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*What is lost  
in the good or excellent translation  
is precisely the best.*

*Karl Wilhelm Friedrich*



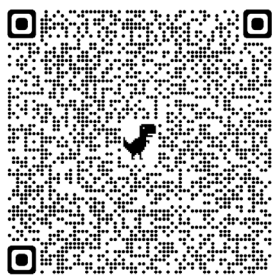
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2022 年 11 月



随着经济社会发展和物质消费水平的大幅提高，我国生活垃圾产生量迅速增长，环境隐患日益突出，已经成为新型城镇化发展的制约因素。实施生活垃圾分类（garbage sorting），可以有效改善城乡环境，促进资源回收利用，提高城镇化质量。

垃圾分类是处置垃圾的首要环节，是解决垃圾出路问题的一个重要举措。垃圾分类是按照垃圾的不同成分、利用价值以及对环境的影响，根据不同处置方式的要求，分成若干种类进行分类投放，并通过分类收集、分类运输、分类处理实现垃圾减量化、资源化、无害化。

首先，充分回收利用可回收物，通过分类投放、分类收集，把有用物品，如纸张、塑料、橡胶、玻璃等从垃圾中分离出来利用。如 1 吨废纸可再生新纸 0.8 吨，相当于少砍伐树龄为 30 年的树木 20 棵。

其次，减少垃圾处理量，分类收集便于对不同垃圾进行分类处理。例如果皮转化为有机肥料，其他垃圾则进行卫生填埋或焚烧，可减少填埋量，从而节省宝贵的土地资源，实现社会效益和生态环境的双赢。

再者，如果我们不对生活垃圾进行分类，将增加后续处理难度，可造成对空气、水质、土壤的污染，危害人体健康，损害环境。总之，垃圾分类既能提高垃圾利用水平，又能减少垃圾处置量，达到回收可利用资源、降低处置成本、减少土地资源消耗的目标，实现社会、经济、生态三方面的效益。

As a result of socio-economic development and the surge of material consumption, the production of household waste in China has witnessed rapid growth, which leads to ever pronounced environmental hazards and constraints on the process of urbanization. In this context, garbage sorting can effectively improve urban and rural environments, enhance the recycling and reuse of resources, and upgrade the quality of urbanization.

As the front end of the waste management process, garbage sorting is a significant solution to the waste problem in urban areas. It refers to a process by which waste is sorted into different categories according to material, value and environmental impact. These categories are collected, transported and processed separately to reduce the amount of waste diverted to landfill or incineration, increase the amount of waste that is recycled, and contribute to green waste disposal.

First, garbage sorting helps maximize the recovery rate of recyclable materials, such as paper, plastics, rubber and glass. For example, one tonne of waste paper can be recycled to produce 0.8 tonnes of new paper which would otherwise consume 20 30-year-old trees.

Second, it helps reduce the amount of waste to be disposed of as it facilitates separate treatment. For example, peelings can be turned into organic fertilizers, and other waste can be buried or burned in an environmental-friendly manner. In this way, less waste ends up in landfills, thus saving the valuable land and achieving both social and ecological benefits.

Conversely, the absence of a waste sorting system adds to the difficulty of waste management, leads to air, water and soil pollution, and poses a threat to human health and the natural environment. In conclusion, waste sorting not only increases the amount of recycled waste but also reduces the amount of waste that is buried or burnt. Thus, it can achieve the triple goals of improving waste recycling and reducing both treatment costs and land consumption, and ultimately can produce immense social, economic and ecological gains.

## 2022 年 6 月



1991 年，大别山深处 7 岁小女孩苏明娟饱含“我想读书”渴求的大眼睛，出现在希望工程的宣传海报上，也就此改变了她的人生。苏明娟的老家在金寨县地处偏僻，交通闭塞，曾是中国最贫穷的地区之一，很多孩子由于交不起学费而辍学。为了让每一个适龄儿童都能接受义务教育，1989 年，共青团中央、中国青少年发展基金会 (the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and China Youth Development Foundation) 发起建立希望工程。这是我国第一个救助贫困地区失学儿童的基金。

1990 年初，青基会捐款 4 万元，省、县、镇配套资金，金寨县希望小学正式开建。这所希望小学的落成，如一粒种子，在大别山深处“破土”。30 年来，它见证了孩子们走出大山，走向希望；它改写了许多人的命运，点亮了无数梦想与未来。

这场以“希望”为名的建校行动 30 年来仍在继续，越是贫穷的地方，招牌越是闪亮。希望工程将救助贫困地区失学少年重返校园作为根本使命，先后发起结对救助和“希望小学”建设，有效解决青少年因贫失学、辍学问题。进入新世纪之后，希望工程将资助对象扩大到高中和高校学生，将“救助”模式拓展为“救助——发展”模式。

据青基会官网显示，截至 2019 年 9 月，全国希望工程累计接受捐款 152.29 亿元，资助家庭困难学生 599.42 万名，援建希望小学 20195 所。希望工程带给失学儿童的不只是物质上的援助，更重要的是面对困境不屈服、不放弃的精神。

In 1991, the course of life of Su Mingjuan began to change when a picture of her big eyes bursting with a thirst for knowledge appeared on a poster of Hope Project. The seven-year-old school girl was born in Jinzhai, a hard-to-reach county in the depth of the Dabie Mountains. It was one of the least developed regions in China, and many children there had to leave school because they couldn't afford the tuition. To provide access to compulsory education for every school-age child, in 1989 the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and China Youth Development Foundation launched Project Hope, the first institution in the country dedicated to supporting out-of-school children in less developed regions.

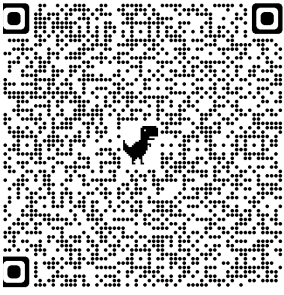
In early 1990, construction of a Hope Primary School started in the county thanks to the CYDF's 40,000-yuan donation and financial contributions from local governments at all levels. Like a seed, the school has been growing and expanding since then. Over the past three decades, it has offered an opportunity for local children to travel out of the mountains and move towards a future of hope; it has also transformed the destinies of many people and paved the way for their dreams and futures.

The school-building campaign has continued to this day, gaining even more popularity and acceptance in poorer regions. True to its fundamental mission of helping out-of-school children in underdeveloped regions return to school, Project Hope works to pair a needy child with a financial donor while continuing school construction, thus effectively reducing the risk of children dropping out of school. In the 21st century, the target group is expanded to include students in high schools and colleges, and the focus is on providing monetary aid for needy students and more importantly boosting their capacity for personal development.

According to the foundation's official website , the project had received 15.23 billion yuan in donations, funded the education of 5.99 million low-income students, and built 20,195 primary schools by September 2019. In addition to providing material assistance, it instills the recipients with a spirit of resilience and perseverance in the face of adversity.



2021 年 11 月



当前疫情仍在全球蔓延，世界经济依然面临衰退风险。中国秉持兼济天下的精神，与各国人民一起共同战疫，努力实现互利共赢发展。

要最终战胜新冠疫情，疫苗是关键。中国坚持疫苗成为全球公共产品，反对疫苗民族主义。中国迄今已向全球 160 多个国家和国际组织提供了抗疫物资援助，正在以不同方式向 100 多个国家和国际组织提供急需的疫苗，为全球疫情防控提供了强大助力。中国还会维护全球抗疫物资供应链的稳定，积极开展人道主义援助，向有需要的国家提供支持，坚定秉持疫苗公共产品的第一属性，让更多发展中国家用得起，用得上安全可靠的疫苗。

我们将坚持开放合作，与各国携手推动世界经济复苏。中国已顺利开启十四五规划，加快建设更高水平、开放型经济新体制。一个全面迈向高质量发展的中国，将为各国带来新的发展机遇；一个持续扩大对外开放的中国，将为世界经济复苏注入更多动力。

全人类是一个整体。生命与健康，生存与发展，是各国人民都应享有的平等权利。中国将秉持人类命运共同体的理念，坚持共商共建共享原则，积极践行多边主义，捍卫以联合国宪章为基础的国际秩序，完善全球治理体系建设人类卫生健康共同体，与各国一道维护世界和平稳定，弥合人类发展鸿沟，共同开创更加美好的未来。



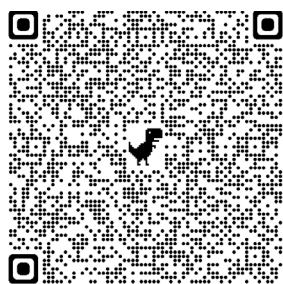
Today, the Covid-19 pandemic continues to circulate globally, and the world economy still faces the spectre of recession. In the spirit of delivering greater wellbeing for all, China has joined the global fight against the pandemic and worked to achieve development that benefits all sides.

Vaccines hold the key to our victory in the battle against the virus. China sees vaccines as global public goods and stands against vaccine nationalism. So far, it has provided strong momentum to pandemic response worldwide, by providing supplies to more than 160 countries and international organizations and offering much-needed vaccines to more than 100 countries and international organizations. In addition, it will work to maintain the stability of global supply chains of anti-pandemic materials, deliver humanitarian aid, and offer assistance to countries in need. Acting on the belief that vaccines are public goods, it will also help ensure that safe and reliable vaccines are affordable and accessible in more developing countries.

We will continue to open up the domestic market, engage in international cooperation, and join forces with other countries to boost global economic recovery. Today we have rolled out the 14th Five-Year Plan to build a modern and open economic system. A China that moves towards high-quality development will open up more opportunities for other countries, and a China that opens wider to the rest of the world will give an added impetus to the recovery of the world economy.

Mankind lives in an interconnected world. Life and health, survival and development are rights that people in all countries should have equal access to. To build a community with a shared future for mankind and in line with the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits, China will renew its commitment to multilateralism, uphold the international order underpinned by the UN Charter, upgrade the global governance system, and build a global community of health for all. Moreover, it stands ready to work together with other countries to maintain world peace and stability, bridge development gap, and together chart a path towards a better future.

## 2021 年 6 月



2020 年 11 月中国开始了第七次人口普查。人口普查将为开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程提供科学准确的统计信息支持。

人口普查是推动经济高质量发展的内在需求。当前，我国经济正处于转变发展方式，优化经济结构，转换增长动力的攻关期。及时查清人口数量、结构和分布这一基本国情，摸清人力资源结构信息，才能够更加准确地把握需求结构、城乡结构、区域结构、产业结构等状况，为推动经济高质量发展，建设现代化经济体系提供有力的支持。

人口普查是完善人口发展战略和政策体系，促进人口长期均衡发展的迫切需要。自 2010 年第六次全国人口普查以来，我国人口发展的内在动力和外部条件发生了显著改变。人口总规模增长减缓，劳动年龄人口波动下降，老龄化程度不断加深。全面查清我国人口数量、结构、分布、城乡住房等方面的最新情况，了解人口增长、劳动力供给、流动人口变化情况，摸清老年人口规模，为制定和完善未来收入、消费、教育、就业、养老、医疗、社会保障等政策措施提供基础，也为教育和医疗机构布局、儿童和老人服务设施建设、工商业服务网点分布、城乡道路建设等提供依据。

人口普查工作从方案制定、物资准备、试点、人员培训、入户登记到数据处理等一切工作都离不开人，队伍建设非常重要。能否组织好人口普查队伍，能否做好普查人员的选调，直接影响到普查的工作质量和数据质量。

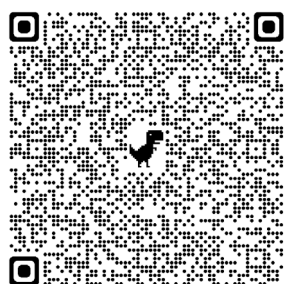
China launched its seventh national census in November 2020, and the output is expected to provide a relevant and accurate snapshot of its population and inform the nation's efforts in building a modern socialist country in all respects.

The latest census is an inherent requirement of high-quality economic development. The Chinese economy is now at a significant stage of transforming the growth model, enhancing economic restructuring, and transitioning to new growth drivers. In this context, accurate and up-to-date data about the size, structure and distribution of the population, as well as the demographic makeup of the labor force, can yield a deeper insight into the demand structure, rural-urban imbalances, regional disparities, and the industrial structure, and at the same time inject strong momentum into a high-quality development path and a modern economic system.

The 2020 census is also an urgent necessity in the push to modernize China's strategy and policy system on population development and to achieve the long-term, balanced development of the population. Since the sixth census in 2010, there have been dramatic changes in the internal dynamics and external conditions of population development in our country, including slowing population growth, a declining working-age population, and rapid ageing. However, the census can help gather the latest data about the size, structure and distribution of the population as well as housing conditions in rural and urban areas, learn about changes in population size, in labor supply and in migration, and calculate the size of the elderly population. These data lay the foundations for formulating and improving policy measures in terms of income, consumption, education, employment, health care, senior care, and social protection. Also, they provide meaningful input to the planning for educational and medical institutions, the construction of facilities for children and senior citizens, the geographical distribution of service outlets of businesses, and the development of road infrastructure in both rural and urban areas.

Capacity-building of census workers is critical, because they are active throughout the process, from plan-making to preparation of materials, from trial programs to personnel training, from door-to-door visits to data processing. Ultimately, the effectiveness and efficiency of census operations and quality of data depend on efforts to select and hire qualified workers and then build a strong census team.

**2020 年 11 月**



现在，以互联网为代表的信息技术迅速发展，引领了生产新变革，创造了人类生活新空间，拓展了国家治理新领域。中国大力实施网络强国战略、国家信息化战略、国家大数据战略、“互联网+”行动计划。中国大力发展电子商务，推动互联网和实体经济深度融合发展，改善资源配置。这些措施为推动创新发展、转变经济增长方式、调整经济结构发挥积极作用。

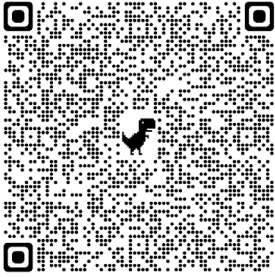
中国欢迎公平、开放、竞争的市场，在自身发展的同时，致力于推动全球数字经济发展。中国主张自由贸易，反对贸易壁垒和贸易保护主义。我们希望建立开放、安全的数字经济环境，确保互联网为经济发展和创新服务。我们主张互联网接入应公平、普遍。中国愿加强同其他国家和地区在网络安全和信息技术方面的交流与合作。我们应共同推进互联网技术的发展和 innovation，确保所有人都能平等分享数字红利，实现网络空间的可持续发展。

Today the rapid development of information technology, such as the Internet, has enabled new forms of production, added a new dimension to human life, and created new spaces for national governance. China has rolled out strategies to develop the internet and enhance IT application, and released the national big data strategy and the Internet Plus action plan. Robust measures have been adopted to promote e-commerce, push for the integration of the internet economy and the real economy, and improve resource allocation. These measures have played a positive role in spurring innovation-driven development, economic transformation, and economic restructuring.

China welcomes a fair, open, and competitive market. While boosting domestic development, it works to contribute to the development of the digital economy worldwide. Meanwhile, it advocates free trade and stands against trade barriers and protectionism. We hope to build an open, free environment for the digital economy and ensure that the internet contributes to economic development and innovation. We also call for fair and universal internet access. Going forward, China stands ready to strengthen exchange and cooperation with other countries and regions on cyber security and information technology. Together, we need to drive the development and innovation of internet technology, provide equitable access to digital dividends for all, and achieve the sustainable development of the cyber space.



## 2020 年 11 月



水稻是世界上最主要的粮食作物之一，世界上一半人口（包括中国 60% 以上人口）都以稻米为主食。中国是世界上最早种植水稻的国家，至今已有 7000 年左右的历史，当前水稻产量占全国粮食作物产量近一半。水稻作为最主要的粮食作物，无论对中国还是世界的重要性都不言而喻，关键在袁隆平，中国杂交水稻之父，他的名字不仅在中国家喻户晓，也在世界上享有盛誉。

袁隆平从上世纪六十年代开始研究杂交水稻，他带领科研团队使中国的杂交水稻一直领先于世界水平，不仅不断实现了杂交水稻的高产量目标，而且在生产实践中不断推广应用，从实际上解决了中国人吃饭难的问题。袁隆平多次去美国，印度等国家传授技术，为 30 多个国家和地区的政府官员和科研工作者讲学，促进杂交水稻的技术发展，造福世界。

1987 年 11 月 3 日，联合国教科文组织在巴黎总部向袁隆平颁发了科学奖，认为他的成果是“第二次绿色革命”。2004 年，袁隆平获得世界粮食奖，为了表彰他为人类提供营养丰富的和数量多的粮食而作出的突出贡献。

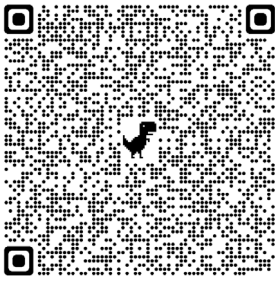


As one of the major food crops in the world, rice feeds 50% of the global population, including 60% of the Chinese population. China is the earliest rice-planting country - it began to grow rice more than 7,000 years ago, and today rice accounts for about 50% of its food production. Rice, the world's most important food crop, is important to both China and the wider world. But the key figure behind rice production is Yuan Longping, who is widely known as "the father of hybrid rice". He is not only a household name in China, but also enjoys an international reputation.

Yuan started hybrid rice research in the 1960s, and the research team led by him has turned China into a world leader in this sector. They have not only achieved high yields but also extended their technology across China, thus fundamentally addressing food shortage in the country. In addition, Yuan shared his expertise in the United States, India and many other countries and gave lectures to government officials and scientific researchers in more than 30 countries and regions. In doing so, he has promoted hybrid rice technology and delivered benefits to the world.

On November 3, 1987, UNESCO presented the Science Prize to Yuan Longping at its Paris headquarters, citing his research achievements as the "Second Green Revolution". And in 2004, he received the World Food Prize in recognition of his significant contributions to providing nutritious and sufficient food for humanity.

## 2019 年 11 月



作为中国浙江省会城市，杭州是中国著名历史文化名城。距今 5300 多年的良渚文化遗址（位于杭州余杭区）是中华文明发祥地之一。

杭州以美丽的山水著称于世。中国古代谚语“上有天堂，下有苏杭”，表达出古往今来人们对于这座美丽城市的由衷喜爱。

位于杭州西南的西湖，以其秀丽的湖光山色和众多名胜古迹而成为闻名中外的旅游胜地，2011 年被正式列入《世界遗产名录》。此外，气势浩荡的钱江大潮，每年吸引无数游客。

杭州拥有丰富的历史文化遗迹。南起杭州，北到北京的京杭大运河始建于 1631 年，全长约 1797 公里，是世界上最长、最古老的人工水道。2014 年 6 月 22 日，京杭大运河正式入选《世界遗产名录》。

在世界上，杭州也颇具知名度。13 世纪，意大利著名旅行家马可波罗 (Marco Polo) 在游记中赞叹杭州为“世界上最美丽之城”。2011 年，杭州曾被美国《纽约时报》评为全球 41 个旅游城市之一，被联合国评为“国际花园城市”。

杭州还曾在中美建交的过程中扮演过重要角色。2015 年 1 月，中国提出发展“旅游外交”。杭州作为著名旅游城市，又率先实践“旅游外交”。

Hangzhou, the capital city of Zhejiang province, is steeped in history and culture. The 5,300-year-old Archeological Ruins of Liangzhu City in Yuhang District is one of the cradles of Chinese civilization.

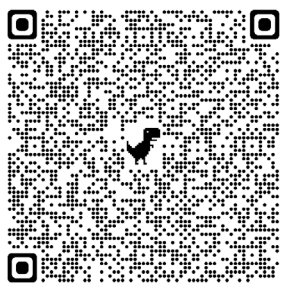
Hangzhou is globally known for its great natural beauty. “Up in the sky there is heaven; down on the Earth we have Suzhou and Hangzhou.” This old saying reflects our strong affection for the city throughout history. West Lake, which stands in the southwest of the city, is a popular tourist destination with impressive natural scenery and many historical sites. In 2011, it was inscribed on the World Heritage Site List. In addition, the breath-taking tidal bore of the Qiantang River attracts numerous tourists every year.

Hangzhou is home to many historical and cultural sites. For example, the Grand Canal connects the southern city with Beijing in the north. Built in 1631 and stretching 1,797 kilometers, it is the world’s longest and oldest artificial waterway. It was designated as a World Heritage Site on June 22, 2014.

Hangzhou enjoys a strong global reputation. In the 13th century, the Italian traveler Marco Polo described it in his travelogue as “the finest and most magnificent city in the world”. In 2011, the city was selected as one of the 41 Places to Go by The New York Times and an International Garden City by the United Nations.

In addition, the city played an important role in the establishment of Sino-U. S. diplomatic relations. And it has taken the lead in implementing the Tourism Diplomacy initiative launched by China in January 2015.

2019 年 6 月



互联网在中国改革开放过程中起到的巨大作用怎么说都不为过。从 2000 年开始，中国互联网应用的普及，现在已经快 20 年了。尤其是在最后 15 年里，互联网为中国的高速发展起到了决定性的作用。经济要发展，有两点是至关重要的：第一是提高生产效率，提高生产质量，搞更有创意的设计；第二是确保渠道的畅通，让工厂生产的东西以最快的速度、最低的成本到消费者的手里。

互联网在两个环节都为中国的产业发展起到了推动的作用。互联网的发展极大地缩小了我们与先进国家在设计理念和设计人才的差距。通过互联网，我们以更快的速度获取全球最先进的设计技术和理念。

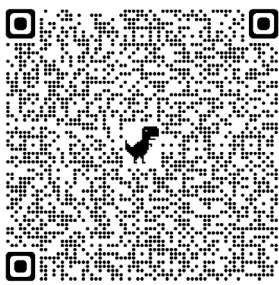
在渠道的领域，它的效果更加明显，比如说电商。老百姓通过互联网更容易表达自己的意愿，更容易对我们现有的一些产品提出批评性的意见，而这些也都更好地推动企业的生产，推动政府职能转变。互联网在获取信息、信息沟通上，把农村人和城市人放在了平等的地位上。通过互联网，每一个人都能够实时地看到国家的进步和城市的高速发展。反过来，这极大激发了人们谋求发展的愿望，而这些愿望又转化成巨大的动力，更好的促进发展。

The significance of the internet to China's reform and opening up cannot be overemphasized. In the past two decades since 2000, the internet has gained in popularity in China. Particularly, it has played a decisive role in the rapid development of the country in the past 15 years. Economic development requires efforts on two fronts. First, we need to improve the efficiency and quality of production and boost creativity in design; second, we need to ensure unimpeded distribution channels that allow factory goods to reach the market at the fastest rate and at the lowest cost.

The internet has been a driving force behind these efforts, thus facilitating China's industrial development. In addition, the development of the internet has significantly bridged our gap with developed countries in terms of developing design philosophy and training design professionals. With the help of the Internet, we can now gain quicker access to state-of-the-art design technology and philosophy.

The role of the internet is more visible in distribution channels, and a telling example is e-commerce. On the internet, the general public find it much easier to express their opinions and make critical comments on products, which contributes to industrial production and government transformation. Meanwhile, rural and urban residents are placed on an equal footing in terms of accessing and sharing information, and on the internet every citizen can see in real time national progress and rapid urban development. This in turn kindles the public's aspirations for greater prosperity, and these aspirations translate into strong driving forces for development.

## 2018 年 11 月



河南是中华民族与文明的发源地。中国四大发明中的指南针、造纸术、火药三大技术均发明于河南。河南历史文化厚重，文物古迹众多，文物数量居全国第一名。河南境内有 25 处世界文化遗产，358 处全国重点文物保护单位，4 处世界地质公园，12 处国家级重点风景名胜区，13 处国家级自然保护区。

河南是中国重要的经济大省。2017 年，国内生产总值位居中国第 5 位。2017 年，河南生产总值 44988 亿元，比上年增长 7.8%，人均生产总值 47130 元，增长 7.4%。粮食种植面积达 10135 千公顷，粮食总量 5934 万吨，比上年增加 26.8 万吨。全省工业增加值 18807 亿元，增长 7.4%。社会消费品零售总额 19666 亿元，增长 11.6%。全年居民消费价格比上年上涨 1.4%。

近年来，河南已成为“一带一路”的重要中心。河南已经同全球 200 多个国家和地区建立贸易关系。127 家世界 500 强企业在河南落户。河南将以更具吸引力的政策，更加友好的营商环境，广迎四方宾客，实现更高层次的互利和共赢。

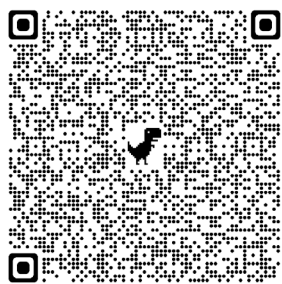


Henan is the cradle of the Chinese nation and its civilization as well. Three of the Four Great Inventions in ancient China - the compass, paper-making and gun powder - were born here. The region has impressive historical and cultural legacy, with many cultural artifacts and sites of historical interest. In fact, it holds the largest number of cultural artifacts in the country. In addition, it is home to 25 World Cultural Heritage sites, 358 national historical and cultural sites, 4 Global Geoparks, 12 national scenic spots, and 13 national nature reserves.

Henan is also an economic powerhouse. In 2017, its GDP reached 4.50 trillion yuan, the fifth largest in the country, and its per capita GDP amounted to 47,130 yuan, up by 7.8 percent and 7.4 percent from 2016 respectively. In the same year, its grain acreage stood at 10.14 million hectares and food production reached 59.34 million tonnes, an increase of 268,000 tonnes year on year. In addition, its industry value added grew by 7.4 percent to 1.88 trillion yuan, and total retail sales of consumer goods rose by 11.6 percent to 1.97 trillion yuan. Consumer prices were 1.4 percent higher than in 2016.

Over recent years, Henan has emerged as an important node of the Belt and Road Initiative. It now maintains trade ties with more than 200 countries and regions, and houses 127 of the world's top 500 companies. Going forward, it will offer more attractive policies and create a more business-friendly environment to attract global investors and together achieve greater win-win results.

2018 年 5 月



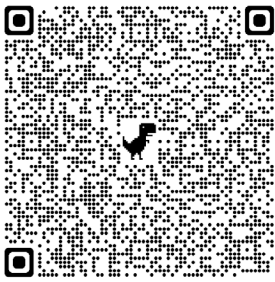
煤炭是地球上储量最丰富的能源，但反对使用煤炭的声浪日益高涨。煤炭巨大的碳排放量引起气候变化，从而引起公众的担忧。煤炭与其它类型燃料相比，竞争力下降。以美国为例，页岩气的出现造成部分出煤量因价格过高而被挤出市场。美国去年煤炭需求接近 9.2 亿吨，由于天然气价格下降，今年煤炭需求将减少 6000 万到 8000 万吨。

数据显示，煤炭满足了全球大约 30% 的能源需求，提供了 40% 以上的电力。在人口第一和第二大国的中国和印度，煤炭所满足的能源需求比例甚至高达 70% 左右。中国的煤炭消费量在去年已经下降，煤炭进口下滑了 11%。这是十年来的首次下滑。中国的经济增长速度已经放缓，同时也做出极大努力消减煤炭使用以减少煤炭污染。由于燃煤发电厂没有满负荷运行，再加上煤炭供应充足，造成国际煤炭价格压低，煤炭出口价格从去年的峰值下跌了约 60%。

Coal is the most abundant energy source in the world, but there is a growing voice against coal consumption. The fact that the enormous amount of carbon emissions from burning coal leads to climate change has aroused public concern. In fact, coal is less competitive compared with other sources of energy. For example, in the United States the advent of shale gas has squeezed some coal outputs out of the market due to their high prices. Last year, American coal demand was close to 920 million tons, and as a result of falling natural gas prices, will drop by 60 million to 80 million tons this year.

Statistics reveal that globally, coal meets about 30 percent of energy needs and generates 40 percent of electricity. In China and India, the world's two most populous countries, coal meets up to 70 percent of energy demand. Last year Chinese coal consumption declined and its coal imports, for the first time in a decade, dropped by 11 percent. In the context of an economic slowdown, China makes extraordinary efforts to reduce coal consumption and attendant pollution. Since coal-fired power plants are not operating at full capacity and supply is sufficient, coal prices are falling on the international market: export prices have fallen by about 60 percent from their peak last year.

2017 年 11 月



气候变化已不是单纯的环境保护问题，而成为人类生存与发展问题。中国需要改变以煤为主的能源结构和高污染、高能耗的产业结构，以治理环境和应对全球气候变化。同时，积极应对气候变化也是中国参与全球治理的责任，也是实现可持续发展的迫切需要。中国作为世界最大的发展中国家，需要积极推动经济与能源的转型，以推动全球可持续发展。

长期以来，中国高度重视气候变化问题，把积极应对气候变化作为国家经济社会发展的重大战略，把绿色低碳发展作为生态文明建设的重要内容，采取了一系列行动，为应对全球气候变化做出了重要贡献。到 2020 年单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放比 2005 年下降 40%-45%，非化石能源占一次能源消费总量的比重达到 15%，森林面积比 2005 年增加 4000 万公顷，森林蓄积量比 2005 年增加 13 亿立方米。

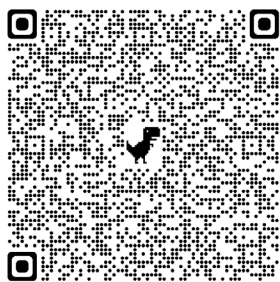
中国还将在农业、林业、水资源等重点领域和城市、沿海、生态脆弱地区形成有效抵御气候变化风险的机制，提高抵抗能力。

Climate change is no longer an environment issue; it is now a matter that affects human existence and development. China needs to upgrade its coal-centered energy mix and highly polluting and energy-intensive industrial structure, as it strives to clean up the environment and respond to global climate change. At the same time, combating climate change is China's responsibility in global governance and meets the urgent need for sustainable development as well. As the world's largest developing country, China needs to promote economic transformation and upgrade the energy mix, so as to facilitate sustainable development worldwide.

For a long time, the country has attached great importance to the issue of climate change. It has mainstreamed climate measures into national economic and social development strategies, and green and low-carbon development into environmental protection efforts. Also, it has adopted a series of measures which significantly contribute to global climate actions. The country has pledged that compared to 2005 levels, it will reduce carbon dioxide intensity of the economy by 40%-45%, increase the proportion of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to 15%, expand forest coverage by 40 million hectares, and increase forest growing stock volume by 1.3 billion cubic meters by 2020.

In priority sectors - including agriculture, forestry and water resources - and in cities, coastal regions and ecologically fragile regions, China will build effective mechanisms that help strengthen local climate resilience.

2017 年 5 月



本研究院成立于 1968 年 2 月 20 日。隶属中国航天科技集团公司。经过 40 年的发展，已成为中国主要的空间技术及产品研制基地，是中国空间事业最具实力的骨干力量。主要从事空间技术开发，航天器研制，空间领域对外技术交流合作，航天技术应用等服务。还参与制定国家空间技术发展规划，研究有关探索、开发、利用外层空间的技术途径，承接用户需求的各类航天器和地面应用设备的研制业务并提供相应的服务。

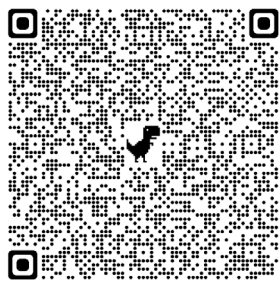
本研究院下设研究机构，卫星制造厂等，拥有一家上市公司和多家全资子公司，建立了多个国家重点实验室和一家以研究生培养，员工培训，客户培训为中心任务的学院，形成了七个产业基地，拥有空间飞行器总体设计，分系统研制生产，卫星总装测试，环境试验，地面设备制造及卫星应用，服务保障等配套完整的研制生产体系。本研究院拥有员工一万余人，其中包括 8 名两院院士，12 名国家级突出贡献专家和 1700 多名高级专业技术人才。本研究院已与 10 多个国家和地区的宇航公司及空间研究机构建立了广泛联系。



Founded on February 20, 1968, the academy is affiliated to China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation. After four decades of solid growth, it is now a major R&D center for space technologies and products and also the strongest player in the space industry. It provides tailored services that include developing space technologies and spacecrafts, creating aerospace technology applications, and manufacturing ground-based application equipment. In addition, it participates in the formulation of national space technology development plans, explores new technologies to study and exploit the outer space, and engages in international exchanges and cooperation.

The academy comprises several research institutions, satellite production facilities, a publicly-traded company and wholly owned subsidiaries. It also has many national key laboratories, a school offering graduate education, and employee and client training programs. Backed by seven industrial bases, its sophisticated research, development and manufacturing systems provide solutions for the integrated design of spacecraft, manufacturing of sub-systems, testing of satellite integrated assembly, environmental testing, and manufacturing of ground-based equipment and satellite applications. Among the 10,000-strong employees, there are eight academicians of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Chinese Academy of Engineering, 12 nationally recognized experts, and more than 1,700 senior technical specialists. In addition, it maintains business ties with space companies and research institutes in more than 10 countries and regions.

## 2016 年 11 月



本公司是一家大型国有房地产上市公司，国家一级房地产开发资质企业，连续五年荣膺中国房地产行业领导公司品牌。2006 年 7 月，公司股票在上海证券交易所上市，截止至 2014 年底，公司总资产突破 3600 亿元，实现签约金额 1366.76 亿元。本公司成立于 1992 年，经过十年扎实发展，2002 年成功完成股份制改造，遂开始实施全国化战略，加强专业化运作，连续实现跨越式发展。

目前，公司已完成以广州、北京、上海为中心，覆盖 57 个城市的全国化战略布局，拥有 292 家控股子公司，业务拓展到房地产开发、建筑设计、工程施工、物业管理、销售代理以及商业会展、酒店经营等相关行业。

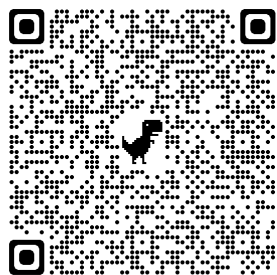
本公司坚持以商业住宅开发为主，适度发展持有经营性物业。在住宅开发方面，逐渐形成了四大产品系列，多元化优质住宅物业的先进创新格局，覆盖中高端住宅、公寓、别墅多种物业形态。商业物业囊括商业写字楼、高端休闲地产、星级酒店、商贸会展、购物中心、城市综合体等，具备多品类物业综合开发的实力。

The company is a state-owned real estate company with first-class qualifications and has been recognized as a leading brand in the industry for five consecutive years. It went public on the Shanghai Stock Exchange in July 2006, and by the end of 2014, had generated more than 360 billion yuan in total assets and 136.68 billion yuan in contract sales. After ten years of solid growth since its inception in 1992, the company was transformed into a joint-stock company in 2002. Then we began to roll out an expansion strategy across the country and strengthen operations as well. In doing so, we have achieved a leapfrog in development on a growing basis.

With the completion of the strategy, we now have 292 subsidiaries in 57 Chinese cities, with significant operations in Guangzhou, Beijing and Shanghai. And our activities include real estate development, architecture and design, engineering, property management, sales intermediary, conference and exhibition, and hotel management.

While focusing on residential real estate development, we have expanded presence in the sector of commercial property. In terms of residential development, we have four widely recognized brands and a leading innovation-driven model of property management for medium- and high-end houses, apartments and villas. Also, our commercial property include office buildings, high-end leisure properties, star-rated hotels, conference and exhibition centers, shopping malls and HOPSCA. All this attests to our property development and management competence across a wide range of sectors.

2016 年 5 月



健康是促进人的全面发展的必然要求。提高人民健康水平，实现病有所医的理想，是人类社会的共同追求。在中国这个有着 13 亿多人口的发展中大国，医疗卫生关系亿万人民健康，是一个重大民生问题。

中国高度重视保护和增进人民健康。宪法规定，国家发展医疗卫生事业，发展现代医药和传统医药，保护人民健康。多年来，中国坚持“以农村为重点，预防为主，中西医并重，依靠科技与教育，动员全社会参与，为人民健康服务，为社会主义现代化建设服务”的卫生工作方针，努力发展具有中国特色的医疗卫生事业。经过不懈努力，覆盖城乡的医疗卫生服务体系基本形成，疾病防治能力不断增强，医疗保障覆盖人口逐步扩大，卫生科技水平日益提高，居民健康水平明显改善。

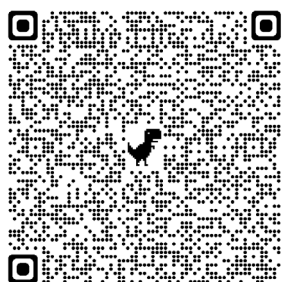
随着中国工业化、城市化进程和人口老龄化趋势的加快，居民健康面临着传染病和慢性病的双重威胁，公众对医疗卫生服务的需求日益提高。与此同时，中国卫生资源特别是优质资源短缺、分布不均衡的矛盾依然存在，医疗卫生事业改革与发展的任务十分艰巨。

Good health is essential to the full development of individuals, and it is an aspiration of all societies to achieve improved health and gain easy access to healthcare services. In China, a developing country with more than 1.3 billion people, healthcare is a major issue that impacts the health and wellbeing of the general public.

China places the protection and improvement of its citizens' health high on agenda. The Constitution stipulates that the state is responsible for developing healthcare services, modern medicine, and traditional Chinese medicine to improve the health of the residents. And according to its health guidelines, the country focuses on both health promotion in rural areas and disease prevention efforts by combining western medicine and traditional Chinese medicine. Also, it leverages the power of science, technology and education and mobilizes all sectors of society to improve public health and drive modernization of the nation. Guided by these principles, the country has been working over recent years to form a healthcare system that works in the Chinese context. With tireless efforts, the country has put into place a healthcare system that covers urban and rural communities, enhanced capacity for disease prevention and treatment, expanded healthcare coverage, and notably improved health technologies. The Chinese people now live healthier lives.

As a result of accelerating industrialization and urbanization and an increasingly ageing population, Chinese residents face the dual threats of communicable diseases and chronic diseases, and public demand for higher-quality healthcare services is growing. At the same time, given the scarcity and uneven distribution of health resources and quality resources in particular, the reform and development of the healthcare system remain an uphill battle in the country.

2015 年 11 月



不冲突对抗，是构建中美新型大国关系的必要前提。有研究显示，历史上大约有过 15 次新兴大国的崛起，其中有 11 次与既有大国之间发生了对抗和战争。但现在的世界已今非昔比，中美之间乃至全球各国之间已是日趋紧密的利益共同体，对抗将是双输，战争没有出路。不冲突、不对抗的宣示，就是要顺应全球化潮流，改变对中美关系的负面预期，解决两国之间的战略互不信任，构建对中美关系前景的正面信心。

相互尊重，是构建中美新型大国关系的基本原则。世界是多样的，中美作为两个社会制度不同、历史文化背景各异，同时又利益相互交织的大国，相互尊重就显得尤为重要。我们只有相互尊重对方人民选择的制度与道路，相互尊重彼此的核心利益与关切，才能求同存异，进而聚同化异，实现两国的和谐相处。

合作共赢，是中美构建新型大国关系的必由之路。中美双方在双边关系各领域都有着广泛合作需求和巨大合作潜力。此外，作为两个大国，环顾当今世界，从反恐到网络安全，从核不扩散到气候变化，从中东和平到非洲发展，也都离不开中美两国的共同参与、合作和贡献。

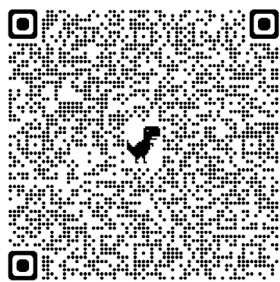


"No conflict or confrontation" is a prerequisite for a new model of major-country relations between China and the United States. Research reveals that of the 15 cases of rising powers throughout history, 11 ended in war with established powers. But the world today is different. China and the U.S., and in fact all countries, are in an increasingly closer community of common interests. Confrontation produces no winners, and war is a dead end. By asserting no conflict or confrontation, we will follow the trend of globalization, reverse negative expectations of China-US relations, address strategic mistrust and build up confidence in the prospect of the bilateral relationship.

"Mutual respect" is a basic principle for the new model. We live in a diverse world. China and the U.S. have different social systems, historical and cultural experiences, and more significantly, intertwined interests. As a result, mutual respect is all the more important. Only by respecting each other's systems and development paths chosen by the people, as well as our respective core interests and concerns, can we expand common ground, reduce differences and live together in harmony.

"Win-win cooperation" is an inevitable pathway to the new model. China and the U.S. have huge demand and potential for bilateral cooperation on many fronts. In addition, the world relies on the participation, cooperation and contribution of the two countries to address international issues, from counter-terrorism to cyber security, from nuclear nonproliferation to climate change, from peace in the Middle East to the development of Africa.

2015 年 5 月



天柱县位于贵州省东部，是川渝黔通两广、江浙的重要门户，素有“黔东第一关”、“中国重晶石之乡”、“贵州高原黄金城”之称。

天柱县总面积 2201 平方公里，辖 16 个乡镇，326 个行政村，总人口 41 万余人，以侗、苗族为主的少数民族人口占 98.3%。是贵州省少数民族比例最多的县份之一。

天柱蕴藏着丰富的自然资源。气候温和，土壤肥沃，是贵州重要粮食生产基地，享有“黔东粮仓”的美誉。当地年产烟叶 2.6 万担（一担 =50 公斤），是中国烟叶主产区。这里林业资源丰富，森林面积达 185 万亩（一亩 =1/15 公顷），覆盖率达 56%，是贵州十大林业基地县之一。重晶石、黄金、煤等矿产资源也十分丰富。

天柱乘西部大开发的东风，迅速崛起。全县国民经济稳步发展，综合实力日益增长，人民生活水平在不断提高，产业结构调整日趋优化，基础设施建设得以加强，城镇面貌日新月异。“生态环境优美，文化教育优越，综合服务优化，人居条件优良，经济充满活力”的新天柱呈现在世人面前。

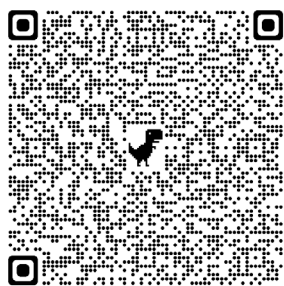
Tianzhu County lies in eastern Guizhou province and is an important gateway from Sichuan, Chongqing, and Guizhou to Guangdong, Guangxi, Jiangsu, and Zhejiang. It is known as the Greatest Pass in Eastern Guizhou, Land of Barite in China, and City of Gold on the Guizhou Plateau.

The county covers 2,201 square kilometers and comprises 326 villages in 16 towns. It is one of the counties in Guizhou with the highest concentration of ethnic minorities: 98.3 percent of the 410,000 residents are ethnic minorities led by the Miao and Dong ethnic groups.

Tianzhu abounds with natural resources. Endowed with a temperate climate and fertile soil, it is a primary grain-producing region and is recognized as the Breadbasket in Eastern Guizhou. It is also a major producer of tobacco leaves, with an annual production of 1.3 million kilograms. As one of the top 10 county-level forestry bases in Guizhou, it has 12.33 hectares, or 56 percent of the land, covered by forests. In addition, the region is home to large reserves of barite, gold, coal and other mineral resources.

Thanks to the Go West strategy, the county has witnessed rapid development, as evidenced by its stable economic growth, increased competitiveness and living standards, upgraded industrial structure, strengthened infrastructure development and remarkable growth momentum. Today it has taken on a new look, offering a pleasant natural environment, excellent cultural, educational and public services, good living conditions, and a vibrant economy.

2014 年 11 月



能源安全同世界经济的稳定发展和各国人民的福祉息息相关。在当前国际金融危机背景下，维护全球能源安全对有效应对国际金融危机冲击、推动世界经济全面复苏和长远发展具有重要意义。

国际社会应树立互利合作、多元发展、协同保障的新能源安全观，共同稳定能源等大宗商品价格、防止过度投机和炒作，保障各国特别是发展中国家能源需求，维护能源市场正常秩序。同时，各国应改善能源结构，加强先进能源技术的研发和推广，大力发展清洁和可再生能源，在相关领域积极开展国际合作。

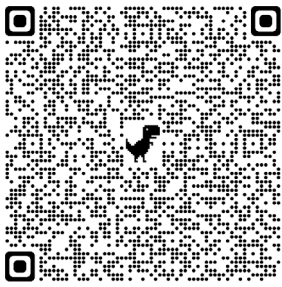
中国政府高度重视能源和能源安全问题。在解决中国的能源问题上，始终坚持节约优先、立足国内、多元发展、保护环境的原则，加强国际互利合作，大力改善和调整能源结构，努力构筑稳定、经济、清洁、安全的能源供应体系，中国愿与世界各国一道共同努力，建立起能源合作长效机制，为保障全球能源安全、应对气候变化做出应有的贡献。

Energy security has a strong relevance to the stable growth of the world economy and the wellbeing of the global population. Given the ongoing international financial crisis, ensuring global energy security is essential to offsetting the effect of the crisis and facilitating the broad-based recovery and long-term growth of the world economy.

The international community needs to see the issue of energy security in new ways that focus on win-win cooperation, diversification, and coordinated supply. Nations must work together to stabilize prices of energy sources and other commodities by preventing excessive speculation, meet the energy demand of every country especially that of developing countries, and maintain the order of the energy market. At the same time, they need to upgrade energy mix, increase R&D and extension of advanced energy technologies, develop clean and renewable energy sources, and bolster international cooperation in these endeavors.

The Chinese government gives priority to issues related to energy and energy security. To achieve energy security, it strives to increase global win-win cooperation, upgrade the energy mix and build a stable, affordable, clean, and safe energy supply system, under the principles that focus on energy conservation, domestic supply, diversification, and environmental protection. It stands ready to work together with other countries to build a durable energy cooperation mechanism and contribute to energy security and climate action worldwide.

2014 年 5 月



中华民族历经磨难，自强不息，从未放弃对美好梦想的向往和追求。实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦是近代以来中华民族的夙愿。

在新的历史时期，中国梦的本质是国家富强、民族振兴、人民幸福。我们的奋斗目标是，到 2020 年国内生产总值和城乡居民人均收入在 2010 年基础上翻一番，全面建成小康社会。到本世纪中叶，建成富强民主文明和谐的社会主义现代化国家，实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦。

实现中国梦，必须坚持中国特色社会主义道路。我们已经在这条道路上走了 30 多年，历史证明，这是一条符合中国国情、富民强国的正确道路，我们将坚定不移地沿着这条道路走下去。

实现中国梦，必须弘扬中国精神。用以爱国主义为核心的民族精神和以改革创新为核心的时代精神振奋起全民族的“精气神”。

实现中国梦，必须凝聚中国力量。空谈误国，实干兴邦。我们要用 13 亿中国人的智慧和力量，一代又一代中国人不懈努力，把我们的国家建设好，把我们的民族发展好。

实现中国梦，必须坚持和平发展。我们将始终不渝走和平发展道路，始终不渝奉行互利共赢的开放战略，不仅致力于中国自身发展，也强调对世界的责任和贡献；不仅造福中国人民，而且造福世界人民。实现中国梦给世界带来的是和平，不是动荡；是机遇，不是威胁。



Against tough odds throughout history, the Chinese nation has emerged even more resilient and has never given up its pursuit of beautiful dreams. And the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation is what it has been striving for since the start of modern times.

In the new historical moment, the Chinese dream essentially relates to economic prosperity, national renewal and happiness of the people. Our goal is to double the 2010 GDP and per capita incomes of rural and urban residents and build a well-off society in all respects by 2020. Also, we aim to build a modern socialist country that is prosperous, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious, and achieve the Chinese dream by the middle of this century.

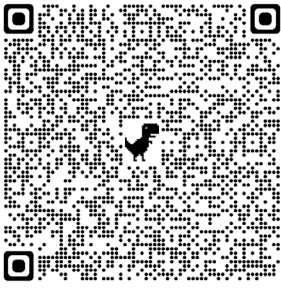
To achieve the Chinese dream, we must continue to follow the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We have been following this path for more than 30 years. History has proven that it is a right path that works well for China, bringing prosperity to our country and people. We will continue on this path in the years to come.

To achieve the Chinese dream, we must keep our national values alive. We will boost the morale of the entire nation with our national values centered on patriotism, and respond to the call of the times through reform and innovation.

To achieve the Chinese dream, we must pool resources of the whole nation. Empty talk leads a country astray, and hard work helps it thrive. We must leverage the wisdom and strength of the 1.3 billion people and work aggressively in the days to come to deliver prosperity to our country and people.

To achieve the Chinese dream, we must continue on the path of peaceful development. Going forward, we will remain committed to the path of peaceful development and the win-win strategy of opening-up. As the country grows, we will fulfill our international responsibilities and contribute to global development to the benefits of the Chinese people and people everywhere. The Chinese dream, when realized, will bring peace and opportunities to the world, rather than turbulence and threats.

## 2013 年 11 月



中国是一个发展中国家。中国的人权状况正处在不断发展和完善之中。中国政府高度重视尊重和保障人权，将大力推动中国人权事业的发展，提高全国人民享受人权和基本自由的水平。

随着中国经济平稳快速的发展，中国人民的生存和发展权得到了较大的改善。城乡居民的收入不断增长，人民总体生活水平不断提高，城乡居民住房条件和居住环境也得到改观。中国政府采取了有力措施帮助农村贫苦人口脱贫。中国的扶贫成就证明人类消除贫困并不是遥不可及的目标。

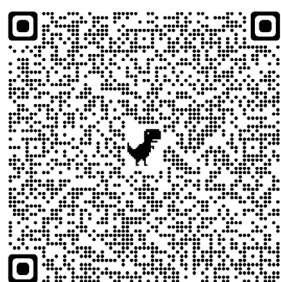
中国政府高度重视提高人民的健康水平，维护其环境权益。为保障人民的健康安全，国家制定了一系列法规，并采取了有力措施打击环境违法行为，使一些地区的环境质量得到了明显的改善。目前，中国人民的健康总体水平已超过中等收入国家的平均水平，处于发展中国家前列。

China is a developing country and human rights in this country are in a process of continual development. The government respects and protects human rights, and will promote their development by enhancing access to human rights and basic freedoms for all.

Thanks to stable and rapid economic growth, the rights to subsistence and development enjoyed by the Chinese people have been significantly improved. Rural and urban residents have higher incomes and improved housing and living conditions; Overall, they now have a higher quality of life. In addition, the government has taken strong measures to lift low-income rural residents out of poverty and its success story in poverty relief shows that zero poverty is not a mission impossible for humanity.

The government sets great store by the improved health of the citizens and works to safeguard their environmental rights and interests. To ensure the health and safety of the population, it has formulated a set of laws and regulations and taken strong measures to crack down on environmental crimes, thus significantly improving environmental quality in some regions. When it comes to the overall health standards, China stays ahead of many other developing countries and is above the average of middle-income countries.

## 2013 年 5 月



10 年来，中国经济持续快速发展，经济实力、综合国力、人民生活水平迈上新的台阶，国家面貌发生举世瞩目的历史性变化，为促进亚洲和世界经济增长做出了重要贡献。

中国虽然取得了举世瞩目的发展成就，但仍然是世界上最大的发展中国家，经济社会发展面临巨大的人口、资源、环境压力，发展中不平衡、不协调、不可持续问题依然突出。

2011 年，中国开始实施国民经济和社会发展第十二个五年规划纲要，提出了今后 5 年中国经济社会发展的总体任务。

未来 5 年，中国将着力实施扩大内需特别是消费需求的战略，建立长效机制，释放消费潜力，着力促进经济增长向依靠消费、投资、出口协调拉动转变。

中国将着力实施“走出去”战略，引导各类所有制企业有序到境外投资，积极开展有利于改善当地基础设施和人民生活的合作项目。中国将着力参与全球经济治理和区域合作，推动国际经济金融体系改革，推动建立均衡、普惠、共赢的多边贸易体制，反对各种形式的保护主义，促进国际经济秩序朝着更加公正合理方向发展。

With rapid and sustained economic growth in the past decade, China has seen significant improvement in economic strength, comprehensive national power, and living standards. It also has experienced dramatic changes across the country and made an important contribution to the economic growth in Asia and beyond.

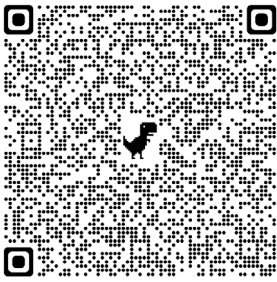
Despite the impressive achievements, China remains the world's largest developing country. Its social and economic development, which remains rather unbalanced, uncoordinated and unsustainable, is under intense pressures of population growth, resource constraints, and environmental degradation.

In 2011, the 12th Five-Year Plan was introduced, establishing general goals of social and economic development for the next five years.

For example, it will roll out strategies to boost domestic demand and particularly consumer demand, and establish long-term mechanisms to unleash the potential of consumption. Also, it will focus on rebalancing the economy towards consumption, investment and export.

In addition, it will redouble efforts to implement the Go Global strategy. Specifically, it will encourage companies of different ownership to invest and engage in overseas projects that can improve local infrastructure and living standards. At the same time, it will participate in global economic governance and regional cooperation, push forward the reform of international economic and financial systems, help build a balanced, inclusive and win-win multilateral trading system, and stand against protectionism in all forms. In doing so, it aims to reorient the international economic order towards greater fairness and equity.

2012 年 11 月



总部位于美国印第安纳州的得而达 (Delta) 水龙头公司是美国一家上市公司 Masco 集团的核心企业。MASCO 集团是世界五百强，家居及装饰行业的领导者，在美国乃至世界有 70 多家子公司，在全球有超过 61,000 名雇员，年销售额超过 121 亿美元。

自从得而达的创始人 Alex Manoogian 先生在 1954 年发明了具有划时代意义的单柄水龙头之后，得而达就一直是水龙头制造行业的领导者。德尔达公司是全美水龙头行业中首家成功获得 ISO9001 质量标准认证的企业。五十多年来一直行业领先，已经成为品质可靠、精巧耐用、物有所值产品的象征。

现在，得而达在美国、加拿大及中国拥有 5 家大型工厂，年产量超过 XXX。在美国乃至全球，美国得而达公司的产品正被越来越多的家庭使用。目前，在全球已经安装了超过 2 亿个得而达水龙头，是全球水暖专家首选品牌。

得而达作为水龙头和相关产品的全球专家，能够全方位满足全球顾客对设计、功能、质量、外观方面的每一个要求。



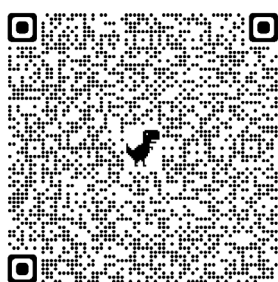
Headquartered in Indiana, Delta Faucet Company is a major company under MASCO, a listed company in the United States. MASCO is one of the world's top 500 companies and a leader in the home furnishings industry. It has more than 70 subsidiaries across the United States and in other countries, employs more than 61,000 people worldwide, and generates an annual sales of more than 12.1 billion dollars.

Delta has been a leading player in the faucet manufacturing industry since 1954 when its founder Mr. Alex Manoogian invented the first single-handle faucets, an event of epoch-making significance in the industry. It is also the first ISO 9001-certified American faucet manufacturer. An industry leader in the past 50 years, Delta has been a brand name recognized for its products that are reliable, well-designed, durable and deliver value for money.

Delta has five large factories in the United States, Canada and China, producing more than XX units each year. These products can be found in more families in the United States and beyond. With more than 200 million of its faucets installed across the world, Delta is a brand of choice among global plumbing experts.

As a global expert on faucets and related products, Delta can meet every need of global consumers in terms of design, function, quality, and appearance.

2012 年 5 月



今年是中国加入世贸组织 10 周年。10 年来，中国经济发展实现了新的跨越，对世界经济增长的贡献日益增大。10 年来，中国平均关税水平从 15.3% 降至 9.8%，达到并超过了世贸组织对发展中国家的要求。10 年来，中国总计从海外进口达 8.5 万亿美元，为各国发展提供了广阔市场。

中国经济社会发展的总体形势是好的。在世界经济形势依然复杂多变的情况下，中国有针对性地加强和改善宏观调控，着力稳物价、调结构、保民生、促和谐，经济增长由政策刺激向自主增长有序转变，国民经济继续朝着宏观调控的预期方向发展。

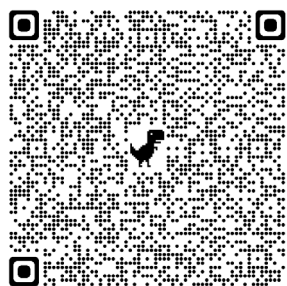
为了巩固经济社会发展良好势头，我们将坚持以科学发展为主题、以加快转变经济发展方式为主线，继续加强和改善宏观调控，继续处理好保持经济平稳较快发展、调整经济结构、管理通胀预期的关系，更加注重以人为本，更加注重全面协调可持续发展，更加注重统筹兼顾，更加注重改革开放，更加注重保障和改善民生。中国经济发展的前景是光明的。中国经济保持平稳较快发展，对世界经济发展无疑将是有利的。

This year marks the 10th anniversary of China's accession to the WTO. In the past decade, China has witnessed impressive economic growth and made greater contributions to global economic growth; its average tariff rate has been reduced to 9.8 percent from 15.3 percent, which is above and beyond the WTO requirements for developing countries; its cumulative imports have reached 8.5 trillion dollars, presenting a huge market for other countries.

The broad picture of China's economic and social development is positive. Given the complex and volatile global economic landscape, China has taken targeted measures to improve macro-economic management, with a focus on price stability, economic restructuring, increased living standards and social harmony. Now its growth drivers are shifting from policy stimuli to internal dynamics, and the economy continues to grow in a direction as expected in its macro-economic management.

To maintain the momentum behind the rapid social and economic development, we will continue to focus on balanced and sustainable development and scale up economic transformation. To be more specific, we will strengthen macro-economic control and take an integrated approach to balance stable and rapid economic growth, economic restructuring, and the management of inflation expectations. In line with a citizen-centric approach, we will continue to facilitate coordinated and sustainable development on all fronts, take into account the wider interests, and deepen reform and opening up, and deliver a higher quality of life. China faces an encouraging economic prospect, and its stable and rapid growth is conducive to the development of the world economy.

2011 年 11 月



即使遇到丰收年景，对中国来说，要用世界百分之七的耕地养活全球五分之一的人口仍是一项艰巨的任务。

中国政府面临许多挑战，最严峻的挑战之一就是耕地流失。过去几年中，平均每年有 66.7 万公顷耕地被城市扩建、工业发展以及公路建设工程占用，另有 1 万平方公里的耕地被沙漠吞

噬。

中国北方地区地下水位下降，农民不得不改种耐旱、低产作物，甚至撂荒。同时，农业基础设施损耗严重，三分之二的灌溉设施需要整修。

由于农民为增加收入而改种经济作物，农业生产方式正在转变。过去十几年，全国水果和蔬菜种植面积平均每年增加 130 万公顷。因此，水稻、玉米及小麦产量急剧下降。中国已由粮食净出口国变为粮食净进口国。

中国政府把农业改革视为头等大事，投入大量资金用于提高小麦和稻米的收购价以及改进农田灌溉基础设施。近年来，农产品的价格稳步上升，中国政府采取此项措施以提高农民种粮的积极性。

With just seven percent of the world's arable land, it is rather challenging - even in bumper crop years - for China to feed its people who account for one fifth of the world's total.

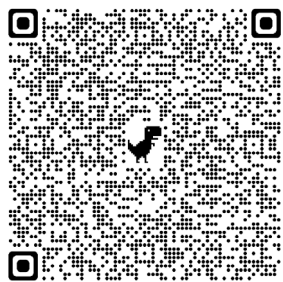
The loss of cultivated land is one of the biggest challenges to the Chinese government. In each of the past several years, 667,000 hectares of farmland were lost to urban expansion, industrial development and road construction, and 10,000 square kilometers were swallowed by deserts.

As groundwater levels in North China drop, local farmers have to grow drought-resistant and low-yield crops, or abandon their farm fields altogether. At the same time, agricultural infrastructure is seriously worn out, with two thirds of irrigation facilities in disrepair.

As farmers shift to cash crops to increase their incomes, the pattern of agricultural production is changing. In each of the past 10-odd years, fruit and vegetable acreages expanded by 1.3 million hectares on average across the country. As a result, the yields of rice, corn and wheat have been dramatically reduced and China has turned into a net food importer from a net food exporter.

Seeing agricultural reform as a top priority, the Chinese government invests heavily to increase the purchasing prices of wheat and rice and to upgrade irrigation facilities. In this way it aims to encourage farmers to grow more food crops, as prices of agricultural products have increased steadily over recent years.

2011 年 5 月



坚持对外开放基本国策，坚定不移地发展开放型经济、奉行互利共赢的开放战略，是改革开放 30 多年来中国经济持续快速发展的一条成功经验。招商引资、择优选资，促进“引资”与“引智”相结合，是中国对外开放的重要内容。

截至 2010 年 7 月，中国累计设立外商投资企业 69.8 万家，实际使用外资 1.05 万亿美元。对外开放、吸引外资是互利共赢的。对中国来说，通过持续吸引外资为国家现代化建设提供了必要的资金、先进的技术和宝贵的管理经验以及众多国际化人才。对外商投资企业来说，则赢得了可观的投资回报，不少在华外商投资企业成为其母公司全球业务的增长亮点和利润中心。

近年来，按照完善内外联动、互利共赢、安全高效的开放型经济体系的要求，总结实践中的成功经验，把“引进来”和“走出去”更好地结合起来，创新对外投资和合作方式，支持企业在研发、生产、销售等方面开展国际化经营。目前，中国正在加快推进各种形式的对外投资合作，培育发展中国的跨国公司，支持有实力的企业建立国际营销网络，加强境外基础设施建设合作，规范发展对外劳务合作，积极推动境外经贸合作区建设，推动国内产业转型，带动相关产品和服务出口。



Since initiating reform and opening up more than 30 years ago, China has witnessed sustained and rapid economic growth. One of the contributing factors is its commitment to the basic state policy of opening up, to an open economy and to the win-win strategy of opening up. And one important task of opening up is to draw both sound investment and best brains from other parts of the world.

By July 2010, 698,000 foreign-invested enterprises had been set up in China, with their paid-in investment totaling 1.05 trillion dollars. Opening up and foreign investment attraction produce win-win results. By drawing foreign investment, China has gained capital, sophisticated technologies, valuable management expertise, and manpower with global perspectives, all of which are necessary for the modernization of the nation. At the same time, foreign investors have acquired handsome returns on investment. Many foreign companies in China are now strong growth engines and profit generators of their parent companies in global operations.

To build an open economy that embraces close interaction between home and abroad and values win-win cooperation, security and efficiency, and by studying past practices, China over recent years has enhanced the coordination of the Bring In and Go Global initiatives, created new ways of outbound investment and cooperation, and supported Chinese companies' R&D, production and marketing at the international level. Today it works to boost international investment cooperation in different forms, foster home-grown multinational companies, and help competitive Chinese companies establish global marketing networks. Internationally, it works to strengthen cooperation in infrastructure development, modernize the regulation of labor cooperation, and facilitate the development of economic and trade cooperation zones, to drive industrial transformation at home and increase exports of related goods and services.

## 2010 年 11 月



互联网推进了中国经济社会发展。在经济领域，互联网加速向传统产业渗透，产业边界日益交融，新型商业模式和服务经济加速兴起，衍生了新的业态。互联网在促进经济结构调整、转变经济发展方式等方面发挥着越来越重要的作用。

互联网成为推动中国经济发展的重要引擎。包括互联网在内的信息技术与产业，对中国经济高速增长做出了重要贡献。

互联网与实体经济不断融合，利用互联网改造和提升传统产业，带动了传统产业结构调整和经济发展方式的转变。互联网发展与运用还催生了一批新兴产业，工业咨询、软件服务、外包服务等工业服务业蓬勃兴起。信息技术在加快自主创新和节能降耗，推动减排治污等方面的作用日益凸显，互联网已经成为中国发展低碳经济的新兴战略性新兴产业。

中国政府将大力推动电子商务类、教育类网站发展，积极推进电子政务建设，支持发展网络广播、网络电视等新兴媒体，倡导提供形式多样、内容丰富的互联网信息服务，以满足人们多样化、多层次的信息消费需求。

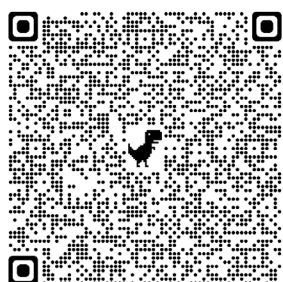
The Internet is a driver for China's economic and social development. Economically, its deeper integration into traditional industries has blurred industrial boundaries, facilitated the rise of new business models and the service economy, and excited new industries. It now plays an ever important role in economic restructuring and transformation.

The Internet is an important engine for China's economic growth. Information technology- including the Internet - and the IT industry have made a significant contribution to the rapid economic growth in the country.

The Internet is more integrated with the real economy. Employed to upgrade traditional industries, it has boosted the restructuring of these industries and economic transformation as well. Its development and application have also spawned many emerging industries. For example, the industrial service industry, which includes industrial consulting, software services and outsourcing services, is gathering steam. As information technology plays a bigger role in facilitating indigenous innovation and reducing energy consumption and emissions, the Internet has become a strategic emerging industry in the development of a low-carbon economy in China.

The Chinese government will push forward the development of e-commerce, educational websites and e-governance, and support the growth of new media, such as webcast and web TV. Also, it will encourage the provision of content-rich information services online to meet the demand of the public in different ways.

2010 年 5 月



全球气候变化深刻影响着人类生存和发展，是各国共同面临的重大挑战。气候变化是人类发展进程中出现的问题，既受自然因素影响，也受人类活动影响，既是环境问题，更是发展问题，同各国发展阶段、生活方式、人口规模、资源禀赋以及国际产业分工等因素密切相关。

归根到底，应对气候变化问题应该也只能在发展过程中推进，应该也只能靠共同发展来解决。中国已经制定和实施了《应对气候变化国家方案》，明确提出 2005 年到 2010 年降低单位国内生产总值能耗和主要污染物排放、提高森林覆盖率和可再生能源比重等有约束力的国家指标。

中国高度重视和积极推动以人为本、全面协调可持续发展的科学发展观，明确提出了建设生态文明的重大战略任务，强调要坚持节约资源和保护环境的基本国策，坚持走可持续发展道路，在加快建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会和建设创新型国家的进程中不断为应对气候变化做出贡献。

今后，中国将进一步把应对气候变化纳入经济社会发展规划，并继续采取强有力的措施。一是加强节能、提高能效工作，争取到 2020 年单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放比 2005 年有显著下降。二是大力发展可再生能源和核能。三是大力增加森林碳汇。四是大力发展绿色经济，积极发展低碳经济和循环经济，研发和推广气候友好技术。

Climate change, which has a dramatic impact on the existence and development of humanity, is a major challenge to all countries. A problem that arises in the process of development, it is under the influence of both natural factors and human activities. More than an environmental issue, it is closely linked to the stage of development, way of life, population size, and resource endowment of each country, along with the international division of labor.

In the final analysis, climate action should and can only be strengthened in the process of development, and climate change should and can only be addressed through common development. China has rolled out the National Climate Change Program which establishes mandatory targets of reducing energy consumption per unit of GDP and emissions of major pollutants, and increasing forest coverage and the proportion of renewable energy between 2005 and 2010.

China places a high priority on achieving people-centered, comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development. To this end, it has defined strategic tasks of ecological conservation and reaffirmed its commitment to the basic state policies of resource conservation and environment protection, and to sustainable development as well. It will also contribute to global climate action as it works to build an energy-efficient, environment-friendly and innovation-driven country.

Going forward, China will continue to integrate climate measures into economic and social development plans, and take strong measures on the following fronts: a) improve energy conservation and efficiency to ensure significantly reduced carbon intensity by 2020 compared to the 2005 levels; b) promote renewable energy sources and nuclear energy; c) increase forest carbon sinks, and d) foster a green, low-carbon and circular economy by developing and extending climate-friendly technologies.

**To be continued**

