

Contemporary Features and Global Significance of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building

The National High-Level Think Tank of the Party School of the CPC Central
Committee (National Academy of Governance)
The National High-Level Think Tank of Xinhua News Agency
July 2026

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
--------------------	---

Chapter I:

A Great Era Generates Great Thought — The Genesis of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building	2
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

1. This Thought Summarizes and Distills the Practical Experience of Full and Rigorous Party Self-Governance in the New Era	2
2. This Thought Builds on and Develops the Marxist Theory of Party Building	3
3. This Thought Carries Forward and Transforms Fine Traditional Chinese Culture	3
4. This Thought Reflects on and Draws Lessons from the Rise and Fall of Political Parties Worldwide	4

Chapter II:

Providing Action Guidelines for Strengthening Party Building in the New Era — The Essence of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building	6
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------

1. Upholding the Party leadership is the Defining Feature of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics	6
2. Upholding the Centralized and Unified Leadership of the CPC Central Committee	8
3. Upholding Full and Rigorous Party Self-Governance	9
4. Remaining True to Our Original Aspiration and Founding Mission	10
5. Upholding the Party's Political Building as the Overarching Principle	12
6. Forging the Party's Soul with Its Innovative Theory	14
7. Tempering a Strong Party Spirit	16
8. Improving the Organizational System Featuring Vertical Coordination and Efficient Execution	18
9. Building of a Team of High-Caliber Officials Capable of Advancing and Achieving National Rejuvenation	20
10. Advancing Regular and Sustained Improvement of Party Conduct	22
11. Governing the Whole Party with Stringent Discipline	24
12. Making Holistic Efforts to Ensure that Officials Dare Not, Cannot, and Do Not Want to Be Corrupt	26
13. Strengthening Party Self-Governance with Rigorous Institution and Regulations	28
14. Fulfilling Political Responsibilities for Party Self-Governance	29

Chapter III:

Opening a New Realm of the Marxist Theory of Party Building — The Theoretical Character of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building	32
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------

1. Firm Ideals and Convictions	32
--------------------------------------	----

2. A Strong Sense of Historical Initiative	33
3. Clear Problem-oriented Approach	34
4. Strong Senses of Mission and Responsibility	35
5. Sincere Feelings for the People.....	36
6. Scientific Methods of Thinking	37

Chapter IV:

Providing a New Approach to Party Governance for Political Parties Around the World— The Global Significance of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building

1. Adhering to Its Own Path, Providing Political Parties Around the World with a New Option for Their Development Paths	39
2. Cementing the Foundation of Public Trust, Providing a New Path to Address Declining Public Support	40
3. Resolutely Upholding the Party Central Committee's Authority, Providing a New Solution to Organizational Weakness in Political Parties	41
4. Improving Mechanisms for the Oversight and Constraint of Power, Providing New Insights for Eradicating Entrenched Corruption in Political Parties	42
5. Resolutely Rejecting Zero- Sum Thinking and Providing a New Paradigm for Building a New Type of Party-to-Party Relations	44

Conclusion

Editorial Note.....

Introduction

To understand China today, one must understand the Communist Party of China (CPC).

Since its founding 105 years ago, the CPC has grown from just over 50 members to the world's largest governing party, with over 100 million members. It leads a major country with a population of over 1.4 billion and exerts significant global influence. It has led the Chinese people in opening a correct path toward national rejuvenation and modernization, winning the broadest support and endorsement of the people.

In its glorious course of 105 years of unremitting struggle, the CPC has consistently strengthened itself. It is adept at examining itself in light of the requirements of evolving times, maintaining a strong sense of concern for potential risks to keep itself vigilant, and refining itself in the spirit of self-reform. In doing so, it has stayed vigorous and vibrant all the time. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has focused on the major issue of the times—what kind of long-term governing Marxist party to build and how to build it. It has put forward a series of new concepts, new ideas, and new strategies for exercising Party self-governance, strengthening the Party, and ensuring its continued vitality, thus creating Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building. This Thought upholds the integration of the basic tenets of Marxism with China's specific realities and with its fine traditional culture. It embodies the practical experience and collective wisdom of the Party and the people, constitutes an important component of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and provides the fundamental guidance and action guide for advancing the great new project of Party building in the new era.

At present, the world is undergoing profound changes not seen in a century. The latest round of technological revolution and industrial transformation are producing accelerated advances, while geopolitical conflicts and turmoils are becoming more frequent. These intertwining and overlapping risks are profoundly reshaping the global order, posing new challenges for political parties worldwide, including Marxist parties.

Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building systematically summarizes both positive and negative historical experiences. It upholds the mission to seek happiness for the people and rejuvenation for the nation and demonstrates a broad vision to pursue progress for humanity and the common good for the world. Grasping the trend of global political and economic development, it profoundly answers the fundamental question of where political parties come from, where they stand, and where they are going, and scientifically answers the question of why the CPC succeeded in the past and how it can continue to succeed in the future. In doing so, it demonstrates deep historical insight, a high degree of historical initiative, and a strong sense of historical responsibility. Under the scientific guidance of this thought, the CPC's governance and China's governance have taken on a new character before the world.

To understand the Communist Party of China today, one must understand Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building.

Chapter I: A Great Era Generates Great Thought — The Genesis of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building

Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building originates from the scientific theory of Marxism, is rooted in fine traditional Chinese culture, and has drawn nourishment from the CPC's great practice of self-governance, self-cultivation, and self-strengthening. It offers a concentrated expression of the achievements in theoretical, practical, and institutional innovation for Party building in the new era.

1. This Thought Summarizes and Distills the Practical Experience of Full and Rigorous Party Self-Governance in the New Era

Great theories are rooted in great practices. After the 18th CPC National Congress, facing various problems and abuses within the Party, how should the Party manage itself? How strict should full and rigorous self-governance be? Like "a tiger trying to swallow the sky," First, we must figure out where to start. The CPC Central Committee decided to start with work style building, using the Eight-Point Regulation as the entry point and mobilization order for improving work style.

On December 4, 2012, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee reviewed and passed the Eight-Point Regulation of the Political Bureau of the 18th CPC Central Committee on Improving Work Style and Building Closer Ties with the People (commonly known as the Eight-Point Regulation). The document put forward specific requirements in eight respects: survey and research, meetings and events, documents and briefings, foreign visits, security work, news releases, publication of articles, and exercise of frugality.

Formulating and implementing the Eight-Point Regulation may seem like a small matter, but it reflects the CPC's firm determination in managing and governing the Party. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out: "We must ensure that one task is well accomplished before moving on to the next, so that the people can see that we are capable of getting things done and that we are doing so with a serious and conscientious attitude. Only in this way can we win the trust of the people and the confidence of the entire Party."

The Eight-Point Regulation has brought about historical changes to China. From its proposition to deepening the full and rigorous Party self-governance, the CPC has worked to improve its work style, build a clean government, and fight corruption with unprecedented courage and determination. It has stopped unhealthy tendencies that had gone unchecked for years, cured chronic diseases left unresolved for a long time, and eliminated severe hidden dangers within the Party, the state, and the military, there-

by fundamentally reversing the prevailing state of lax, weak, and negligent governance over the Party.

Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building systematically summarizes the vivid practice of governing, cultivating, and strengthening the Party under new historical conditions, and has deepened the understanding of the laws in advancing the great new project of Party building in the new era. Without the revolutionary tempering through full and rigorous self-governance, there would not be such a highly united and strong CPC today, nor would there be the Party-mass relationship characterized by solidarity and collective resolve in the face of difficulties.

2. This Thought Builds on and Develops the Marxist Theory of Party Building

A tall tree owes its height to its roots; a long river owes its length to its source. More than 170 years ago, Marx and Engels founded the Marxist theory of Party building, laying the theoretical foundation for the development of proletarian parties.

Once the waves of truth surge, they flow continuously. Marx and Engels founded the Marxist theory of Party building, laying the theoretical foundation for the development of proletarian parties. Lenin led the Russian October Revolution to victory, turning socialism from theory to reality and allowing the Marxist theory of Party building to be tested, enriched, and developed in practice. In leading China's new democratic revolution and socialist revolution and development, Comrade Mao Zedong formed his own thought on Party building with Chinese characteristics. From the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee to the 18th CPC National Congress, the Chinese Communists, with Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, and Hu Jintao as their principal representatives, integrated the Marxist theory of Party building with China's realities and the characteristics of the times. In this process, they developed Party building theories embodied in Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development, thereby enriching and advancing the Marxist theoretical system on Party building that is adapted to Chinese context.

From the Yan'an Rectification Movement to full and rigorous self-governance in the new era, from the great project of Party building to the great new project of Party building in the new era... Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building preserves the fundamental principles of the Marxist theory of Party building while deeply rooting itself in the great practice of full and rigorous self-governance in the new era, achieving a new leap in the Marxist theory of Party building.

3. This Thought Carries Forward and Transforms Fine Traditional Chinese Culture

Culture is like water, nurturing things silently; civilization is like a tide, resounding

through history. Fine traditional Chinese culture—extensive, profound, and unique with a long history—carries the historical memory, philosophical wisdom, and cultural aspiration of the Chinese nation.

Through thousands of years of wind and rain, Chinese civilization shines brightly with undiminished charm. From "the people are the foundation of the state" to the Party's mass line in the new era, from "governing with virtue" to the cultivation of political virtue among officials, from "fairness breeds clarity; integrity fosters authority" to the coordinated steps to see that officials do not have the audacity, opportunity, or desire to be corrupt... General Secretary Xi Jinping has creatively adapted the governance philosophy, principles of self-cultivation, and political virtue embodied in China's fine traditional culture into concepts, systems, and practices of full and rigorous Party self-governance, grounding Party building in the cultural legacy of over 5,000 years of Chinese civilization.

In March 2021, by the Jiuqu Stream in Wuyi Mountain, Fujian, General Secretary Xi Jinping visited a park dedicated to Zhu Xi, a renowned Chinese philosopher in the 12th century. Seeing Zhu Xi's classic exposition on people-centric governance on the wall—"The people are the foundation of the state, and the state is established for the people"—he stopped and gazed for a long time. On June 29, 2018, when presiding over the sixth group study session of the Political Bureau of the 19th CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping cited exactly this ancient proverb. On May 14, 2026, when accompanying visiting US President Donald Trump during a tour of the Temple of Heaven, General Secretary Xi Jinping noted that ancient Chinese rulers held sacrificial ceremonies at the Temple of Heaven to pray for national prosperity, peace, and favorable weather, which reflected the traditional Chinese philosophy that "the people are the foundation of the state, and when the foundation is solid, the state is at peace."

The wisdom and essence of Chinese culture constantly spark new waves in the tide of the times. Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building, deeply rooted in China's fine traditional culture, explores and expounds its contemporary value, draws lessons from the past to assist governance, and reflects the shared value, cultural pursuit, political wisdom, and historical experience of the Chinese nation. It radiates with the brilliance of fine traditional Chinese culture.

4. This Thought Reflects on and Draws Lessons from the Rise and Fall of Political Parties Worldwide

History is the biography of countries and civilizations; it is the best textbook. The changing global landscape shows that when the Party prospers, socialism prospers; when the Party is strong, socialism is strong. A governing party can only take on the historical responsibility of leading the country towards prosperity and strength by continuously strengthening itself and enhancing its political leadership, ideological guidance,

its capability of uniting the people, and its public appeal. A strong Party is the precondition and guarantee of a strong country, and a strong country is what the Party strives for and represents its achievement. As the CPC is the leadership core for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, its fate is closely linked with the fate of socialism and of the nation. From "standing up" to "growing prosperous" to "becoming strong," the nation has achieved its transformation—at every step—following the firm leadership and scientific decisions of the Party.

The trend of the times is irresistible; those who follow it prosper, while those who resist it perish. Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building maintains a global vision, demonstrates insights into the trends of global political and economic development, and absorbs lessons from the rise and fall of political parties across the world. It reflects the new tasks and requirements posed by the changing times for the great new project of Party building in the new era. With its noble values and unique intellectual charm, it provides Chinese propositions and solutions for world political development in the era of globalization, and contributes Chinese wisdom and strength to humanity in the political arena, demonstrating a broad mind and a grand vision.

Chapter II: Providing Action Guidelines for Strengthening Party Building in the New Era — The Essence of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building

The CPC is the largest political party in the world. The "greatness" of a large party does not merely lie in the number of its members, but—more importantly—in its great ideas, broad mind, strong power, and lofty aspirations. Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building reflects the intrinsic connection between Party self-governance, Party cultivation, Party strengthening, and national rejuvenation through the statement of "fourteen commitments." Coordinating Party leadership and Party building, this thought is a centralized generalization of General Secretary Xi Jinping's landmark and leading new concepts, new thoughts, and new strategies on Party building in the new era. It is the crystallization of the practical experience and collective wisdom of the Party and the people, originating from practice, guiding it, while continuously improving through it.

1. Upholding the Party leadership is the Defining Feature of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

In December 2013, at the Central Economic Work Conference, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out, "Socialism with Chinese characteristics has many characteristics and features, but the defining feature is upholding the leadership of the Communist Party of China." In May 2014, while attending a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Lankao County Party Committee in Henan Province, General Secretary Xi Jinping solemnly pointed out, "The most fundamental reality of China is the leadership of the Communist Party of China. What is the Chinese characteristic? This is the Chinese characteristic."

The key to running China's affairs well lies in the Party. The 180-year modern history of the Chinese nation, the 100-year history of the CPC, and the history of over 70 years of the People's Republic of China all fully prove that without the CPC, there would be no new China and no great rejuvenation. History and the people have chosen the CPC. Its leadership is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the greatest strength of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics. This leadership is vital for the future of the country, the nation, and the Party itself.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, "the leadership of the CPC is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics" has been written into the Constitution and the Party Constitution, providing the ultimate political guarantee for upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era. In early 2020, facing the sudden outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, General Secretary Xi Jinping

personally took command and made response decisions while the CPC Central Committee oversaw the general situation and acted decisively, waging an all-out people's war on the virus in the spirit of "putting the people and human life above everything else." The Huoshenshan Hospital and Leishenshan Hospital were built at an extremely fast pace, and more than 40,000 medical workers nationwide rushed to aid Hubei. Prevention and control measures were adjusted dynamically, efficiently coordinating epidemic prevention and control with economic and social development. These efforts have protected people's lives and safety and stabilized the fundamentals of economic and social development to the greatest extent, effectively curbing the large-scale spread of the epidemic and protecting the lives and property of the people.

In response to the prominent problems of weakened, hollowed, and diluted Party leadership that have existed for quite a long time, the CPC has improved the organizational system, institutional system, and working mechanisms to ensure its overall leadership, effectively implementing Party leadership in various fields, aspects, and links such as reform, development, stability, internal affairs, diplomacy, national defense, and governance of the Party, state, and military. The CPC Central Committee has adopted a series of major measures to resolutely address the phenomenon of weakened Party leadership and deficient Party building in some localities and departments, comprehensively strengthening the Party leadership. The CPC has also improved the institutional system for its leadership, covering the people's congresses, governments, people's political consultative conferences, supervisory organs, judicial organs, procuratorial organs, armed forces, public organizations, enterprises, public institutions, primary-level self-governing organizations, and social organizations, so as to ensure the Party's leading role in various organizations.

In 2013, the Chinese government issued the Action Plan for Air Pollution Prevention and Control. As of 2023, the national average annual concentration of PM_{2.5} dropped by 54%, and the number of days of heavy or more serious pollution decreased by 83%. From 2013 to 2023, the number of heavy or more serious pollution days in Beijing dropped from 58 to 3, hailed by the UN Environment Programme as the "Beijing Miracle." Many international friends often ask: How did China bring about such earth-shattering changes to the environment in just 10 years? The secret to the "Beijing Miracle" lies in the CPC's strong leadership and the resolute and effective actions of governments at all levels. The Party leadership is the "anchor" for the continuous development of the cause of the Party and the country. Upholding the Party's overall leadership is the only way to uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics, which directly bears on the fundamental direction, future, and ultimate success of Chinese modernization.

Gennady Zyuganov, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, believes that upholding the CPC leadership and adhering to the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics are the keys to China's remarkable achievements, and upholding the CPC leadership is also the fundamental guarantee for

China's development and progress. Péter Medgyessy, former Prime Minister of Hungary, stated that it is quite remarkable for a major country's ruling party to remain vigorous through a century. China's achievements are attributed to the strong leadership of the CPC, and China's success represents the success of the CPC.

2. Upholding the Centralized and Unified Leadership of the CPC Central Committee

General Secretary Xi Jinping has incisively pointed out that a prominent feature of the superiority of China's socialist political system is the Party's role as the leadership core, exercising overall leadership and coordinating work in all areas. The CPC is like the moon surrounded by numerous stars. In the grand chessboard of the national governance system, the Party Central Committee is the "commander" while the "rooks, knights, and cannons" (all other sectors) all play to their strengths, ensuring the final success through clearly defined division of responsibilities and seamless coordination.

The power of governance is delegated to local authorities at all levels, but the central authority holds the ultimate control. The primary task of the Party's political building is to ensure that the entire Party defers to the Central Committee and upholds its authority and centralized, unified leadership. On this basis, a series of measures have been introduced. The CPC has strengthened its Central Committee's role as an organ for decision-making, deliberation, and coordination, perfected mechanisms to promote the implementation of its major decisions, and strictly implemented the system of reporting to the Central Committee. In recent years, the Party Central Committee has heard annual work reports from the Standing Committee of the NPC, of the State Council, of the National Committee of the CPPCC, of the Supreme People's Court, and of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, as well as the work report of the Secretariat of the Central Committee. This has become an important institutional arrangement for strengthening and maintaining the Party Central Committee's centralized, unified leadership.

Maintaining the centralized, unified leadership of the Party Central Committee is a major party-building principle for a mature Marxist governing party. It is specific rather than abstract. To do that, we must, first and foremost, resolutely maintain the authority of the Party Central Committee, and be more conscious of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership. We must stay confident in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We must uphold Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and uphold the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership.

Why does the CPC place so much emphasis on the authority and centralized, unified leadership of its Central Committee? The fundamental purpose is to maintain the Party's solidarity and unity amidst complex domestic and international situations, to

align the thoughts and actions of the entire Party with the decisions of the Party Central Committee, and to resolutely implement the Party's theories, lines, principles, policies, and the Party Central Committee's decisions and plans. In the final stage of the battle to achieve full victory against poverty, at the call of the Party Central Committee, 255,000 village-stationed work teams, over three million first secretaries and village-stationed officials, along with nearly two million township officials and millions of village officials, fought together on the frontline of poverty alleviation.

Zamir Awan, Founding Chair of the Global Silk Route Research Alliance, a Pakistani think tank, said that the CPC makes decisions based on collective wisdom. It has demonstrated firm determination and strong execution capability in handling long-term issues vital to national development, such as infrastructure, education, healthcare, and poverty reduction. Simon Compaoré, a politician from Burkina Faso, stated that China has always been committed to implementing the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, formulating and implementing five-year plans to steadily promote development. It focuses on long-term development and is able to concentrate efforts on major tasks, giving the entire nation the confidence to make great achievements despite rains and storms.

3. Upholding Full and Rigorous Party Self–Governance

For a period of time, the CPC experienced varying degrees of laxity, leniency, and softness in its self-governance. On November 15, 2012, Xi Jinping, newly elected as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, spoke decisively to Chinese and foreign journalists: "The whole Party must be highly vigilant. It takes a good blacksmith to make good steel." Two days later, when presiding over the first group study session of the Political Bureau of the 18th CPC Central Committee, he issued another deafening warning: "A large number of facts tell us that if corruption becomes increasingly severe, it will ultimately lead to the destruction of the Party and the country!"

In December 2014, during an inspection tour in Jiangsu, Cui Ronghai, who had been a Party member for over 50 years, held General Secretary Xi Jinping hand and said, "General Secretary, it's so great to see you! You are a tireless fighter against corruption and the lucky star for the people nationwide!" The General Secretary replied with a firm tone: "I will not fail the expectations of the people." It was also during this inspection tour that he proposed "full and rigorous Party self-governance" for the first time. This, along with comprehensively completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, comprehensively deepening reform, and comprehensively advancing the law-based governance of the country, later constitutes the "Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy."

Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building focuses on strengthening the Party, building a strong country, and national rejuvenation, particularly highlighting strictness in ideological work, supervision, discipline, official management, work style, and combat against

corruption. Full and rigorous Party self-governance in the new era has blazed a new realm of self-reform for a century-old major party. The Party has taken on a new outlook with a refreshed work style. Its revolutionary nature has been further tempered, significantly enhancing its creativity, cohesion, and combat effectiveness.

General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly remonstrated: "Full and rigorous Party self-governance is an unceasing endeavor and that self-reform is a journey to which there is no end; we must never slacken our efforts and never allow ourselves to become weary or beaten." From proposing and formulating the Eight-Point Regulation to emphasizing that work style building is an unceasing endeavor; from prioritizing the Party's political building to leading various tasks of Party building with it; from emphasizing discipline as the fundamental approach to addressing Party spirit, Party style, and Party discipline holistically... a comprehensive and highly efficient system of full and rigorous Party self-governance that is well-functioning, science-based, and standardized has been formed. General Secretary Xi Jinping deliberated, planned, and made deployments for the Party's consistent self-reform.

The more effective Party self-governance is, the more powerful the safeguard for economic and social development will be. Over the past 70-plus years, the CPC has led the people in creating the miracles of rapid economic development and of long-term social stability that is rarely seen in the world, and the Chinese nation has experienced a great transformation from standing up and growing prosperous to becoming strong. Many domestic and overseas observers believe that behind the "two miracles" and the great transformation lies the CPC's sustained efforts to strengthen itself and its leadership—that's the secret to its success. Only by forging a strong Party with the courage to turn the blade inward can it lead a nation with a vast population and territory toward modernization; only by ensuring political stability with the firm will to maintain the authority of the Party Central Committee can it create lasting peace and prosperity for the people.

This political courage of "turning the blade inward" is rare in the development history of global political parties. Evandro Carvalho, a professor at Fluminense Federal University, Brazil, said that strict Party self-governance is vital for the CPC to maintain exuberant vitality. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, as full and rigorous Party self-governance has become more institutionalized and law-based, the fight against corruption and intra-Party supervision have been strengthened, effectively consolidating the foundation of the CPC's governance. Tanzanian politician Abdulla Saadalla believes that the courage for self-reform ensures the CPC's purity and advanced nature, and China's anti-corruption actions also provide a new perspective for global anti-corruption combat.

4. Remaining True to Our Original Aspiration and Founding Mission

The original aspiration and founding mission of the Chinese communists is to seek happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation. This aspira-

tion and mission is the fundamental driving force inspiring Chinese communists to move forward continuously, and it is also the concentrated embodiment of the Party's nature, purpose, ideals, convictions, and goals. General Secretary Xi Jinping has warned the entire Party, "A nation that forgets where it came from has no prospects; a political party that forgets its original aspiration has no future."

The CPC's fundamental political stance is centered on the people. The CPC declares itself to be the "Party of the people," bearing the people in mind in everything they do. For more than a century, all the efforts, struggles, and sacrifices made by the CPC were for the happiness of the people and the rejuvenation of the nation. Adhering to this fundamental value, the CPC has been able to grow in size and strength through extreme hardships, break through from dead ends, and resolutely rise up in adversity. From Xi-baipo to the Yimeng Mountains, from Gutian to Zhaojin, from Jinggangshan to Jiang-taibao... when General Secretary Xi Jinping inspects localities, he always pays respects to revolutionary sites and memorial venues of historical significance to the CPC, practicing the conviction of Chinese communists that "no matter how far we go, we must never forget the road from which we came."

Only by remaining true to the original aspiration can one walk far; only by keeping the mission firmly in mind can one open up the future. The Fourth Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee explicitly proposed to "establish a system of remaining true to the original aspiration and the founding mission." This is a major institutional arrangement made by the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core from a strategic and holistic height. The 20th CPC National Congress laid out "Three Imperatives," topped by "it is imperative that all of us in the Party never forget our original aspiration and founding mission," calling on all Party members to always put the people first. In the drafting of the "15th Five-Year Plan," "putting the people first" is one of the principles that must be followed, "continuously improving the quality of people's lives" is one of the main goals of economic and social development, and "realizing the people's aspiration for a better life" is listed as the "starting point and ultimate goal of Chinese modernization."

The goals of the CPC are magnificent, yet very simple; ultimately, they are about ensuring better lives for the people. Under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, China has comprehensively built a moderately prosperous society, with the world's largest education system, social security system, medical and health care system, and urban housing security system. People's lives have significantly improved. Nanchang, Jiangxi has opened a "dedicated bus line for vegetable farmers," clearing the "last mile" for vegetable farmers living in surrounding suburbs to go to the city to sell their vegetables. Jiande, Zhejiang established a dedicated window to resolve the pressing difficulties and problems that concern the people most but that have been left unresolved for a long time. Yunnan, Shandong, and many other places have set up "service stations" for new employment groups such as couriers and delivery riders, ensuring "parking spaces, entry access, and late-night lights" to facil-

itate those frontline workers... Under the original aspiration and founding mission, which have been passed down through generations of communists, we have addressed the people's concerns one by one, turning solemn promises into beautiful reality.

The international community has also paid close attention to this people-centered philosophy. Drawing on the people-centered development philosophy of the CPC, the Communist Party of Vietnam has given greater prominence to the principle of putting the people first. It has called on the entire Party to uphold the principles that the people have the right to be informed and to discuss, participate in, and oversee public affairs. On this basis, it has further emphasized the people's right to supervise public affairs and to benefit from development. José Luis Centella, Chairman of the Communist Party of Spain, observed, "The CPC formulates its policies on the basis of changes in Chinese society and the characteristics of the people's productive activities, and represents the fundamental interests of the people. It is truly a party of the people."

5. Upholding the Party's Political Building as the Overarching Principle

Any political party possesses political attributes and has its own political mission, goals, and pursuits. The CPC regards the Party's political building as fundamental based on profound considerations. This is because the CPC has deeply realized that many problems within the Party are related to political issues. They have emerged because of the lax and superficial political building, and could not be fundamentally resolved if not understood and addressed from a political perspective.

Full and rigorous Party self-governance must first be viewed from a political perspective, and political problems must be solved through a political approach. In October 2017, the 19th CPC National Congress explicitly proposed to "give top priority to the political work of the Party," while the report of the 20th CPC National Congress further clarified that "we have set strengthening ourselves politically as the overarching guide for all other initiatives of Party building." The Party Central Committee has put forward a series of clear requirements on strengthening the Party's political work: strictly enforce political discipline and rules; improve the political judgment, understanding, and implementation of Party organizations and officials at all levels; promote specific, precise, and regular political supervision; and carry out political inspection as a powerful weapon of rectifying improper work style.

"Party committees and leading officials at all levels must consciously maintain a keen political awareness, be well aware of what is of vital importance to the nation, and always pay attention to what the Party Central Committee cares about and emphasizes." In April 2020, during an inspection tour in the Qinling Mountains, General Secretary Xi Jinping said the Qinling Mountains are a critical ecological security barrier for our country and an important symbol of Chinese culture. However, there was a time when some people had turned a national park into their private garden—the illegal villas in

the northern foothills have marred the landscape like scars. In response, General Secretary Xi Jinping gave important instructions six times, demanding the resolute handling of this issue, "starting with the investigation into political discipline." Since July 2018, more than 1,100 illegal villas at the northern foothills of the Qinling Mountains (with-in Xi'an) have been demolished in accordance with law, and multiple leading officials have been investigated and dealt with for violating disciplines and laws.

Among the various capabilities required for officials to do their jobs well, political capability is the primary one. From December 24 to 25, 2020, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee that "For our Party to always remain true to our original aspiration and founding mission, and push the cause of the Party and the people forward continuously, we must enhance political consciousness, be adept at viewing problems from a political perspective, be adept at grasping the overall political situation, and continuously improve political judgment, understanding, and implementation."

Enhancing political judgment means prioritizing national political security, valuing the people, and upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics as the fundamental cause. It means we must enhance the capability to scientifically grasp changes, accurately identify the essence of matters, clearly distinguish right from wrong, and effectively fend off risks and challenges. Simply put, it means knowing right from wrong—seeing clearly.

Maintaining a keen political awareness means we must improve political understanding. Leading officials, especially high-ranking ones, bear political responsibilities. They must deeply study and thoroughly master the guiding principles of the Party Central Committee, use them to analyze situations and advance work, and always stay aligned with the Party Central Committee. Simply put, it means understanding the CPC's vision—thinking clearly.

Maintaining a keen political awareness means we must improve political implementation. Leading officials, especially senior ones, must frequently check and align themselves with the guidance of the Party Central Committee, ensuring that whatever the Party Central Committee advocates is resolutely supported, whatever the Party Central Committee decides is resolutely executed, and whatever the Party Central Committee prohibits is resolutely forbidden. They must resolutely maintain the authority and centralized, unified leadership of the Party Central Committee, ensuring they do not fall behind, do not deviate, and implement what the Party Central Committee has decided without compromise. Simply put, it means strengthening implementation—getting things done. The CPC has continuously improved its political capabilities through theoretical tempering, political refinement, practical work, and professional training, providing strong political guarantees for securing the great victory in building socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

The international community pays close attention to the CPC's concepts and measures for strengthening its political work. Ilmoshiza, a former council member of the

Supreme Council of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) in Malaysia, exclaimed: The CPC has shown the world the secret of their success with tremendous achievements, which amazes countries like Malaysia. Its success stems from its high regard for political building. The foundation of a political party lies in its political integrity, and political building is fundamental for a political party.

6. Forging the Party's Soul with Its Innovative Theory

Alignment in thinking is the most robust, enduring, and reliable guarantee for the Party's solidarity and unity. General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly pointed out: "An important reason why the CPC can continue to grow through hardships and difficulties is that our Party always makes a point of strengthening itself in ideological and theoretical terms, ensuring the whole Party always maintains alignment in thinking, firm will, coordinated actions, and powerful combat effectiveness." Throughout its struggles to create history and make extraordinary accomplishments, the CPC has drawn an important piece of experience: arming the entire Party with the latest achievements in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context and the needs of the times, and using them to guide the Party's practices and advance its work.

Strengthening the Party through ideological work and theoretical study is a distinct characteristic and glorious tradition of the CPC. By integrating the basic tenets of Marxism with China's specific realities and fine traditional culture, the CPC has created Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. This thought is Marxism of contemporary China and of the 21st-century, not only representing the essence of Chinese culture and spirit in contemporary times, but also marking a new leap in adapting Marxism to Chinese context.

Therefore, every step forward in theoretical innovation must be followed by its implementation across and by the Party. Over the years, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has successively carried out nine centralized study and education campaigns within the Party. The frequency, intensity, and remarkable results of these campaigns are rarely seen in the century-long history of the Party. The Party Central Committee has consistently strengthened the study of the Party's innovative theories, advancing the development of our cause by arming our mind with those theories. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee takes the lead in these efforts, conducting group study sessions around implementing Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and holding special meetings to set an example for the whole Party. When conducting successive intra-Party centralized educational campaigns, when improving systems such as central groups of Party committees (leading party members' groups) for theoretical study, "Three Meetings and One Class," (the fundamental framework of the Party's organizational and political activities) and "First Agenda Item," the Party has always made studying and implementing the Party's innovative theories the core content. From the central to the local levels, the whole Par-

ty has become a grand university, where all Party members and officials receive comprehensive and profound education in political, theoretical, ideological, and intellectual sectors in an increasingly strong learning atmosphere. They have truly learned and understood the Party's innovative theories and applied them in their work.

Valuing learning and being adept at it is an excellent tradition of the CPC. Party schools (academies of governance), as the main channel and front for officials' education and training, focus on education on Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as the primary compulsory course, positioning it at the center of teaching work and as the primary task of officials' education and training. Currently, the CPC has established a massive education network for officials spanning from the central to local levels, with more than 3,000 Party schools, and has continuously improved the mechanism of regular training, especially basic training.

In 2024 alone, the Party School of the CPC Central Committee (National Academy of Governance) held 136 main classes, including training classes for young and middle-aged officials, advanced studies for officials directly governed by the CPC Central Committee, and advanced studies for departmental and bureau-level officials. It also conducted training for all Party Committee secretaries of townships and Party Group secretaries of sub-districts nationwide through simultaneous broadcasting. Over three million trainees participated in main and branch courses throughout the year.

In June 2026, Thongloun Sisoulith, General Secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and President of Laos, visited the Party School of the CPC Central Committee (National Academy of Governance) with special feelings. He proudly mentioned that among the Lao trainees who had studied at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee, two have successively served as General Secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and President of Laos. He offered a message to the Lao officials studying there: "I hope you work hard here and learn from the fine styles of CPC officials. Officials who have studied here will surely become capable talent who know how to advance the development of the Party and the government, making important contributions to the country."

Theory derives from practice and develops through it. The CPC believes that what is learned must not stay in books or merely be packed in our heads but must be implemented in actions. Every undertaking, large or small, is accomplished through down-to-earth work. Today, the Party's innovative theory is driven home to the public in ways they love, in languages they understand, and with results. It is communicated in the local dialect in Guizhou, by the "Horseback Publicity Team" on the plateau of Sichuan, explained through light chats in the field, or conveyed through artistic performances on ancient theatrical stages,

In 2021, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core entrusted Zhejiang with the major mission of building a demonstration zone for common prosperity. Guided by Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, Zhejiang has launched the "Green Rural Revival Program" to drive inte-

grated urban-rural development. Focusing on narrowing the gap in three areas: between urban and rural areas, between regions, and in income, it strives to make sure the results of high-quality development benefit all people more fairly. A set of data encapsulates the achievements in building the common prosperity demonstration zone over the past five years—as of 2025, the per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents in Zhejiang Province ranked first among all provinces and regions nationwide for the 25th and 41st consecutive year respectively, and the income multiple gap between urban and rural residents dropped to 1.81, narrowing for 13 consecutive years.

Theoretical innovation is a valuable piece of experience gained by the CPC over a century of struggles, and it has also won high attention and broad recognition from the international community. Gennady Zyuganov, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, believes that a secret to the CPC's success is that it highly values theoretical innovation and has integrated the basic tenets of Marxism with the practice of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era has built on and developed Marxism, exerting great influence on the development of the socialist cause both in Russia and the world at large.

7. Tempering a Strong Party Spirit

Party spirit is the embodiment of the CPC's nature in individual members, reflecting the Party's advanced nature and purity. Party spirit is the cornerstone upon which Party members and officials cultivate themselves, pursue their careers, speak with integrity, and uphold moral character. General Secretary Xi Jinping made it clear that Party spirit education is a compulsory course in self-cultivation for communists—particularly the cultivation of the mind. Strengthening Party spirit means consciously applying Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era to transform one's subjective world. It requires a deep understanding of the Thought's requirements for upholding firm ideals and convictions, elevating one's ideological and moral standards, and strengthening Party spirit through self-cultivation, so as to always preserve the political character of a Communist.

In June 2025, at the 21st group study session of the Political Bureau of the 20th CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed that the Party Constitution and relevant guidelines have clear provisions regarding the Party spirit of communists. The focus is firming up ideals and convictions, forging loyalty to the Party, cultivating deep feelings for the people, fostering moral purity, and maintaining honesty and integrity. Enhancing Party spirit relies on solid self-cultivation and tempering.

Only by cultivating oneself can one help bring order to the country; only by governing oneself can one govern the country. Traditional Chinese culture has always regarded self-discipline as the foundation of personal conduct, professional conduct, and public service. Moral character defines an individual, while Party spirit defines a Party mem-

ber. In the final analysis, Party spirit is a matter of stance. A strong Party spirit is the prerequisite for forging a loyalty that is absolute, thorough, unconditional, and pure. It is what grounds our faith, fortifies our spirit, and guides our ideological convictions, ensuring that officials remain aligned with the Party in heart and mind at all times, stay loyal to the Party, share its burdens, shoulder its responsibilities, fulfill its duties, and spare no effort in executing its mandates. It is what keeps the Party members firm and unyielding under any circumstances.

As General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized, the Party spirit and moral standards of officials do not automatically improve with age, tenure, or promotion; rather, they demand constant self-cultivation, self-restraint, and self-reform. Party members and officials must view tempering their Party spirit as a lifelong pursuit. They must exercise self-discipline, cherish virtue, uphold integrity, and remain incorruptible, thereby preserving the political integrity of Communists.

In July 1941, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee passed the first document themed on enhancing Party spirit—Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Enhancing Party Spirit—since the founding of the Party, which set specific requirements for the advanced nature and purity of Party members. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, aiming to further strengthen the CPC's power and resilience, General Secretary Xi Jinping has integrated Party spirit cultivation as an important part of the great new project of Party building in the new era. Leading officials must take tempering Party spirit and elevating ideological awareness as a lifelong pursuit. They must prioritize political cultivation in this endeavor, strengthen their Party spirit by studying the Party's innovative theories, and study, comply with, and implement the Party Constitution, regulations, and disciplines as an important way of Party spirit cultivation. Through rigorous intra-Party political education, Party members and officials have been repeatedly tempered, their Party spirit has grown ever stronger, and their political commitment and acumen have been continuously reinforced.

Upholding Party spirit hinges on establishing rules, observing them, and abiding by them. The Party's internal political activities provide the principal platform through which Party organizations educate and manage Party members and Party members strengthen their Party spirit. To exercise full and rigorous Party self-governance, the Party must begin by strengthening its internal political activities.

In September 2013, the Standing Committee of the CPC Hebei Provincial Committee held a special meeting of criticism and self-criticism, targeting problems and discussing conflicts directly without mincing words. In May 2014, the Standing Committee of the CPC Lankao County Committee conducted self-examination in the spirit of Ji-ao Yulu, exposing its own shortcomings through unreserved self-criticism and straightforward mutual criticism, making everyone blush, sweat, and reflect. In 2015, General Secretary Xi Jinping participated in an organizational meeting of the Party Branch of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee as an ordinary Party member, taking the lead in reporting thoughts, sharing insights, and subjecting himself to supervi-

sion. His exemplary role prompted all Party members to conduct rigorous and substantive intra-Party political activities. Primary-level Party organizations strictly implement the "Three Meetings and One Class" system, seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism, and often hold heart-to-heart talks. The intra-Party political activities have become increasingly targeted, rigorous, and effective, serving as a burning "furnace" to temper the Party members' Party spirit.

The true quality of one's Party spirit is often more clearly discerned by those observing from the outside. Zamir Awan, Founding Chair of the Global Silk Route Research Alliance, a Pakistani think tank, studied in China in the 1980s, returned to China as a Pakistani diplomat in 2010, and has devoted himself to China studies after stepping down from his official position and returning to Pakistan. Through all these years, he has observed at close range and pondered deeply about China's development and changes and the CPC's governance over the past 40-plus years. He believes that unlike many other political parties, the CPC implements strict discipline and sets clear moral requirements for its members. "Most CPC members are models at work, demonstrating an upbeat spirit and strong moral appeal."

8. Improving the Organizational System Featuring Vertical Coordination and Efficient Execution

The Party's strength comes from its organization. In July 2018, General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed the Party's organizational line for the new era at the national organizational work meeting, which provided the fundamental guideline for the Party's self-governance and organizational work. It has served as the overarching guide and principle for the Party's organizational work in the new era, setting the course for the Party's self-improvement.

The Party exercises its overall leadership and does all its work through its robust organizational system. Only when Party organizations at all levels are sound and strong and form a rigorous system featuring vertical coordination and efficient execution can the Party exercise its leadership smoothly and efficiently. The CPC has established a well-structured organizational system spanning the central, local, and primary levels. As of the end of 2025, the number of primary-level Party organizations reached 5.431 million. Among them, there were 314,000 primary-level Party committees, 333,000 general branches, and 4.783 million branches.

As a core transportation project in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, the 24-kilometer-long Shenzhen-Zhongshan Link project established a Party committee for the construction period, uniting the more than 60 major construction units into a synergistic force. A total of 30 temporary Party branches were formed across the project, which organized the more than 450 Party members in unity. It was through the rigorous and effective Party building that the more than 10,000 builders thought and worked as one, fully demonstrating that a sound organizational system can

pool the strengths of all parties and transform institutional advantages into a mighty power to overcome difficulties and achieve victories.

Primary-level Party organizations constitute the foundation of the Party's organizational system and serve as its frontline strongholds. Only by taking root at the grassroots can the Party build lasting strength. To this end, the CPC has taken a coordinated approach to strengthening primary-level Party organizations across all sectors, continuously improving Party building in enterprises, rural areas, government agencies, public institutions, urban and rural communities, and other sectors. As a result, primary-level Party organizations have made comprehensive progress and become stronger across the board, while political and organizational functions of Party organizations at all levels have been further enhanced. A clear policy orientation has been established to channel personnel, funding, and policy support to the primary level, ensuring that primary-level Party organizations have the resources and capacity to better serve the people.

Shenzhen, one of China's foremost gateways for reform and opening up, is an economically dynamic metropolis that also faces many of the governance challenges common to megacities. In recent years, the city has established more than 2,300 primary-level Party and public service centers, with Party organizations and relevant work extended to more than 6,000 residential compounds and urban villages citywide. These primary-level Party organizations have played a leading role in mobilizing public participation in community governance. They have helped form 2,796 volunteer service teams, delivering tangible benefits to the public, providing more responsive community services, and addressing people's needs with greater effectiveness.

Particular emphasis has been placed on strengthening Party organizations in emerging sectors. In recent years, with the rapid growth of new economic and social organizations, the number of workers in new forms of employment—including courier workers, ride-hailing drivers, and on-demand delivery personnel—has expanded to more than 84 million. These emerging sectors have become an important source of employment and income growth, but they also present new challenges to social governance. To address these developments, the CPC established the Central Department of Social Work to advance the development of Party organizations in emerging sectors and ensure their effective work.

In provinces and municipalities such as Guangdong, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, and Sichuan, where the platform economy is particularly active, Party organizations work closely with workers in new forms of employment, helping resolve their practical difficulties while enhancing the Party's appeal, cohesion, and influence among them. In February 2024, the "Liu Kuo Studio," the first of its kind named after an individual employee among private express delivery companies, was established. Courier workers have since taken an active role in community services, helping small businesses carry goods, helping elderly residents register for medical appointments, and participating in weekend neighborhood clean-up—they have forged close ties with local communities. In Beijing's Dashilan Subdistrict, a Party branch for mobile Party members in the express de-

livery industry was established. Led by 22 Party members, courier workers have voluntarily served as "Little Bee" neighborhood grid volunteers, leveraging their mobility and familiarity with the neighborhood to participate in a wide range of community governance initiatives.

Blade Nzimande, South African Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation, said, "The CPC has a well-structured organizational system with Party members and officials working at the grassroots and staying closely connected with the people." Primary-level Party organizations serve as an important bridge for implementing the Party's policies and maintaining close ties with the people. Hiria Ottino, President of the Council on Pacific Affairs, believes that the CPC has recruited many outstanding talent in China and has a well-structured organizational system and rigorous discipline. Many of its officials have worked at the primary level, so they understand what the people really need. This organizational advantage is unmatched by political parties in Western countries.

9. Building of a Team of High-Caliber Officials Capable of Advancing and Achieving National Rejuvenation

The key to good governance lies in selecting and employing capable people. General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized that building China into a modern socialist country in all respects requires a contingent of officials who are politically steadfast, well equipped to meet the demands of the new era, and capable of leading the drive for modernization.

History and reality have both shown that a political party or a country rises or falls to a large extent on its ability to cultivate outstanding leadership talent. The CPC has always attached great importance to selecting capable people and putting them in the right positions, regarding the selection, training, management, and effective deployment of officials as a fundamental task vital to the cause of the Party and the people. Figures such as Kong Fansen, Yang Shanzhou, Liao Junbo and Ren Changxia exemplify this commitment. They consistently placed the interests of the Party and the people first, demonstrating firm ideals and convictions, a strong sense of responsibility, a pragmatic approach to their work, and a deep commitment to serving the people. In their respective positions, they made enduring contributions to China's development and progress.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC has corrected deviations in the selection and appointment of officials. It has strictly enforced the principle that officials should not be evaluated solely on the basis of votes, examination scores, GDP growth, or age, while putting an end to oversimplified practices such as indiscriminate recommendation and open nomination. Instead, greater emphasis is placed on democracy in the selection and appointment of officials. The CPC has put forward the standards for good officials in the new era: they must have firm ideals and convictions, be committed to serving the people, be diligent and pragmatic, dare to take responsibility, and stay

clean and honest. With these clear standards in place, a large number of outstanding officials with both political integrity, professional competence, and prominent performance record have been selected, becoming the backbone for advancing the cause of the Party and the country.

The CPC has improved the mechanism for promoting and demoting leading officials in accordance with their performance and competence. In implementing the standards for capable officials in the new era, it upholds the principle of full and rigorous Party self-governance, adheres to a fact-based, fair, and impartial approach, appoints officials according to the needs of the cause and the requirements of each position, and proceeds in a prudent manner in accordance with Party regulations and state laws. Efforts have been focused on addressing such problems as unwillingness to take responsibility, inaction, and misconduct, and encouraging leading officials to observe the requirements of the "Three Stricts and Three Earnests." A personnel policy and political environment in which the competent are promoted, the outstanding are recognized and rewarded, the underperforming are reassigned or demoted, and the unqualified are removed from office has been formed.

"In the past, recommending officials meant listening to reports, reading materials, and prizing seniority; now, we go to the frontline to learn about the officials' reputation, their fulfillment of responsibilities, and their actual performance, making sure not a single outstanding official is missed." Since 2023, Qingliu County of Fujian Province has creatively implemented a "field survey" mechanism for evaluating officials. Every year, it forms six groups to conduct "immersive" inspections of 57 working units through five channels. This approach has identified a number of outstanding officials, some with strategic thinking, some being diligent and highly experienced, and some being young but motivated and committed. Thanks to this work, Qingliu County scored significant achievements in 2025: it planned 135 projects worth over 100 million yuan each, secured 1.296 billion yuan in policy funds, and signed new projects with a total investment exceeding 10 billion yuan.

To ensure a steady succession of capable leaders, the CPC has made the identification, training, and promotion of young officials a top priority. It has introduced a series of systems and documents to systematically promote the discovery, cultivation, and appointment of outstanding young officials. Since March 2019, General Secretary Xi Jinping has delivered the opening lecture multiple times at the training programs for young and middle-aged officials at the Party School of the CPC Central Committee, setting out his expectations and requirements for their growth and development.

Behind China's remarkable achievements in the space sector—from the Chang'e lunar exploration missions and the Tianwen Mars exploration mission to the construction of the country's own space station—is a generation of young aerospace professionals with an average age of under 35. They have launched the Shenzhou crewed spacecraft, operated the Chang'e lunar probes, guided the Yutu lunar rovers, and controlled the Zhurong Mars rover. Combining bold ambition with exceptional technical exper-

tise, they have secured the complete success of 22 major space missions in succession, contributing youthful energy and talent to China's endeavor to build itself into a leading spacefaring nation.

Talent is the cornerstone of national development and long-term prosperity. In response to a new wave of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation worldwide, the CPC has accelerated the implementation of the strategy of strengthening the country through talent development, deepened reform of the systems and mechanisms for talent development, and stepped up efforts to build China into a globally important center for talent and innovation. In the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, the Yangtze River Delta, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, regional hubs for high-caliber talent are taking shape and generating a strong clustering effect. A growing number of new technological innovation platforms have emerged, serving as major hubs for attracting, cultivating, and supporting world-class talent. Backed by a highly qualified talent pool, China has continued to make breakthroughs in such frontier fields as life sciences, artificial intelligence, quantum technology, and the low-altitude economy. New quality productive forces are gaining strong momentum, enabling the country to remain at the forefront of industrial and technological development.

Peter Nolan, Director of the China Centre at Jesus College, Cambridge University, stated that the CPC's policy on its officials, particularly young and middle-aged ones, emphasizes that officials at all levels must "take suitable measures according to local conditions" and dare to take on responsibilities. This in itself is a contribution of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era to political theory. Dave Laksono, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Golkar Party of Indonesia and a Member of Parliament, believes that the CPC is engaged in an extraordinary endeavor, something no other political party in the world has ever done. As China's strong and powerful governing party, it cultivates its members and enhances their capabilities through robust organizational structures and training programs.

10. Advancing Regular and Sustained Improvement of Party Conduct

General Secretary Xi Jinping has stressed that the Party's conduct bears directly on its image, the support of the people, and even its survival, and also determines the success or failure of its cause and the cause of the country. Problems of conduct are deeply entrenched and liable to recur, and therefore require persistent, sustained efforts over the long term.

For a period of time, the practice of pointless formalism, bureaucratism, hedonism, and extravagance became prevalent in some localities and government departments, seriously undermining the Party's image and credibility and gravely impairing its ties with the people as well as relations between officials and the public. On December 4, 2012,

less than one month after the conclusion of the 18th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping chaired a meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, at which the Eight-point Regulation of the Political Bureau of the 18th CPC Central Committee on Improving Work Style and Building Closer Ties with the People was deliberated and adopted. By formulating and implementing the Eight-point Regulation, the CPC identified the priorities and methods for improving conduct under the new circumstances, bringing about comprehensive and fundamental improvements in Party conduct, government work style, and social climate.

From the very beginning, the Party Central Committee explicitly emphasized that the implementation of the Eight-Point Regulation must start with the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and be promoted in a top-down approach. General Secretary Xi Jinping set an example by demanding that members of the Central Political Bureau strictly benchmark against the newly revised implementation details of the Eight-Point Regulation and implement them without compromise. Through more than a decade of sustained efforts, the CPC has succeeded in addressing a number of deep-rooted and long-standing problems relating to work style. The unhealthy practices of extravagance and hedonism have been effectively curbed, and the situation of officials feeling superior to the people and becoming detached from them has been significantly remedied. Solid progress has been made in combating formalism and reducing unnecessary burdens on those working at the primary level, and persistent efforts have been made to rectify misconduct that infringes upon the lawful rights and interests of enterprises or interferes with their normal operations. As a result, both the business environment and the overall environment for development have been markedly improved.

However, the "Four Malfeasances" remain deeply entrenched and susceptible to resurgence. Some problems have been curbed only superficially while their underlying causes persist; others have evolved into subtler forms or continued to grow unnoticed. The CPC has established and been promoting the mechanism of improving Party conduct through consistent and long-term efforts. The Eight-Point Regulation is not a temporary measure for five or ten years, but a solid rule that will remain valid for a long time. In August 2013, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Supervisory Commission put in place a monthly bulletin system to report violations of the Eight-Point Regulation and released them to the public. As of May 2026, 153 consecutive bulletins have been published. From January to November 2025, more than 250,000 cases involving violations of the Eight-Point Regulation were investigated and handled nationwide. Many localities and government departments have observed that publicizing typical cases serves as a sobering reminder and a preventive warning, effectively strengthening Party members' and officials' resistance to the "Four Malfeasances."

Officials at the primary level and the public generally agree that the CPC Central Committee's leadership in taking the lead in strictly implementing the Eight-Point Regulation has been the key to the historic achievements made in improving Party conduct

in the new era. By focusing on the prominent problems that have aroused the strongest public resentment and complaints, tackling them one by one with perseverance, and rectifying the "Four Malfeasances" with determination, the Party has brought about a fundamental renewal of Party conduct and government conduct as well as continuous improvement in public conduct and social morality. According to a 2025 survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics of China, 95.5% of respondents affirmed the effectiveness of implementing the Eight-point Regulation, while 92.2% expressed satisfaction with the positive impact that improvements in Party conduct and government conduct have had in promoting healthier social conduct. By contrast, before the 18th CPC National Congress, public satisfaction with efforts to improve Party conduct, build a clean government, and combat corruption stood at 75%, indicating a significant increase in public satisfaction.

Adnan Bourji, Vice President of the Lebanese People's Congress, stated he was deeply impressed by the 'Eight-Point Regulation' of the CPC, which regulates the behaviors and conduct of Party members and officials in all aspects, effectively preventing corruption. General Secretary Xi Jinping's theories on strengthening the Party's leadership and Party building are unique in the world. The experience of the CPC has also offered references for other socialist and nationalist parties in the world for exploring their own development paths.

11. Governing the Whole Party with Stringent Discipline

General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that modern political parties all have political disciplinary rules and requirements, without which they couldn't have functioned well. This is a universal rule for party politics.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has integrated the Party's disciplinary work into the overall plan for Party building in the new era and placed it in a prominent position in the full and rigorous Party self-governance. By strengthening political and organizational discipline, it has intensified disciplinary work in all respects and all processes, stressing the enforcement of discipline and law with even greater emphasis on the former. By implementing policies targeting "four forms" of disciplinary violations, the Party has distinctly established and intensified its discipline framework, fundamentally reversing reversing the state of lax, weak, and negligent governance over the Party.

The CPC has improved the bridging mechanism between intra-Party regulations and national laws, promoting their alignment in goals, coordination in contents, and correlation in execution. At the same time, it strictly separates Party discipline from national law, giving precedence and more stringency to the former while clearly defining the boundaries of their application, thus advancing rule-based Party self-governance and law-based state governance in parallel. Party discipline lays down more stringent standards of conduct for Party members than those for ordinary citizens. Any misconduct

by Party members and officials must be warned against and rectified as early as possible, so as to prevent disciplinary violations from escalating into violations of the law. For example, Party discipline has made stricter provisions against Party members' and officials' legal violations, including drunk driving. A Party member or official committing drunk driving will be subject to both legal and disciplinary punishment.

Political discipline is the most important, fundamental, and crucial discipline; strictly observing political discipline and political rules must be given top priority. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party has revised the Regulations of the Communist Party of China on Disciplinary Punishments three times. This disciplinary system consists of requirements in six major areas: political work, organizational work, clean government, public service, daily work, and personal life, marking clear behavioral boundaries for Party members. The three revisions reflect the basic principle that political discipline always comes first. For example, the Regulations elevated the behavior of only paying lip service to implementing the Party Central Committee's decisions and plans without actual action from a violation against work discipline to a violation against political discipline, and elevated the implementation of money-wasting "image projects" and "vanity projects" from a violation of public-related discipline to a violation of political discipline.

Strengthening disciplinary education is a fundamental and ongoing task in exercising full and rigorous Party self-governance. Watching warning and educational films is an important means of internalizing the discipline and translating it into conscious action. Across the country, warning-based education has been integrated into routine Party education and carried out on a regular basis. By organizing Party members and officials to watch warning and educational films, Party organizations use typical cases as a mirror to highlight discipline and guide them to develop a sense of awe, maintain vigilance, and stay within the bounds of discipline. After watching one such film, a young official remarked, "I was shocked and will take it as a lasting lesson." In 2024, the CPC launched a Party-wide campaign on the study of Party discipline. It required Party organizations at all levels, as well as Party members and officials, to further deepen their understanding of the importance of strengthening Party discipline and of the serious consequences of neglecting or violating Party discipline. The campaign urged Party organizations and leading bodies at all levels to strengthen Party discipline with greater rigor and drove Party members and officials to observe Party discipline more conscientiously.

The vitality of discipline lies in execution. General Secretary Xi Jinping demanded that Party organizations at all levels must dare to strengthen disciplinary management and truly apply discipline as the red line that cannot be crossed. Having rules and discipline in place is very important, and enhancing their execution is also extremely important. The CPC has remained unwavering in maintaining strict discipline, ensuring that Party discipline, with its deterrent power and authority, will keep Party members and officials vigilant and within the boundaries. Strict discipline safeguards the authority of Party regulations and ensures their effective implementation.

In 2025, discipline inspection and supervision agencies nationwide opened 1.012

million cases for investigation, retained 47,000 persons in custody, and imposed Party disciplinary or administrative punishments on 983,000 individuals. Adhering to the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient, these agencies applied the policy targeting "four forms" of disciplinary violation to educate, criticize, and deal with 1.984 million people. Under the combined effect of strong deterrence and the Party's policy of leniency toward those who voluntarily confess, 26,000 individuals voluntarily turned themselves in.

Miguel Figueroa, former leader of the Communist Party of Canada, said, "Chinese communists are well-disciplined and working for noble ideals and goals. The team possesses powerful cohesion." Merafhe, former Executive Secretary of the Botswana Democratic Party, believes that the CPC exercises strict discipline and its will and decrees can be quickly transformed into actions and results, which is particularly commendable. The CPC not only enjoys the full support of the Chinese people, but is also a role model for political parties around the world.

12. Making Holistic Efforts to Ensure that Officials Dare Not, Cannot, and Do Not Want to Be Corrupt

Corruption is the largest tumor endangering the Party's vitality and combat effectiveness, and combating corruption is a consistent political stance of the CPC. General Secretary Xi Jinping explicitly pointed out that we would rather offend a few thousand corrupt officials than fail 1.4 billion Chinese people. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC has made holistic efforts to ensure that officials dare not, cannot, and do not want to be corrupt, which is the fundamental guideline for the anti-corruption campaign and the full and rigorous self-governance in the new era. The three-pronged approach of ensuring that officials dare not, cannot, and do not want to be corrupt has been advanced in a coordinated manner, and various measures have been aligned and coordinated to produce synergistic and satisfactory outcomes, thereby blazing a distinctly Chinese path of combating corruption.

The CPC has maintained a high-pressure posture in fighting corruption, adopting systematic measures to address both symptoms and root causes and advancing the fight across various fields in a coordinated manner. After the 18th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping made a solemn commitment: "No matter who it is, no matter how high their position is, as long as they violate Party discipline and state laws, they will be held accountable and severely punished. This is not an empty slogan." The CPC takes actions to "take out tigers," "swat flies," and "hunt down foxes" in parallel. Efforts to pursue fugitives and recover illicit assets overseas have been intensified, sending a clear and unequivocal message that the fight against corruption will continue relentlessly, with no letup and no retreat. This fully demonstrates the Party's firm resolve to investigate every instance of corruption, punish every corrupt official, and eradicate corruption root and branch. Sustained efforts have been made to eliminate the breeding

ground and conditions for corruption, thereby removing serious political risks and hidden dangers within the Party.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the number of cases filed and individuals punished by discipline inspection and supervision organs nationwide has continued to grow. From the 18th to the 20th CPC National Congress, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the National Supervisory Commission launched investigations into 553 officials directly governed by the CPC Central Committee. Among them, 49 were members and alternate members of the 18th CPC Central Committee, 12 were members of the 18th Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; 12 were members and alternate members of the 19th CPC Central Committee, and 6 were members of the 19th Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

The CPC has focused on ensuring that the people oversee the exercise of power and that power is exercised in the open. To this end, it has improved the Party and state oversight systems and strengthened the regulatory framework for improving Party conduct and combating corruption, which involves the revision of a series of regulations, including those on the code of conduct, on intra-Party oversight, on disciplinary punishment, and on Party inspections. Intra-Party oversight is integrated with oversight exercised by state organs, democratic oversight, judicial oversight, audit oversight, public oversight, and media oversight, thus tightening the institutional and regulatory cage for improving Party conduct and combating corruption. Experience has proven that by placing the exercise of power under the oversight of Party organizations and the people, the CPC has minimized the space for rent-seeking to the greatest extent possible.

"This talk on integrity and clean governance is not only an education on discipline and law, but also a reminder of my responsibility. I will strictly abide by Party discipline and perform my duties with integrity," said a comrade who was recently promoted to be vice principal of a middle school in Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. He made the solemn statement during a talk on integrity and clean governance with newly promoted officials. Since 2025, the prefecture's Discipline Inspection Commission and Supervisory Commission have made the talk with newly promoted officials part of the regular supervision mechanism. Through "targeted talks, systematic education, and long-term oversight," the prefecture aims to intensify disciplinary awareness and reinforce ideological commitment in the newly promoted officials, so they will firmly guard the bottom line of integrity. These efforts have laid a solid foundation for building a clean team of officials and provided disciplinary guarantees for the high-quality economic and social development across the entire prefecture.

The CPC values the influence of fine traditional Chinese culture, revolutionary culture, and advanced socialist culture in cultivating integrity, right ethics, and clean practices, and works to create a sound environment for clean governance. Talks on clean governance have been held regularly across the country to remind and warn—in a timely manner—Party members and officials of their emerging problems and urge them to make corrections, nipping misconduct in the bud. At the same time, targeted and cus-

tomized clean governance education has been conducted according to the different positions, work-related risks, and age of officials, driving home the idea of clean governance.

Foreign dignitaries, including Tanzanian politician Abdulla Saadalla, have stated that the CPC has the courage for self-reform and has continuously advanced the work of combating corruption and building a clean government. Drawing on its experience, we have launched anti-corruption measures and achieved significant results. China's anti-corruption efforts have also provided a new perspective for global governance. Dmitry Lyokhki, former Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan, said that the CPC has not merely talked about combating corruption but has translated its commitment into concrete action, which stands in sharp contrast to the practices of capitalist countries. Reality has shown that the CPC's commitment to "taking out both tigers and flies" is far more than a slogan. Its comprehensive campaign, leaving no blind spots, will ultimately achieve the goal of eradicating the breeding ground for corruption. He said they have seen that the CPC does not shy away from the problem of corruption but instead devotes itself wholeheartedly to addressing it.

13. Strengthening Party Self-Governance with Rigorous Institution and Regulations

Institutional advantage is the greatest advantage of a political party and a country. General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized that everyone is equal before Party regulations and state laws, that no one enjoys any privilege in observing them, and that no exception is permitted in their enforcement. It is essential for ensuring that the regulations and institutions truly become high-voltage lines that no one dares to cross.

By governing the Party through rigorous institutions and regulations, the CPC has established an institutional framework that is comprehensive, science-based, and effective in operation. It regards the development of intra-Party regulations as a long-term and fundamental strategy for exercising full and rigorous Party self-governance. Relying on an institutional system suited to China's national conditions to govern the country and conduct public affairs in accordance with regulations, the CPC has fully exerted the distinctive strengths of socialist system with Chinese characteristics.

The intra-Party regulatory framework is an organically unified system encompassing various fields and levels, with the Party Constitution as the foundation, democratic centralism as the core, and central-level regulations such as principles and decrees as the main body, complemented by ministerial and local intra-Party regulations. On the principle of "regulating organizations and individuals, regulating behaviors, and regulating the practice of oversight" in coordination, the intra-Party regulatory framework adopts a "1+4" structure, meaning under the Party Constitution, it is divided into four parts: organizational regulations, leadership regulations, self-building regulations, and regulations on supervision and guarantee.

The Party Constitution is the overarching document for establishing, governing, and

managing the Party. It is the behavioral code that the entire Party must observe and the general guideline for full and rigorous Party self-governance. On November 20, 2012, General Secretary Xi Jinping published an article in the People's Daily titled "Earnestly Studying and Strictly Observing the Party Constitution," which stressed that "earnestly studying and strictly observing the Party Constitution is a basic, routine work for strengthening the Party." In 2016, the CPC launched the "Two Studies, One Action" education campaign, urging all Party members to study and observe the Party Constitution. All CPC members, especially leading officials, firmly uphold the importance and authority of the Party Constitution, conscientiously studying, observing, implementing, and defending it and regulating their words and actions with it.

Democratic centralism is the fundamental organizational principle and leadership system of the Party. It is the essential guarantee for stimulating the Party's creativity and maintaining its solidarity and unity, and an important marker distinguishing a Marxist party from other political parties. Democratic centralism consists of both two sides—democracy and centralism, which are indispensable as they complement each other and also serve as each other's conditions. General Secretary Xi Jinping explained, "The democratic centralism we practice is a lively system that combines centralism with democracy, discipline with freedom, and collective will with individual content and willingness."

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC has advanced the development of intra-Party regulations with unprecedented intensity, with more regulations issued, their authority further enhanced, and their effectiveness further improved, thereby establishing a rather sound regulatory framework within the Party. The CPC has systematically reviewed its practical experience gained in Party building, and promptly distilled well-proven and broadly applicable practices into institutional norms. It has carried out two rounds of Party-wide centralized reviews and multiple rounds of special reviews of intra-Party regulations and normative documents, resulting in the repeal, invalidation, or revision of a cumulative total of 923 central-level regulations and documents. A long-term mechanism for the regular review and updating of regulations has also been established. As of the end of December 2025, there were 3,372 intra-Party regulations in force, including 239 on the central level, 253 on the ministerial and commission level, and 2,880 on the local level.

Foreign dignitaries, including Doğu Perinçek, Chairman of the Vatan Party of Turkey, have noted that the CPC relies on a sound institutional system to govern the country and has continuously improved this system in light of realities and actual practices, blazing a suitable development path for China that has yielded remarkable results recognized by all.

14. Fulfilling Political Responsibilities for Party Self-Governance

Leadership means responsibility. It also means education, management, and over-

sight. General Secretary Xi Jinping has emphasized, "To ensure rigorous Party self-governance, we must enhance this awareness and fulfill relevant responsibilities." "Without clearly defining responsibilities, ensuring their fulfillment, and enforcing accountability, it is impossible to exercise full and rigorous Party self-governance." Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping at its core has consistently regarded the fulfillment of political responsibilities for Party self-governance as its foremost political commitment. Relying on the responsibility system as a key lever, it has guided the whole Party to continuously strengthen its awareness of exercising Party self-governance, improve the system of responsibilities, and ensure that Party self-governance is conducted with genuine rigor, under stricter standards, and in a down-to-earth manner.

Since the 18th CPC National Congress, from proposing the primary responsibility for building a clean Party and government to emphasizing the primary responsibility for full and rigorous Party self-governance, the CPC has more clearly defined responsibilities in this regard and continuously broadened their connotations, working tirelessly to deepen Party self-governance. On June 27, 2024, when presiding over the 15th group study session of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping stressed the importance of "establishing a responsibility system with clearly defined entities and requirements." During this session, the General Secretary made important arrangements for "establishing and improving responsibility systems for each level and each category," highlighting the need to clarify the responsibilities for various entities: Party committees (leading party members groups) bear the primary responsibility for full and rigorous Party self-governance, discipline inspection commissions at all levels bear supervisory responsibilities, secretaries of Party committees (leading party members groups) bear responsibilities as primary persons in charge, members of leading bodies bear respective responsibilities, and Party members and officials also bear specific responsibilities.

The CPC has come to the profound realization that only by continuously improving a responsibility framework in which responsibilities are clearly assigned and coordinated can it ensure that responsibilities for full and rigorous Party self-governance are truly fulfilled and a sound situation where the entire Party makes united efforts is consolidated. To establish and improve a well-defined, tiered, and category-based system of responsibilities, what is most important is ensuring that primary responsibilities are tightened and supervisory responsibilities are fulfilled.

In 2020, the CPC issued *the Regulations on Party Committees (Leading Party Members' Groups) Fulfilling Primary Responsibilities for Full and Rigorous Party Self-Governance*, which further specified the scope and content of responsibilities and provided guidance for Party committees (leading Party members groups), as the principal entities, to fully discharge their responsibilities for full and rigorous Party self-governance without compromise. Primary-level Party organizations constitute the frontline entities of full and rigorous Party self-governance, and they undertake the groundwork

of Party self-governance. Since 2014, Party committees (leading Party members' groups) at all levels have conducted reviews of Party secretaries' performance in primary-level Party building through debriefing, appraisal, and assessment. This has increased pressure, stimulated motivation, and promoted the fulfillment of political responsibilities for Party self-governance and for strengthening primary-level Party organizations.

Where there is power, there is responsibility. Responsibilities must be fulfilled and those who fail to do that must be held accountable. In July 2016, the CPC formulated the Regulations of the Communist Party of China on Accountability—the first in Party history to focus on full and rigorous Party self-governance and accountability regarding all aspects of Party building. In September 2019, the revised Regulations of the Communist Party of China on Accountability was officially enacted. The revised version provided a clearer definition of responsibilities and covered accountability in various respects, including Party leadership, Party building, and the Party's undertakings, making the accountability work more precise and effective with a stronger political nature. In 2025, a total of 1,336 Party organizations and 39,000 leading officials were held accountable nationwide, strengthening the fulfillment of political responsibilities for Party self-governance.

Raid Fahmi, General Secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party, considers the CPC a highly responsible political party. He said a party cannot achieve its goals without unified political decision-making and strict and earnest execution. If a political party exists for the interests of the people, it should strive to implement this concept even at the price of sacrifices. Chew Mei Fun, former Secretary-General of the Malaysian Chinese Association, believes that the CPC's administrative system, which features a high level of trust and support for higher-level officials and a rigorous performance of duties, has guaranteed execution efficiency, something many countries that emphasize individualism and freedom cannot achieve. This demonstrates the CPC's style as the largest political party in the world and its commitment to conducting itself accordingly.

Chapter III:

Opening a New Realm of the Marxist Theory of Party Building — The Theoretical Character of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building

Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building encapsulates the practical experience and collective wisdom of the Party and the people, to which General Secretary Xi Jinping has made outstanding contributions. Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building guides great practice with firm ideals and convictions, anticipates risks and challenges through historical initiative, applies a problem-oriented approach throughout all endeavors, leads the journey of national rejuvenation with a strong sense of mission, upholds its fundamental position with deep commitment to the people, and addresses development challenges through scientific methods, demonstrating its distinctive theoretical character.

1. Firm Ideals and Convictions

A political party must have its own political soul. The ideals and convictions of the Communist Party of China consist of faith in the truth of Marxism, the lofty ideal of communism, and the common ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

From Liangjiahe to Zhongnanhai, General Secretary Xi Jinping gained experience in a wide range of positions and through practical work in provinces and municipalities across northern and southern China. Regardless of the positions he held or the places where he served, his firm ideals and convictions remained unwavering throughout. During his years in Liangjiahe, hardship forged his original aspiration and steadfast conviction to deliver solid outcomes for the people. When he took up his post in Zhengding, he voluntarily left behind the comfortable conditions in Beijing to work at the grass-roots level, declaring, "I had long dedicated myself to the country." During his tenure in Fujian, Zhejiang, and Shanghai, he remained steadfast in his convictions and strengthened his Party spirit through putting into practice the principle that "a weak bird takes flight early," carrying forward the spirit of the Red Boat, and advancing full and rigorous Party self-governance. This unswerving commitment to his ideals over decades has provided Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building with a solid spiritual foundation and a firm practical grounding.

Ideals and convictions are the spiritual "calcium" of communists; without this "calcium," they will suffer from "rickets." History and practice have repeatedly shown that when a political party has lofty ideals and noble aspirations, it becomes strong and resilient, invincible and indomitable, capable of withstanding setbacks time and again and rising stronger each time. Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building serves as the spiritual guide for every Party member in cultivating moral character and making contributions

to the Party and the country. It inspires Chinese communists to translate the lofty conviction that "revolutionary ideals soar above all else" into a strong sense of purpose in their daily conduct to play the vanguard and exemplary role of Party members in ordinary positions, to adopt an unequivocal approach towards major issues of principle, to remain dauntless in the face of severe tests, to stand firm against all forms of temptation, and to strive tirelessly for the cause of the Party and the people.

In 2021, the CPC Central Committee established the "July 1 Medal" as the Party's highest honor. It was first awarded to 29 outstanding Party members from all walks of life in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the cause of the Party and the people in their respective positions. They vividly embody the noble qualities and lofty spirit of Chinese communists: firm convictions, devotion to the Party's purpose, dedication and selfless commitment, and integrity and selfless service.

2. A Strong Sense of Historical Initiative

Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building is grounded in the Party's new historical position and provides profound insight into the Party's place in history and its mission in the new era. Viewing the rise and fall of political parties around the world from a broad historical perspective, it remains ever clear-headed and steadfast in meeting the ongoing "test" of governance, and frequently reminds the entire Party of "the historical cycle of rise and fall": the lessons of history are never far away, and the test of governance is ever present.

General Secretary Xi Jinping has explicitly pointed out: "In times of success, it is not easy to guard against potential dangers and maintain the hard-working and motivated spirit our Party had in the early days of the PRC, or to remain modest and frugal and stay true to our original aspiration after coming into power. Neither is it easy to exercise strict discipline on officials and prevent and fight corruption in times of peace, nor to follow the tide of the times and respond to the wishes of the people at junctures of significant change."

Embedded in these "not easy" tasks is the wisdom of the fine traditional Chinese culture embodied in the saying, "One thrives in adversity and perishes in ease." This awareness of drawing lessons from history and remaining vigilant in times of peace is characterized by the prudence of acting as if treading on thin ice and standing on the brink of a deep abyss. It is aimed at resolutely preventing strategic and catastrophic mistakes and never allowing blind optimism or complacency to erode the Party's vitality.

This strong sense of historical initiative is grounded in a thorough assessment of risks and reflects forward-looking planning based on a profound understanding of the laws of history. As profound changes are taking place in the international landscape, China's national conditions, and the circumstances facing the Party, Party building is confronted with many new situations and issues, as well as new tests and challenges. The CPC has strengthened research on overarching, strategic, and forward-looking is-

sues concerning Party building, while actively exploring effective ways to address difficult problems. For example, in response to the growing size and high mobility of its membership, the CPC has continuously optimized the composition of its membership, placing emphasis on recruiting new members from among young people, industrial workers, farmers, and intellectuals, while strengthening Party membership development in emerging sectors. In response to new developments and challenges in grassroots Party building, the CPC has continued to innovate organizational structures and management models, while taking an integrated approach to strengthening Party organizations among mobile Party members, people in new forms of employment, and at the grassroots level in rural areas, enterprises, public institutions, and other sectors. The CPC has also proactively adapted to the trends of digitalization, internet-based development, and intelligent technologies by proposing to advance smart Party building and better implement the mass line in the online sphere, among other initiatives. These practices have enabled the CPC to seize the historical initiative in ensuring that the Party does not change its nature, lose its conviction, or depart from its fundamental character, and to seize the historical initiative in uniting and leading the Chinese people in the joint endeavor to build a strong country and realize national rejuvenation.

3. Clear Problem-oriented Approach

The CPC is always soberly aware that to prosper and strengthen the Party, it must build and temper itself with the courage of self-revolution. Existing problems are not frightening; what is frightening is avoiding and covering up problems. For a political party to prosper, it must not cover up its shortcomings, must not avoid problems, but overcome shortcomings if it has them, solve problems if they exist, and admit and correct errors when they occur. Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building originates from practice and runs toward solving problems, directly confronting the "hardest bones" and "hottest potatoes" in reality, staring at fundamental major issues—especially those major hidden risks and dangers that, if poorly solved, would shake the Party's governing foundation or even its essence and color.

Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee, General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly drawn attention to the problem of the seven types of misconduct within the Party. He pointed out that the seven types of misconduct are, in essence, political issues, which can be broadly summarized in two categories. One is the intertwining of political and economic problems that gives rise to vested interest groups vainly attempting to seize Party and state power. The other is the prevalence of factionalism and sectarianism, engaging in activities that bypass organizational procedures and undermine the Party's unity and centralized leadership.

The Party Central Committee has neither shirked nor sidestepped these problems. With the resolve to fight them through to the end and the courage to turn the blade inward, it has advanced the Party's self-reform and truly acted on the principle that "we

must guard against and correct with resolve the practices the people oppose and resent. " It has called for perseverance and sustained efforts, firmly focusing on the two key aspects of exercising and constraining power, and addressing problems one by one with the perseverance of driving nails. It has overcome a series of major risks and challenges, resolved many longstanding problems that had remained unresolved, and accomplished many major undertakings that had long remained unfinished. It has enabled the cause of the Party and the country to achieve historic accomplishments and undergo historic transformations, ensuring that the Party remains the backbone in which the people place their trust.

4. Strong Senses of Mission and Responsibility

Since its founding, the CPC has carried the historical mission of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and consciously integrated this commitment into the great historical process of revolution, construction, and reform. Achieving national rejuvenation will be no walk in the park; we must engage in a great struggle with many new historical characteristics. In facing major risks and challenges that endanger the Party's governing status, national regime stability, harm national core interests, harm public fundamental interests, or could even delay or interrupt the process of the Chinese nation's rejuvenation, Chinese communists must never hesitate, take decisive action, fight resolutely, until victory is won.

A towering tree will not grow in a plant pot, likewise, a great cause cannot be achieved by idlers. General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly emphasized that the entire Party must overcome the danger of spiritual slackness. Aiming at problems existing among some member officials who are unwilling, dare not, or do not know how to bear responsibility, he emphasized that "non-responsibility and non-action not only fail to accomplish things, but are destined to ruin things and delay grand matters." The CPC demands that the broad member officials develop skills and strengthen capabilities through going through wind and rain and seeing the world, cultivating a hard spine, iron shoulders, and true capability to bear responsibility and take action. Placing courage first and putting work at the forefront, they must be brave to bear responsibility and adept at taking action, rushing ahead and establishing meritorious deeds in effectively responding to major challenges, resisting major risks, overcoming major resistances, and solving major contradictions.

To hold a position is to fulfill its responsibilities, carry out its duties, and strive for tangible results. Since the 18th National Congress, generation after generation of Party members and officials have fulfilled their responsibilities with dedication while embodying the spirit of selfless devotion. They have worked conscientiously and diligently on all fronts, demonstrating the noble pursuit of putting the Party's principles first, the Party's cause first, and the people's interests first. At the forefront of reform and development, Party members have faithfully performed their duties and pursued innovation

in their respective positions. In advancing poverty alleviation and rural revitalization, vast numbers of Party members have taken root at the grassroots level and worked closely with the people. With firmer conviction, stronger determination, and greater enthusiasm, they have devoted themselves to rural revitalization, united and led the people in leveraging local strengths and resource endowments, developing distinctive industries, and exploring sustainable pathways to long-term income growth. Keeping the overall situation in mind, putting the greater good above personal interests, taking the lead, and making outstanding contributions, they have demonstrated through their resolute actions what it means to shoulder their mission and responsibilities, making important contributions to the great transformation of the new era.

5. Sincere Feelings for the People

Serving the people wholeheartedly is the prominent feature distinguishing a Marxist party from other political parties, and the people represent the deepest foundation and greatest confidence for the Party's governance. The Communist Party of China does not possess any special interests of its own, never represents the interests of any interest group, any powerful clique, or any privileged class. It always puts the people in its heart, and engraves them onto its banner. In China, the state established by the people under the leadership of the Party is called the "People's Republic of China," governments at various levels are called "people's governments," the military created by the Party is called the "People's Liberation Army," and Party officials at various levels are called "public servants of the people."

General Secretary Xi Jinping once fondly recalled the seven years he spent as a sent-down youth in Liangjiahe, Northern Shaanxi. He said that the seven arduous years he spent living and working in the countryside had been immensely formative. He said he had gained two things above all: First, he came to understand what it means to face reality, what it means to seek truth from facts, and what it means to stay closely connected with the people. Second, he developed self-confidence. From serving as Party secretary of a sent-down youth production brigade to leading provinces and municipalities, and later becoming General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, over decades, although Comrade Xi Jinping's responsibilities increased over the decades, yet he always remained rooted among the people and committed to their well-being. His dedication to serving the people has been a constant throughout his political career. This enduring commitment to the people has laid the value foundation of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building and defined the distinctive character of the Party's fundamental purpose of serving the people wholeheartedly.

The people's support is of paramount importance in governance. The CPC takes the mass line as the Party's lifeline and fundamental work principle, and takes the support, approval, satisfaction, and consent of the people as the fundamental criterion for appraising all initiatives. It always places the people above all else, devotes itself whole-

heartedly to addressing the people's most pressing difficulties and concerns, and continuously enhances the people's sense of fulfillment, happiness, and security. What matters most to the country is the well-being of the people: ensuring people's access to child-care, education, employment, medical services, elderly care, housing, and social assistance.

Bringing benefit to the people is the fundamental principle of governance. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Communist Party of China has regarded serving the people and improving their well-being as the foremost criterion for evaluating its performance. This solemn commitment has yielded remarkable achievements in areas affecting the people's well-being, including healthcare, poverty alleviation, education, and ecological conservation. In healthcare, China has established the world's largest medical service system, disease prevention and control system, and medical insurance system. By the end of 2025, the country had 1.107 million medical and health institutions, average life expectancy had risen to 79.25 years, and major health indicators ranked among the leading middle- and high-income countries. In poverty alleviation, China won the largest and most intensive battle against poverty in human history. Under the current poverty standard, nearly 100 million rural residents were lifted out of poverty, all 832 designated poor counties were removed from the poverty list, and all 128,000 impoverished villages emerged from poverty. China's poverty reduction accounted for more than 70 percent of global poverty reduction over the same period, enabling the country to achieve the poverty reduction target of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 10 years ahead of schedule. In education, China has established the world's largest higher education system, while access to basic education has surpassed the average level of middle- and high-income countries across the board. In ecological conservation, China has become the world's largest and fastest contributor to greening. Its forest area has reached 3.614 billion mu, forest coverage has risen to 25.09 percent, and it has established the world's largest renewable energy system, making significant contributions to global ecological governance. Behind these remarkable achievements lies the CPC's steadfast commitment to breathing the same breath as the people, sharing the same future, and staying truly connected to them.

6. Scientific Methods of Thinking

The CPC has consistently applied the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint, and methodology to analyze and solve problems. To address the weakening and dilution of historical materialism within the Party over a period of time, since the 18th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has taken the lead in study and personally presided over five group study sessions of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee devoted to Marxist theory, thereby systematically strengthening the Party's theoretical foundation. In December 2013, the study focused on the basic principles and methodology of historical materialism, reinforcing the materialist view of history that people

are the creators of history; in January 2015, it examined the basic principles and methodology of dialectical materialism, fostering dialectical thinking for taking a holistic approach and solving difficult problems; in November of the same year, it explored the basic principles and methodology of Marxist political economy, enhancing the ability to manage the socialist market economy and understand the laws governing economic development; in September 2017, it examined contemporary trends in Marxist thought around the world and their impact, strengthening the Party's theoretical discernment and strategic resolve in following its chosen path; and in April 2018, it revisited the Manifesto of the Communist Party and its contemporary significance, tracing the original aspiration and mission of Marxist political parties. Together, these five study sessions covered the three major components of Marxism—Marxist philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism—and, through the exemplary role of the CPC Central Committee, guided the entire Party to regard Marxism as its fundamental guiding capability, laying a solid foundation in scientific worldview and methodology for Party building in the new era.

Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building fully embodies strategic thinking, historical thinking, dialectical thinking, and systematic thinking; creative thinking, thinking in terms of the rule of law, and bottom-line thinking. It has become the "master key" enabling the CPC to analyze and solve problems, allowing it to view problems from a higher vantage point, analyze them with greater depth, and address them with greater precision.

Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building emphasizes a systematic and scientific methodology. It explains not only what Party building is but also why it matters, addresses not only what should be prioritized but also how it should be carried out. It embodies rich political wisdom, profound insights into the laws governing Party building, and effective strategic approaches. It underscores the organic integration, coordinated linkage, and synergy among all aspects of Party building, while emphasizing sound institutional mechanisms and well-conceived, effective regulations and institutions. Guided by governance principles, systematic thinking, and dialectical thinking, it advances efforts to exercise full and rigorous Party self-governance and strengthen the Party. It reflects a high degree of unity between the whole and the parts, the present and the long term, the macro and the micro, addressing root causes and treating symptoms, and balancing attention to all aspects with a focus on key priorities. It fully demonstrates the Party's outstanding leadership in thinking ahead, planning from an overall perspective, and advancing Party building in a coordinated and systematic manner.

As history marches forward and each era presents new challenges, it is precisely these important scientific approaches to Party self-governance that have underpinned the sound development of both the CPC and China and created a successful model of Party self-governance in the history of political parties worldwide.

Chapter IV: Providing a New Approach to Party Governance for Political Parties Around the World— The Global Significance of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building

Governance for Political Parties Around the World— The Global Significance of Xi Jinping's Thought on Party Building

The Communist Party of China is a party that seeks happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation, while also pursuing human progress and the common good of the world. Standing at the forefront of the development of human political civilization, and drawing on reflections on the present and future of the world as well as the CPC's practical experience, Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building provides an important public intellectual resource for political party building around the world, especially for political parties in the Global South.

1. Adhering to Its Own Path, Providing Political Parties Around the World with a New Option for Their Development Paths

The CPC has neither followed the old path of isolation and stagnation nor taken the misguided path of abandoning its fundamental principles. Instead, it has forged a broad path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Following its own path has been the foundation of all the CPC's theories and practices, as well as the historical conclusion drawn from its century of struggle. After the Cold War, the "end of history" thesis once gained widespread currency, and the Western party system was regarded by some as the ultimate form of modern political development, prompting many countries to emulate it. However, history has never been a one-way street. Decades later, some countries remain mired in partisan conflict and social turmoil, while others continue to struggle with conflict and disorder. Even some countries that have long portrayed themselves as "models of democracy" are now confronted with such challenges as political polarization, social division, and governance failure.

General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out that only the wearer knows whether the shoes fit or not. The garden of world political civilizations is, by its very nature, meant to be rich in diversity. The choice of a country's guiding ideology ultimately depends on whether it can address the historical challenges facing that country. The Communist Party of China follows its own path and never asks others to copy the China model. It has always maintained that every country has its own history, culture, social system, and

stage of development, and therefore has the right to choose a development path suited to its own national conditions.

Alberto Moreno Rojas, Chairman of the Communist Party of Peru (Red Fatherland), remarked that his party had learned a great deal from the CPC's valuable experience, yet the Chinese side had never interfered in the internal affairs of other political parties or countries. Dogu Perincek, Chairman of Türkiye's Patriotic Party, likewise observed that the CPC never imposes its own positions on others, but respects every country's right to make its own choices in light its own national conditions.

All things flourish together without harming one another, and different paths proceed side by side without conflicting with one another. By following its own path, the Communist Party of China has provided developing countries with a development approach that offers greater independence. Today, as profound changes unseen in a century continue to accelerate, only by remaining rooted in a country's own history and culture, grounded in its actual development realities, and responsive to the people's aspirations for a better life can it find a path truly suited to its own

2. Cementing the Foundation of Public Trust, Providing a New Path to Address Declining Public Support

A set of figures reflects the deep-seated crisis confronting party politics around the world today. According to the World Values Survey (2017 - 2022), the average level of public trust in political parties across 39 countries was only 17.1 percent. In some countries, frequent changes of governing parties and growing political fragmentation, together with "veto politics" and "partisan politics," have continued to erode social consensus, while politics has become increasingly driven by online traffic, capital, and public sentiment. At a time when many political parties around the world are facing a "trust deficit," the Communist Party of China has consistently maintained strong social cohesion and a high level of public support. According to *Understanding CPC Resilience: Surveying Chinese Public Opinion Through Time*, released by the Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation at the Harvard Kennedy School in July 2020, public satisfaction with the Communist Party of China exceeded 90 percent.

Why are people willing to follow and wholeheartedly support the Communist Party of China? The answer lies in the Party's unwavering commitment to its people-centered stance. General Secretary Xi Jinping vividly compares the relationship between the Party and the people to a series of "concentric circles," including those representing the aspirations of the people and the integration of the online and offline communities, among others. At all times, the Party must be adept at identifying the greatest common ground among the aspirations and demands of society as a whole and drawing the largest concentric circle. Within this framework, the Party's historic mission served as the shared political and ideological foundation. The Party is the leadership core and the "center" of the concentric circles, representing unity, while the concrete and historically

shaped differences in the people's interests and values are like "radii" of varying lengths, reflecting diversity.

The concept of the Party-masses relationship as concentric circles differs fundamentally from political pluralism. In the party politics of many countries, each political party represents only one segment of society and the interests of that particular segment, with political parties competing against one another. Such political parties tend to focus on partial and short-term interests, while neglect of the overall and long-term interests has become commonplace. By contrast, as a political party that represents and realizes the broadest common interests of the people, the Communist Party of China is able to take the overall situation into account and plan for the long term, ensuring the holistic and whole-process nature of people's democracy, extensively soliciting the people's views and aspirations, and embracing and transcending difference through unity.

The Communist Party of China remains committed to the people-first philosophy of governance and is winning recognition from an increasing number of political parties and political organizations around the world. Salah Adly, General Secretary of the Egyptian Communist Party, believes that the CPC has long adhered to the people-centered development philosophy and that its remarkable achievements fully demonstrate the tremendous strength of its founding mission.

A growing number of people around the world have come to realize that a political party wins the people's support not through temporary political mobilization, but by consistently working for the people's interests. Its lasting vitality depends not on power itself, but on the people's wholehearted recognition and support. As political parties around the world grapple with crises of public trust, Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building, drawing on the century-long wisdom embodied in the Party's relationship with the people, offers a Chinese solution for political parties worldwide to consolidate the foundations of their governance and address the challenge of declining public support.

3. Resolutely Upholding the Party Central Committee's Authority, Providing a New Solution to Organizational Weakness in Political Parties

Today, organizational weakness and inadequate leadership have become persistent problems confronting political parties in many countries. In some countries, party organizations are loosely structured, party membership is heterogeneous, primary-level organizations are underdeveloped, Party organizations at all levels lack strong implementation capacity, and factionalism and internal infighting are rife, making it difficult to effectively mobilize social forces and promote national development. The Communist Party of China, however, presents a striking contrast. As the world's largest governing party, it has consistently maintained its solidarity and unity. How has a party of such unprecedented size been able to demonstrate such strong organizational mobilization and

implementation capacity in the face of major risks and challenges?

The answer lies in the fact that the Communist Party of China has established an organizational system with seamless coordination and strong implementation capacity, giving full play to the Party's political strengths under the centralized and unified leadership of the Party Central Committee, where the entire Party acts in unison and all directives are carried out without fail. As General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out, "A loose and scattered organization can neither get things done nor accomplish anything. If a Party organization were like a large inn or a shopping mall, where people could come and go as they pleased, what core strength would it have? How could it unite the broad masses of the people around the Party?"

Yury Tavrovsky, Chairman of the Expert Council of the Russian-Chinese Committee for Friendship, Peace and Development, once used a vivid analogy: every CPC member is a "computer," every Party organization is a "router," and the entire network is connected to a "supercomputer" called the CPC Central Committee. The supercomputer collects the latest information, processes and analyzes it before making decisions, and then transmits them back to the routers and computers as instructions for implementation. Taken as a whole, this vast network helps ensure the governance capacity of a country with a population of more than 1.4 billion while also offering other countries a path toward effective governance in a changing world.

Some countries have actively drawn on the CPC's experience in improving organizational structure. Former Senegalese President Macky Sall wrote in his autobiography, "I draw inspiration from China's ideas." He traveled extensively to remote mountainous and rural areas to strengthen Party organization, establishing Party organizations throughout every region. Uganda's National Resistance Movement has established a five-tier organizational system extending from the central leadership to the village level, ensuring that its work reaches the grassroots in rural areas and building an organizational network covering vast rural regions, thereby providing important support for rallying the people and consolidating its governing foundation.

4. Improving Mechanisms for the Oversight and Constraint of Power, Providing New Insights for Eradicating Entrenched Corruption in Political Parties

Corruption erodes the very fabric of political parties and undermines political credibility. It has long been a persistent challenge confronting political parties around the world. In some countries, power and capital have become deeply intertwined, while the covert and frequent exchange of benefits and money-for-power deals has fostered entrenched networks of vested interests, making it difficult for conventional anti-corruption measures to address the root causes. Global efforts to combat corruption in political parties have reached a critical juncture where fundamental breakthroughs are urgently needed.

General Secretary Xi Jinping has stressed that the CPC's anti-corruption campaign is neither a "snob shop" that favors some while discriminating against others, nor a "House of Cards" for political infighting and the pursuit of personal gain, nor an "unfinished building" that begins with great fanfare but ends without results. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party has strengthened oversight and constraints over the exercise of power, ensured that the people oversee the exercise of power, maintained the transparent exercise of power, and kept power in the cage of systemic checks, while undertaking a series of bold initiatives. These include consciously accepting public oversight, improving channels for handling public complaints and reports, dealing seriously with typical cases of violations of Party discipline and rules, and responding promptly to public concerns. The Party also attaches great importance to the opinions, criticisms, and suggestions put forward by non-communist parties and personages without party affiliation, encouraging them to speak candidly and offer constructive criticism, among many other initiatives.

The CPC has not only advanced its anti-corruption campaign at home, but has also promoted international cooperation on global anti-corruption governance through concrete actions. China has consistently attached great importance to and fully honored its obligations under the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), while continuously deepening anti-corruption cooperation within multilateral frameworks such as the United Nations, the G20, APEC, and BRICS. It has also provided voluntary contributions to the anti-corruption cooperation program of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for six consecutive years. Meanwhile, China has actively advanced the Clean Silk Road initiative to support the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). In law enforcement cooperation, the "Sky Net 2025" campaign achieved notable results: in the first 11 months of 2025 alone, 782 fugitives were repatriated nationwide, including 36 listed on Interpol Red Notices. Through these concrete actions, China has continued to advance global anti-corruption governance toward greater fairness, equity, and effectiveness.

An increasing number of countries have come to recognize that the Communist Party of China possesses not only the courage to confront problems head-on, but also the capability to resolve them. Former Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd observed that the intensity, breadth, and duration of China's anti-corruption campaign are deeply impressive, noting that "it truly extends from the top to the bottom, covering the entire country." Fatoumata Diallo, a researcher at the Institute for Security & Development Policy in Sweden, has described China's anti-corruption campaign in the new era as "unprecedented in terms of both scale and duration." Vladimir Voronin, Chairman of the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova and former President of Moldova, has remarked that the CPC has the courage to confront its own problems and continuously reform and improve itself. The success of the CPC's anti-corruption campaign once again demonstrates the vitality and resilience of a communist party.

The Communist Party of China has provided new experience for political parties

around the world in strengthening mechanisms for the oversight and constraint of power. During visits to China, Iraqi leaders made a special effort to study the CPC's experience in full and rigorous Party self-governance, and upon returning home, they promoted the establishment of the country's highest anti-corruption commission under the direct leadership of the Prime Minister. When revising its Party constitution, Bolivia's Movement for Socialism drew on the CPC's experience in Party discipline, refining its disciplinary provisions. The Communist Party of Vietnam has continued to advance its anti-corruption campaign by emphasizing "no forbidden zones, no exceptions, and no privileges," rigorously investigating senior officials and strengthening institutional constraints and oversight over the exercise of power.

5. Resolutely Rejecting Zero-Sum Thinking and Providing a New Paradigm for Building a New Type of Party-to-Party Relations

Today, geopolitical conflicts, civilizational differences, and uneven development are increasingly intertwined, posing unprecedented challenges to global governance. Although the Cold War has long since ended, some political parties still cling to outdated thinking, dividing the world into rival camps along ideological lines and conducting relations according to the logic of zero-sum games. Mutual suspicion, blockade, and suppression have become commonplace, obstructing dialogue among political parties and preventing the sharing of governance experience and wisdom. As global challenges such as climate change, public health, food security, and digital governance become ever more pressing, this confrontational and exclusionary mode of engagement is no longer suited to the needs of the times.

The prevailing trend of the world is that unity brings shared prosperity, while division leads to mutual loss. General Secretary Xi Jinping has pointed out that one will not be seen in a more favorable light after blowing out others' lamps; nor will they go farther by blocking others' paths. Pursuing protectionism and camp-based confrontation is tantamount to erecting "high walls" in exchanges among political parties, shutting out the sunshine of dialogue and the fresh air of innovation.

As a major party of a major country, the Communist Party of China has consistently upheld the spirit of openness and inclusiveness and remained committed to building a better world. It does not draw ideological lines, determine the closeness of relationships by a country's size or strength, or engage in exporting its own model or preaching to others. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit, it has extensively carried out and deepened dialogue, exchanges, mutual trust enhancement, and friendly cooperation with lawful political parties and political organizations of all types around the world.

The Communist Party of China has actively built platforms for global exchanges and cooperation among political parties, weaving a worldwide network of friendship and cooperation. It has developed diverse bilateral and multilateral platform mecha-

nisms for dialogue among political parties, hosted the CPC in Dialogue with World Political Parties High-Level Meeting on several occasions, and established cooperation mechanisms for think tanks and media through inter-party channels, continuously expanding and strengthening the global network of partnerships among political parties. By the end of 2024, the Communist Party of China had maintained regular contacts with more than 700 political parties and political organizations in over 170 countries.

Only by embracing the world can we embrace the future; only by advancing together can we ensure steady and sustained progress. The Communist Party of China works hand in hand with political parties around the world to deepen exchanges on experience in Party building, Party governance, and state governance. It remains steadfast in serving as a builder of world peace, a contributor to global development, a defender of the international order, and a provider of public product, bringing benefits to the peoples of all countries, creating more opportunities for international cooperation, and working to promote common development and shared prosperity worldwide.

Conclusion

A great era gives rise to great thought, and great thought guides the building of a strong country and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Rooted in the sweeping history of the century-old Party, set against the backdrop of profound changes unseen in a century, and forged through the great practice of governing and strengthening the Party in the new era, Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building emerged as a fundamental guideline for strengthening Party building in the new era.

Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building remains committed to the value pursuit of "staying true to the Party's founding mission," embodies the political stance of putting the people first, highlights the central theme of exercising full and rigorous Party self-governance and points toward building a strong country and realizing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation under the leadership of a strong Marxist political party.

This is precisely the key to building a strong and thriving Communist Party of China.

This key is embodied in upholding the Party's overall leadership, ensuring that the entire Party acts in unison and remains united; it is embodied in strengthening political building, forging in all Party members the political character of loyalty, integrity, and responsibility; it is continuously enriched and developed through strengthening the Party theoretically and ideologically, ensuring a high degree of ideological unity and keeping the Party's theory abreast of the times; it is embodied in building a sound organizational system, transforming the Party's political and organizational strengths into effective governance of both the Party and the country; it is embodied in improving Party conduct, enforcing Party discipline, and advancing the fight against corruption in depth, ensuring that the Party forever preserves its political character; and it is embodied in taking the Party Constitution as the fundamental guide, providing a solid guarantee for the Party's long-term governance through a scientific and rigorous institutional framework.

Truth transcends mountains and seas, and ideas know no national boundaries. Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building charts the CPC's course for strengthening the century-old Party and building China into a great country, offers political parties around the world a new path for Party self-governance from which they may draw.

Deep roots nourish luxuriant foliage, and abundant sources sustain long-flowing streams.

The century-old Party remains in the prime of its life. The Communist Party of China is writing a new chapter worthy of the people, worthy of the world, and worthy of the times.

Editorial Note

The think tank report *Contemporary Features and Global Significance of Xi Jinping Thought on Party Building* was prepared under the leadership of Xie Chuntao, Executive Vice President of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee (National Academy of Governance), and Fu Hua, President of Xinhua News Agency, who served as co-heads of the project. Lyu Yansong, Editor-in-Chief of Xinhua News Agency, served as deputy head. Li Wentang, Vice President of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee (National Academy of Governance), and Ren Weidong, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Xinhua News Agency, served as executive deputy heads.

The research team from the Party School of the CPC Central Committee (National Academy of Governance) included Zhu Lingjun, Wang Dongqi, Zheng Huan, Meng Siqi, Li Yujiao, Shen Jie, Yang Na, and others. The research team from Xinhua News Agency included Liu Gang, Fu Yan, Yan Qilei, Zhang Jian, Mao Yong, Wang Jingbo, Liu Jiamin, Li Jianguo, Li Yanan, Shao Kun, Qin Yanyang, Xiong Feng, Liu Chang, Chen Hongyi, Wang Yewei, and others. The English version of the report was proof-read by Shi Hao, Liu Xin, Yi Ling, Zhou Zhou, Wang Chenxi, Li Ming, Tian Ying, Qiang Lijing, Zeng Ziluan and Wang Meiqi.

During the drafting and translation of the report, the China International Communications Group (CICG) provided translation support in English, Russian, and Kyrgyz. Experts and scholars, including Fan Daqi and Lyu Wenbao from the Academy of Contemporary China and World Studies, provided valuable guidance and assistance. The authors hereby express their sincere gratitude to all of them.