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CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

After the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2012, amid the changing international environment and many risks and challenges, and the need to strengthen national security, the country set the goal of building a middle-income society and eradicating absolute poverty. Over the next ten years, China's total economy grew from 53.9 trillion yuan in 2012 to 114.4 trillion yuan in 2021, and its share in the global economy increased from 11.3% to more than 18%. China's GDP per capita rose from \$6,300 to \$12,500, approaching the standards of high-income countries. Currently, China's economic contribution to global economic growth is about 30%, making it the largest engine of global economic development. China considers innovation to be the main driver of development, so the share of investment in R&D relative to GDP has increased from 1.91% to 2.44%, and its global innovation index ranking has risen from 34th to 12th place.

The quality and quantity of employment has improved dramatically, with an average of more than 13 million new jobs created each year in urban areas. Education is improving, and the average length of education for the working-age population has reached 10.9 years. The world's largest welfare and health care system has been built, and life expectancy has risen from 75.4 to 77.9 years, putting it at the top of the middle- and high-income countries. The proportion of middle-income groups has increased from about 1/4 to 1/3, so that people's standard and quality of life are constantly improving.

China vigorously promotes green industrial transformation. China has promoted the Paris Agreement and clearly stated that it will strive to achieve peak carbon emissions by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060, making an important contribution to international cooperation in combating climate change and promoting global environmental governance.

China's economic security has been comprehensively strengthened over the past decade. Grain production has held steady at over 650 billion kilograms, allowing the country to achieve food self-sufficiency. The capability and assurance of the security and stability of the production supply chain is constantly improving, the pace of development of key core tech-

nologies in 5G, basic software, industrial mother machines, new energy vehicles and intelligent vehicles, and renewable energy development is accelerating. Over the past ten years, the death rate from occupational accidents per unit of GDP has declined by 83.8%.

The scope of China's openness to the outside world is expanding comprehensively. The share of merchandise exports in the international market has increased from 11% to 15%. China is actively building a network of high standard free trade zones, and the number of free trade agreements signed with foreign countries increased from 10 to 19. 21 pilot free trade zones and Hainan Free Trade Port were built, a new model of all-round and high level of opening up to the outside world was formed. The cooperation in the joint construction of One Belt, One Road Initiative with 149 countries and 32 international organizations has produced practical and fruitful results.

In the past decade, China has pursued a strategy of expanding domestic demand, actively promoting consumption, and expanding domestic demand. Consumption has become the main driver of China's economic growth. The consumption structure is constantly optimized, and the consumption pattern is constantly updated. In 2021, total retail sales of consumer goods in China reached 44.1 trillion yuan (about \$6.6 trillion), an average increase of 8.8% as compared to 2012. Per capita consumption of services stands at 44.2%, an increase of 4.5 % as compared to 2013. The number of cars per 1,000 people was 214, up 1.4 times from 2012. Online retail sales reached 13.1 trillion yuan, nine times more than in 2012. China continues to develop and build international consumption-city centers and create platforms such as China International Consumer Goods Expo to meet people's needs for a better life.

Over the past decade, trade between China and countries along the One Belt, One Road route has continued to grow. From 2013 to 2021, the annual trade volume between China and countries along the beltway increased by 73%, from US\$1.04 trillion to US\$1.8 trillion. The Silk Road E-Commerce idea has turned into a new area of cooperation, and a number of warehouses have been built and commissioned in countries along the route. The China-Europe route has operated a total of more than 50,000 trains, reaching more than 180 cities in 23 European countries. From 2013 to 2021, China's direct investment in countries along the One Belt, One Road was \$161.3 billion. By the end of 2021, Chinese enterprises had invested a total of \$43.08 billion in economic and trade cooperation parks built in countries along the route, creating 346,000 local jobs and promoting international industrial cooperation.

In October 2020, the 5th plenum of the 19th Central Committee of

the Communist Party of China adopted the "Guidelines of the CPC Central Committee on the 14th Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan and its long-term goals for 2035", proposing to speed up the construction of new development structure, with domestic activity as the main target and mutual promotion of internal and external cycles, resulting in a better, more effective, more equitable, more sustainable and safer development of China. China takes advantage of the interlinked domestic and international development cycles to promote an open world economy, share the opportunities and achievements of the deepening development of globalization, and build a "Community of One Destiny for mankind.

The essence of the "Community of One Destiny for Humanity" is to create a world of lasting peace, universal security, shared prosperity, openness and inclusiveness, purity and beauty. The concept of a "Community of One Destiny for Humanity" has been inscribed in the documents of the UN and other international organizations. Over the past two years, Secretary General Xi Jinping has consistently put forward the Initiatives on Global Development and on Global Security, which have further enriched the concept. The international community has increasingly welcomed and supported the idea.

China's vision leads the transformation of global governance and the international order, giving positive energy to a world full of unpredictability. China has faithfully fulfilled its responsibilities and missions as a permanent member of the UN Security Council and has sent more than 50,000 people to UN peacekeeping operations, become the second largest contributor to UN membership fees and the second largest investor in UN peacekeeping. China was the first in the world to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals, and is ahead in achieving the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

LITERATURE

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