011, up 12.2 percentage points from 2002.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) into China totaled 716.4 billion U.S. dollars during the 2003-2011 period.

The Engel's coefficient for urban residents dropped 1.4 percentage points from 2002 to 36.3 percent in 2011, while the coefficient for rural residents dropped 5.8 percentage points



Green fields: Agricultural attainment

Total grain production reached 571.21 million tonnes in 2011, up 25 percent from 2002, representing an annual growth of 2.5 percent.

Total fixed-asset investment during the 2003-2011 period amounted to 144.9 trillion yuan, marking an annual growth rate of 25.6 percent.

Retail sales of consumer goods expanded 2.8 times during the past 10 years, or 16.1 percent annually, to hit 18.4 trillion yuan (2.92 trillion U.S. dollars) in 2011.

Total goods exports and imports reached 3.64 trillion U.S. dollars in 2011, up 490 percent from 2002, achieving an annual increase of 21.7 percent.

from 2002 to 40.4 percent last year.

With government policies to boost farmers' buying capacity, the growth gap between consumer goods sales in urban and rural areas narrowed to less than 1 percentage point in 2011 from 7.7 percentage points in 2002.

Vigorous housing purchases boosted sales of home appliances as well as building and decorating materials.

Major Chinese auto retailers recorded an annual growth rate of 23.5 percent in sales from 2003 to 2011, and every 100 urban households had 18.6 units of vehicles at the end of last year,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

Ambassador's Message

ON this auspicious occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, I am glad to extend, on behalf of Chinese Government and people, our sincere greetings and best wishes to the Government and people of Bangladesh. I would also like to convey my warmest greetings and sincere wishes to all Chinese people living in Bangladesh. At the same time, my heartfelt appreciation goes to those who have made great contributions in strengthening the fraternal China-Bangladesh relationship.

Since the founding in 1949, especially after the implementation of the policy of reform and opening up in 1978, China has achieved great developments, which draws worldwide recognition. Since 2011, the Chinese Government has been carrying out the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, which is focused on the transformation of industrial pattern and economic restructuring. With concerted efforts of all Chinese people, China has made comprehensive achievements in various fields including politics, economy, social development, health, etc. In the first half of this year, China's economy is developing in a smooth manner and the inflation rate was kept at a fairly low level, despite the gloomy world economic environment. China will continue to make its due contribution to the economic development of Asia and the world as a whole.

At the same time, we are fully aware that China still faces numerous challenges. China has become the world's second largest economy in terms of GDP volume, yet its per capita GDP ranks around the 100th place in the world. Right now in China, over 100 million people are living with less than one dollar per day. As the largest developing country in the world, China is under large pressure from population, resources and environment. The global economic downturn has posed a negative impact on China's economic development.

Besides, the road to economic restructuring, regional economic rebalancing, and social equality remains tortuous. Under the leadership of Chinese Central Government and with efforts of all Chinese people, we are bound to conquer the obstacles on our way forward and turn China into a prosperous, strong, democratic and harmonious country.

October 4th, 2012 is the 37th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Bangladesh. The past 37 years witnessed healthy and steady development of China-Bangladesh relationship. The two countries have neither problem left from the past, nor conflict of interests at present. Political trust, economic cooperation, cultural exchange and people-to-people contacts have always been the main themes of our relationship. In the international arena, both countries have same or similar positions on most international and regional issues, and have maintained effective cooperation with each other. Bangladesh always adheres to "One China" policy. And China always supports Bangladesh in safeguarding its national sovereignty and independence.

China and Bangladesh share common task of developing economy and improve people's living standards. Over the years, China supports Bangladesh with projects concerning national development and people's livelihood. Six Bangladesh-China friendship Bridges and Bangabandhu International Convention Center have become the symbol of our friendship. Meanwhile, Bangladesh is extending valuable support to China on issues relating to China's core and major interests. China-Bangladesh relationship has become the model of friendship between countries with different social systems and cultures.

Our economic and trade relation has been making great progress. Last year, the total trade volume between China and Ban-

ladesh was \$8.26 billion, an increase of 17% as compared with 2011. On 1 July 2010, China started to provide zero-tariff treatment to 4762 Bangladeshi products, accounting for 65% of Bangladeshi products exported to China. In order to further boost Bangladesh export to China, we will increase this ratio to 95% in 2013.

In the area of development activities, the construction of Shajalal Fertilizer Factory has commenced; the project of introduction of 3G and expansion of 2.5G technology has successfully concluded and started commercial operation. Projects such as Padma Water Factory, E-government and NGN based Telecommunication Network are moving smoothly.

In 2010, H.E. Sheikh Hasina, the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and H.E. Xi Jinping, Vice President of China had a successful exchange of visits. The two countries decided to establish and develop the comprehensive partnership of cooperation from the strategic perspective on the basis of the principles of longstanding friendship, equality and mutual benefits. At present, the two countries are working together to enrich and further push forward this comprehensive partnership of cooperation. I hope that China and Bangladesh can join hands and make unremitting efforts for the well-being of the two peoples, for the prosperity of the two countries, and for the peace and development of the world.



Li Jun
Ambassador of China to Bangladesh

The core value of Chinese culture and its modern significance

CHINESE culture is based on human relationships. It emphasizes self-cultivation, concern for family, love for one's country, and care for the world. Chinese people not only practice these principles on themselves but also extend beyond that, showing deep feelings of brotherhood and compassion. Because of this kind of national culture, China has chosen the road of peaceful development, striving for an internal harmonious society and an external harmonious world. In order to understand China and its development, one should understand the Chinese culture first, most importantly, to understand its value system.

Chinese value system has been gradually formed in the process of a long history. Some of these concepts may evolve over time, but its core value is prolonged invariable, it is the most significant contribution to human civilization of the Chinese nation, and is the intrinsic gene to China's progress.

The features of Chinese culture

Chinese culture is diverse and unique, yet harmoniously blended. These features can be categorized into three aspects: uniqueness, inclusiveness and harmony.

Uniqueness: On the one hand, China's unique geographical location, vast territory, abundant resources, diverse climate and

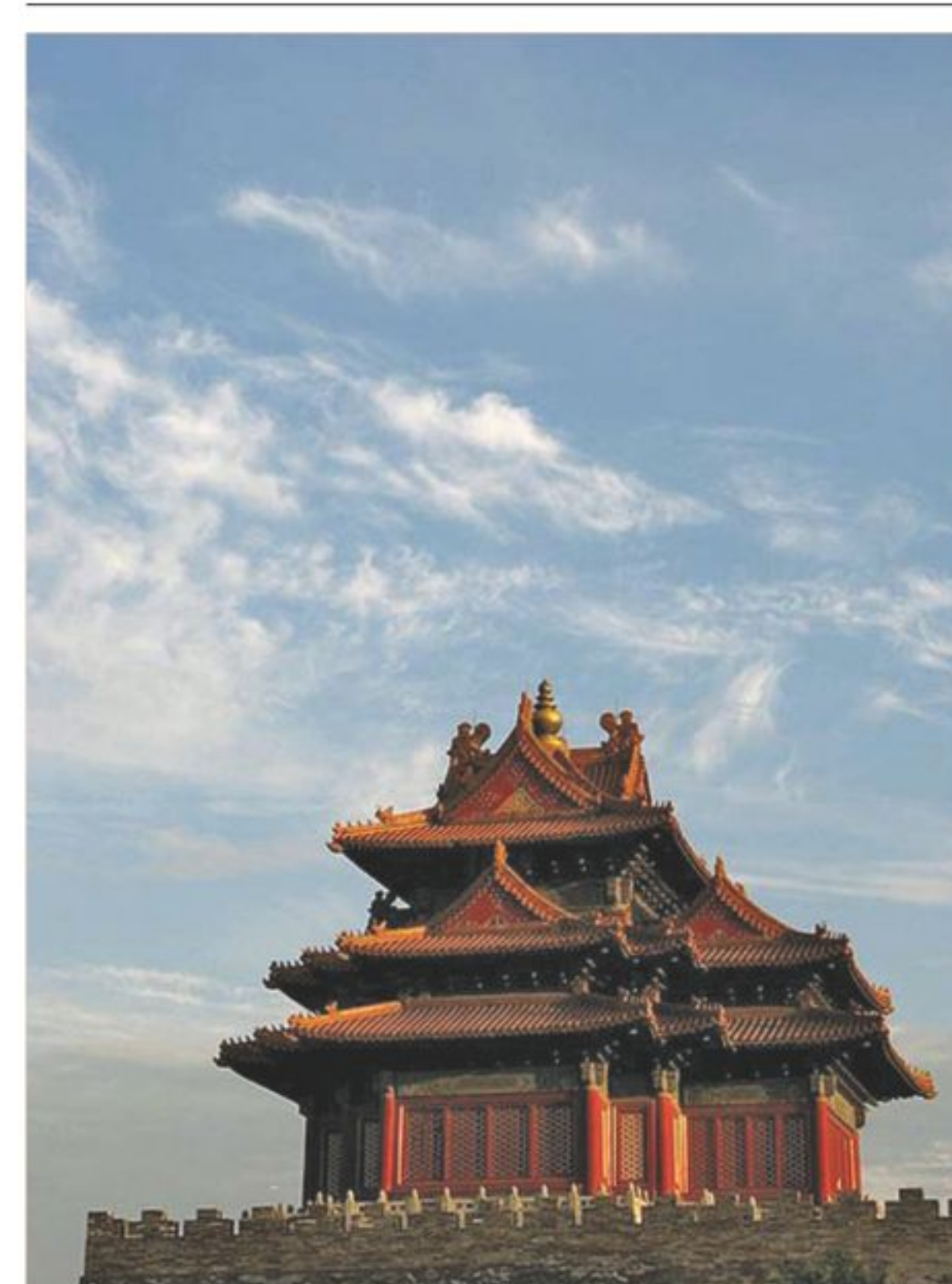
topography provided conditions for the growth of a diverse culture with different

regional features. On the other hand, China is geographically independent,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22



High-speed train: Technological excellence



The Forbidden City of China