

《习近平谈治国理政》引领世界各国减贫方向 印中-中小企业商会执行主席刘新华 下

中译英-治国理政
(刘新华)

Xi Jinping:
The Governance of
China Offers Chinese
Solutions for World
Poverty Relief

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Since 2004, I have been to Nanning of China every year to attend the China-ASEAN Expo, held for the seventeenth time until this year. Due to the outbreak of COVID-19, we had to participate in this session online.

Over the past 20 years, I have witnessed China's rapid economic development that drew worldwide attention. In 2000, China's GDP just exceeded RMB10 trillion (US\$1.533 trillion). In 2019, it was about RMB99 trillion (US\$15.17 trillion). The economy's size has grown approximately nine times over the past 20 years, making China rank second in the world's top 10 economies. In 20

years, China has leaped from a low-income economy to a middle- to high-income economy.

How can a country as big as China develop in this way? Its speed of poverty reduction is even more impressive to the whole world. In November this year, I received the Xi Jinping: The Governance of China (III) from China International Publishing Group. I first read the article Writing a New Chapter in the History of Human's Fight against Poverty and realized that President Xi Jinping's governance approach benefits China's development.

In his article, President Xi Jinping emphasized that "We identify the targets of poverty alleviation, determine who will carry out the work and how they should do it, and make clear how to apply an exit mechanism for those who have emerged from poverty", and "We adopt targeted measures for different

villages, households and individuals according to their specific conditions, so that we can address the root causes of poverty".

Everyone desires to live in a wealthy and strong country and expects the country they live in to be less poor.

Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and an emerging middle-income country. The poverty rate in Indonesia was 9.8% in 2018. Poverty reduction in Indonesia is daunting, and there are three major challenges in the development: international influence, policy preferences, and population growth. Indonesia's national policies favor non-poor groups. In 2006, population growth was rapid, and Indonesia's poverty rate increased to 17.8%, with an absolute number of 39 million poor people (35 million in 2005). In 2018, Indonesia's total population reached 266.8 million, about 66.8 million more people than in 1996.

Additionally, according to BPS, Indonesia's poverty-stricken population increased to 27.77 million people in March

2017 (27.76 million in September 2016). Indonesia also faces many other problems, such as a large gap between the rich and the poor with no significant decreasing trend, a large urban-rural gap, outstanding rural poverty, and health and education issues, which need to be solved by the joint efforts of the government and society. Therefore, we can learn from China's experience in poverty relief. Since the implementation of targeted poverty alleviation in 2013, China has reduced the number of poor people by more than 13 million each year and by more than 93 million in seven years, becoming the first developing country to achieve the UN's poverty reduction target Millennium Development Goals. It accelerated the global poverty reduction process and made a significant contribution to the worldwide poverty reduction cause and set a benchmark for other developing countries to reduce poverty and boosted the confidence of the world to eliminate poverty.

We can see that China's poverty reduction is not closed

but open. On the one hand, international organizations, foreigners, Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan compatriots are involved; on the other hand, China has helped other countries, especially developing countries, to the best of its capacity. According to the World Bank's report, the "Belt & Road" Initiative is expected to help 7.6 million people escape extreme poverty, and 32 million people escape moderate poverty.

As a country with a large population, Indonesia should learn from China and actively join the fight against poverty, which is also a contribution to the world. Poverty eradication is an inevitable requirement for people worldwide to share the fruits of world economic development and a meaningful way to promote economic globalization toward more open, inclusive, balanced, and mutually beneficial development. By closely linking Indonesia's aspiration to become wealthy and powerful with the ideal of ensuring a better life for the people in developing countries, we will join hands to achieve shared prosperity.

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