

# The Path of China's Development

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Distinguished friends, I am happy to have the opportunity to say some Chinese things. I would like to make a very short introduction about China's development as well as the relationship between China and the United States, and then I would like to leave time for your questions.

Actually, in the last 30 years, China has experienced very rapid development. One day's GDP for now is one year's GDP 30 years ago. Though we have such a tremendous development, our GDP is still 1/3 of the United States, and our population is four times the United States, so China is still a poor country, and is not a match with the United States.

Every five years China will issue a plan for its social and economic development, and that plan is about the macro side of China's economy. And maybe China has run too fast and feels very tired, so many problems occur in China – for example, environmental pollution and other problems. So in the future we will lower the pace of the growth of GDP in China.

In the past, annual Chinese GDP growth is roughly 10%, and five years from now the GDP estimates for China is 7%; our target is 7%. We will spend some money to improve the environment, for example the per capita energy

consumption for GDP should be decreased by 16%, and the discharge of carbon dioxide should be decreased by 17% in the next five years.

In the past five years, to improve the environment, we have closed many small-scale coal electricity plants, and also closed 72 gigawatts, the total amount of electricity. We have also established many nuclear power plants. The total of the electricity is about 40 gigawatts. Since there was an accident in Japan at a nuclear power plant, so we are still thinking about what we will do in the future.

So in developing our nuclear energy plants, we would like to conduct cooperation with the United States. But in the past the U.S. refused to cooperate with China, but now they are willing to cooperate with us. In the past we wanted to cooperate with Westinghouse, a famous United States company, but they refused our cooperation. So we had to work with the French, Canada, and also Russian companies. And we also established our own nuclear plants.

Of course the Russian nuclear plant was not Chernobyl. Actually, China's rapid development has aroused academia, and also media circles in western countries, and they made an assessment to Chinese development. They called it the "Chinese Model." Actually, it is not the Chinese people who proposed the Chinese Model. It is the foreigners who have come across this word first. But there are many definitions of the Chinese model, and it has aroused many confusions.

A U.S. newspaper warned about the Chinese export of this Chinese Model, especially to Latin American countries and African countries. But actually China doesn't mention that there is a Chinese Model. Actually we don't have an assessment of this Chinese Model. So you don't have to worry about the

export of the Chinese Model, because we don't acknowledge that there is a Chinese Model.

What I understand about the Chinese Model is the Chinese perspectives, policies, ways of development and achievements, as well as the problems in the 30 years of development. Maybe I can call it the "Chinese Case."

When we mention the great achievements we have accomplished in the past, we shouldn't forget about the problems inside China for example the problem with the environment and the imbalanced development among different regions of China, as well as the distribution of social wealth. We also have problems in social welfare.

As a developing country, Chinese government does not hide all of these problems to the outside world. On the contrary, it takes a very serious attitude toward these problems, and tries best to solve these problems. It takes time and a process to resolve all these problems. For example, when dealing with the housing problem for the poor, the Chinese government has proposed that it will construct 35 million houses in five years for the poor. That is to say China is going to resolve the housing problem of about 100 million poor.

That is to say, although we have problems, the Chinese government is taking very serious concerns about these problems, and takes matters to resolve these problems. This has made the Chinese authority go forward smoothly.

Now I would like to touch upon the relationship between China and the United States. China is the biggest developing country in the world, while the United States is the biggest developed country in the world, and the relationship between China and the United States is more and more dependent on each other.

The third round of strategic-economic dialogue recently has embodied the close relationship between the two countries. This dialogue has showed that although we have many differences in many areas between our two countries, we also share many similar positions in many areas, and it requires our effort to resolve these differences.

In the past there was a very important U.S. think tank that has summarized the U.S. policies towards China in the past years. It says the U.S.'s policy towards China is engagement plus containment. So the two words combined is "conengagement."

So this is a new word of two words combined, "conengagement," so that is a new word and you can probably not find that in the dictionary. I asked Mr. Zolick about how to translate this word, and he said that this word means a contained engagement. Actually, Secretary Hillary Clinton told me that she is against the "China's rank" argument, and she is also against the containment policy towards China. So I think she has also got her lovely side.

But actually in U.S. action towards China, still we can find containment. First, the U.S. exercises a policy about the export restrictions to China about some high-tech products, for example high-tech computers. The U.S. also made many restrictions on the investment from China to the U.S., so this has made Chinese investment to the United States very difficult.

So we can only use our great number of foreign exchanges to buy U.S. treasury. We don't want to buy the U.S. treasury, but without doing that we can do nothing with the foreign exchange. And the U.S. hasn't acknowledged the market economy towards China, but most of the countries in this world have been granted by the United States as a market economy.



I hope that the U.S. Congress can stand higher so as to get a higher view about China. They should stand as high as Mr. Aldrin. Maybe from that high up position they can have a clearer understanding about the world's situation. So please transfer my viewpoint to the congressmen.

We are confident about the close relationship between China and the United States, because that is what the global development trend requires. And for many issues; many problems, for example world peace, anti-terrorism, and environmental protection, drug issues, as well as cross-border smuggling, all of this requires the cooperation between China and the U.S.

I thank you all for your patience.

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