

NEWS Bulletin

January Edition 2022

Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the United Republic of Tanzania



Chinese President Xi Jinping on December 9, 2021 sent a congratulatory message to Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan on the 60th anniversary of the independence of Tanganyika.

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I. China-Tanzania Relations and Embassy Updates

1. Chinese President Xi Jinping sent a congratulatory message to Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan over the 60th anniversary of Tanganyika's independence



Chinese President Xi Jinping on December 9 sent a congratulatory message to Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan on the 60th anniversary of the independence of Tanganyika.

In his message, Xi stressed that with the joint efforts by successive Tanzanian governments and all the people in the country, Tanzania's national construction has thrived and made remarkable achievements.

China and Tanzania have forged and developed a profound friendship, Xi said, noting that the two countries' mutual political trust has been enhanced and their cooperation of mutual benefits in various fields has been deepened in recent years.

Xi also said that he attaches great importance to the development of China-Tanzania relations, and is willing to work with President Hassan to promote the two countries' comprehensive cooperative partnership featuring mutual benefits and win-win to higher levels.

2. Ambassador Chen Mingjian attended the ceremony in celebration of the 60th anniversary of Tanganyika's independence



On December 9, on behalf of the Chinese government, H.E. Chen Mingjian,

Ambassador of China to Tanzania, attended the grand ceremony in celebration of the 60th anniversary of Tanganyika's independence held at Uhuru stadium in Dar es Salaam. On the same day, Daily News and Habari Leo published Ambassador Chen's congratulatory message, in which she extended her best wishes to Tanzania in its future development.

3. The Chinese Foreign Ministry donated RMB 2 million to the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry to support its capacity building



On December 13, Ambassador Chen Mingjian and Ambassador Joseph Edward Sokoine, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of Tanzania, signed the Handover Certificate and the MoU of a donation of RMB 2 million (around TZS 714.3 million) provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to its Tanzanian counterpart. The donation was announced by the Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi during his official visit to Tanzania in January 2021, with a view to support capacity building of the Tanzanian Foreign Ministry.

4. Ambassador Chen Mingjian paid a courtesy call on Mr. Daniel

Chongolo, Secretary General of Chama Cha Mapinduzi

On December 1, Ambassador Chen Mingjian paid a courtesy call on Mr. Daniel Chongolo, Secretary General of Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) in Dar es Salaam. Amb. Chen briefed Mr. Chongolo on the 6th plenary session of the 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), and discussed with him how to enhance the exchanges and cooperation between the CPC and the CCM.



5. Ambassador Chen Mingjian paid a courtesy call on Hon. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, Minister of Defence and National Service of Tanzania

On December 2, Ambassador Chen Mingjian paid a courtesy call on Hon. Dr. Stergomena Lawrence Tax, Minister of Defence and National Service of Tanzania. During their meeting, Amb. Chen reviewed the history of China-Tanzania friendship and expressed her wish to further strengthen the relationship between

the two Armed Forces. Military Attaché Senior Colonel Yu Tian and Chief Chinese Military Expert in Tanzania Senior Colonel Tong Wenqi were present at the meeting.



6. Ambassador Chen Mingjian met with Hon. Prof. Joyce Ndalichako, Minister of Education, Science and Technology of Tanzania



On December 17, Ambassador Chen Mingjian met with Hon. Prof. Joyce Ndalichako, Minister of Education, Science and Technology of Tanzania at the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania. They had a warm conversation and in-depth discussion on the Chinese language learning in Tanzania, and the bilateral cooperation in education, science and technology.

7. Ambassador Chen Mingjian met with Mr. Khatibu Abdullah Makenga, Tanzania's first Consul General in Guangzhou

On December 22, Ambassador Chen Mingjian met with Mr. Khatibu Abdullah Makenga, the first Consul General of the United Republic of Tanzania in Guangzhou at the Chinese Embassy. The two sides exchanged their views on the trade and economic cooperation between China and Tanzania, and Amb. Chen extended her best wishes to Mr. Makenga in his new mission.



8. Ambassador Chen Mingjian briefed Tanzanian journalists on the 8th Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC)

On December 7, Ambassador Chen Mingjian hosted an online briefing for the editors and reporters from major Tanzanian print media. Amb. Chen briefed them on the outcomes and significance of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), and the sixth plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee. She also answered some questions from the media representatives. Some 10 journalists from 6 Tanzanian newspapers attended the media briefing.



9. Ambassador Chen Mingjian contributed an article on China's whole-process people's democracy to major Tanzanian and Zanzibari newspapers

THE CITIZEN
Friday, 10 December 2021

ANALYSIS 9

China's Whole-Process People's Democracy in World Civilisations



► CHEN MINGJIAN

people's democracy and the will of the state, so that people's wishes and voices can be reflected in all links and aspects of the country's political and social life, effectively preventing lip service during the election with no fulfillment after the election.

II. Whole-process people's democratic practice is a miracle in the history of human development.

Democracy is not a decorative ornament, but an instrument for addressing the issues that concern the people. The most basic criterion for democracy is whether people have the right to participate extensively in national governance, whether people's demands can be responded to and satisfied, and whether people have a sense of gain and happiness. Whether a system is democratic depends on whether it can represent the overall interests of the people and whether the people are satisfied or not. People being masters of the country is the CPC's initial intention. Whole-process

people's democracy in China is not about formality, but democracy that really makes people happy and benefits people's livelihood. In the past few decades, China has completely lifted more than 800 million people out of absolute poverty, creating an unprecedented miracle of poverty reduction in the world. China has become the second largest economy and the largest trading country in the world, contributing more than 30 per cent to the world economic growth every year. China has established the largest social security system and nationwide medical security network in the world, covering more than 1.3 billion people. Every year, China has generated over 10 million new jobs for 15 consecutive years, which is equivalent to the total population of a medium-sized country.

Whole-process people's democracy ensures that people fully enjoy the right to know, express and supervise. In China, major decisions are often made through public opinion

solicitation, democratic discussion, extensive listening to opinions and scientific argumentation and democratic decision-making. Since the 18th CPC National Congress, China has solicited opinions from the public on 187 draft laws, for which about 1.1 million people put forward more than 3 million opinions and suggestions, and many important opinions were adopted. In the process of formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, the Chinese government extensively consulted the people, and collected more than 1 million opinions and suggestions through online consultation among others.

The People's Congress system is an important institutional carrier to realise whole-process people's democracy. All major issues discussed and decided by the People's Congress and its Standing Committee should be thoroughly investigated in various locations before the meeting, fully demonstrated by various parties, with opinions and suggestions widely listened to from all sides. The warm applause sounded when every vote was passed truly reflects the aspiration of whole-process people's democracy in China. In July 2020, a political trust survey released by US Edelman Public Relations Worldwide showed that the Chinese people's trust in their own government reached 95 per cent, ranking the first among the countries surveyed, and China had topped the list for three consecutive years.

III. There is more than one way to realise democracy. Whether the shoe fits or not, only the wearer really knows.

In this world, there has never been a democratic model suitable for all countries, let alone a perfect and superior democratic system. Democracy is the right of the people in every country, rather than the prerogative of a few nations. There are many ways to realise democracy, and it is impossible to apply one form to all. From the gains and losses of political development at home and abroad, the CPC realised that China's political civilisation and political system must be deeply rooted in the Chinese soil, and the democratic model imposed by external forces will only lead to "unacclimatisation", and copying other countries' political systems will even ruin a country's future.

The human political civilisations are colorful just because different civilisations have their own merits. We always hold that for different forms of democracy in different countries, we should adopt an open and inclusive attitude, seeking common ground while reserving differences. We should fully respect and learn from each other in the exploration and efforts of various countries to pursue democracy. All countries should adhere to the principle of equality and non-discrimination, respect each other's democratic models, devote themselves to their own exploration while strengthening exchanges and mutual learning so as to jointly promote the development of human civilisations.

Democracy is not a western specialty. Africa has a long tradition of democracy like China. As a unique way of deliberative democracy and the gene of African democracy, Africa's "democracy under the big trees" runs through African history and flows in the blood of African

Democracy is not a western specialty. Africa has a long tradition of democracy like China has."

MINGJIAN | AMBASSADOR

On December 10 and 13, 2021, The Citizen and Zanzibar Mail, two major English newspapers in Tanzanian Mainland and Zanzibar respectively, published Ambassador Chen Mingjian's article on China's whole-process people's democracy. The article presents Amb. Chen's views on the whole-process people's democracy, the ways in which China realized real democracy, and the right path to advance political civilizations of humankind.

The full text of the article can be accessed from the following web link:

<https://www.thecitizen.co.tz/tanzania/oped/china-s-whole-process-people-s-democracy-in-world-civilisations-3647848>

GLOBAL VIEWS

By Chen Mingjian,
Ambassador of China to
Tanzania

DEMOCRACY is a common value of humanity, and it is also an important idea that the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese people have always adhered to. On December 1, the Chinese government released the white paper "China: Democracy That Works", which comprehensively expounds the major ideas, standards, the core essence of and China's major contributions to the whole-process people's democracy proposed by President Xi Jinping.

To help Tanzanian friends better understand China's democratic development model, I would like to share my views on the whole-process people's democracy, the ways in which China has realized real democracy, and the right path to advance political civilization of humankind.

I. Whole-process people's democracy has enriched and developed political civilization of humankind.

Since its establishment in 1921, the CPC has always held high the banner of people's democracy. Since the 18th CPC National Congress was convened in 2012, the CPC Central Committee with Xi Jinping as the core summarized the practice of China's democratic political construction and put forward the great idea of whole-process people's democracy. This idea was incorporated into the Organic Law of the National People's Congress of China and the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 10th CPC Central Committee and became the guiding ideology of the Party and the state.

First of all, whole-process people's

democracy is democracy of the people, and it is a democratic form in which all people can participate, aiming to fulfill the fundamental interests of the maximum number of people.

Secondly, the whole-process people's democracy is a complete institutional chain, which not only has complete institutional procedures, but also has complete participation in practice, realizing the unity of process-oriented democracy and result-oriented democracy, procedural democracy and substantive democracy, direct democracy and indirect democracy, people's democracy and the will of the state, so that people's wishes and voices can be reflected in all links and aspects of the country's political and social life, effectively preventing lip service during the election with no fulfillment after the election.

Thirdly, whole-process people's democratic practice is a miracle in the history of human development. Democracy is not a decorative ornament, but an instrument for addressing the issues that concern the people. The most basic criterion for democracy is whether people have the right to participate extensively in national governance, whether people's demands can be responded to and satisfied, and whether people have a sense of gain and happiness. Whether a system is democratic depends on whether it can represent the overall interests of the people and whether the people are satisfied or not.

People being masters of the country are the CPC's initial intention. Whole-process people's democracy in China is not about formality, but democracy that really makes people happy and benefits people's livelihood. In the past few decades, China has completely lifted more than 800 million people out of absolute poverty, creating an unprecedented miracle of poverty reduction in the world. China has become the second largest economy and the largest trading country in the world, contributing more than 32% to the world economic growth every year.

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China's whole-process people's democracy in full bloom in the garden of world civilizations

opinions and suggestions, and many important opinions were adopted.

In the process of formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development, the Chinese government extensively consulted the people, and collected more than 1 million opinions and suggestions through online consultation among others.

The People's Congress system is an important institutional carrier to realize whole-process people's democracy. All major issues discussed and decided by the People's Congress and its Standing Committee should be thoroughly investigated in various locations before the meeting, fully demonstrated by various parties, with opinions and suggestions widely listened to from all sides.

The warm applause sounded when every vote was passed truly reflects the aspiration of whole-process people's democracy in China. In July 2020, a public trust survey released by US Easman Public Relations Worldwide showed that the Chinese people's trust in their own government reached 95%, ranking the first among the countries surveyed, and China had topped the list for three consecutive years.

III. There is more than one way to realize democracy. Whether the shoe fits or not, only the wearer really knows.

In this world, there has never been a democratic model suitable for all countries, let alone a perfect and superior democratic system. Democracy is the right of the people in every country,

rather than the prerogative of a few nations. There are many ways to realize democracy, and it is impossible to apply one form to all. From the gains and losses of political development at home and abroad, the CPC realized that China's political civilization and political system must be deeply rooted in the Chinese soil, and the democratic model imposed by external forces will only lead to "unacclimatization", and copying other countries' political systems will even run a country's future.

Tri-une political civilizations are colorful just because different civilizations have their own merits. We always hold that for different forms of democracy in different countries, we should adopt an open and inclusive attitude, seeking common ground while reserving differences; we should fully respect and learn from each other in the exploration and efforts of various countries to pursue democracy.

All countries should adhere to the principle of equality and non-discrimination, respect each other's democratic models, and decide themselves to their own exploration while strengthening exchanges and mutual learning so as to jointly promote the development of human civilizations.

Democracy is not a specialty of the western countries. Like China, Africa also has a long tradition of democracy.

As a unique way of deliberative democracy and the gene of Africa's democracy, the "democracy under the big trees" runs through African

history and flows in the blood of African nations. President Julius Nyerere once said, "Democracy is not a bottle of Coca-Cola which you can import. Democracy should develop according to that particular country." President Samia Suluhu Hassan said that there is no one-size-fits-all model for democracy, and that democracy depends on different culture, norms and political ideas, which you cannot import. These propositions are consistent with China's position.

After gaining independence, Tanzania independently explored the democratic model with its own characteristics according to its national conditions. The current Tanzanian political system was formulated through unremitting efforts made by several generations of Tanzanians.

It has ensured the large-term political stability, social harmony, and rapid economic development of the country, and set a good example for other African countries to emulate.

China is willing to exchange the experience in exploring and developing democratic systems and institutions with Tanzania on the basis of full equality and mutual respect, and make greater contributions to carrying forward the spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation, enriching and developing human political civilization, and building a China-Africa community with a shared future in the new era.



WANG JINGYI / CHINA DAILY

CHEN MINGJIAN

Sincere friends, good partners

China and Tanzania are championing international justice and fairness, and multilateralism in the face of rising unilateralism

The second phase of the National Defence College of Tanzania, a China-aided construction project, was handed over to the African country on Nov 14. Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan, who attended the event, highly praised the traditional friendship between China and Tanzania.

"China is Tanzania's closest friend and the most important partner of development," she said. "We always cherish the sincere friendship and important support from Chinese friends."

Since China and Tanzania established diplomatic ties more than half a century ago, the two countries have always treated and supported each other, creating many firsts in the development of China-Africa ties. The Treaty of Friendship signed between the two countries in 1965 was the first such agreement signed between China and a country in western and southern Africa, marking a trail in the development of China-Africa ties.

Facing new historical opportunities in the new period, the two countries will carry forward their traditional friendship and unswervingly support each other's development.

ing that more of the 5,000 students have been infected with the virus.

When the pandemic spread to Tanzania, China was the first nation to provide it with anti-pandemic supplies. China has also shared therapies and its experience in containing the virus with Tanzania.

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project such as Julius Nyerere Hydro-Power Station and Maghufu Bridge, and the renovation of Dar es Salaam Port and Mtwara Port are proceeding smoothly.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the People's Republic of China resuming its lawful seat at the United Nations. Tanzania was among the 26 co-sponsors of the draft resolution calling for the restoration of China's lawful seat at the UN, and it played a leading role in the whole process. Over the past half a century, China and Tanzania have upheld the banner of peace, development, justice and fairness in global affairs, worked together to safeguard and advance the overall interests of developing countries, and pushed the international order towards a more just and reasonable development.

Despite the rising hegemony, unilateralism and power politics in the global arena, China and Tanzania have maintained close ties and cooperation in global affairs, and become important forces champi-

10. China Daily published Ambassador Chen Mingjian's article titled "Sincere Friends, Good Partners"

Ambassador Chen Mingjian contributed an article to China Watch, a think tank powered by *China Daily*. Titled "Sincere friends, good partners", the article was published by *China Daily (Global Edition)* and its website on December 6. In her article, Amb. Chen pointed out China and Tanzania have jointly created several "first" in the history of China-Africa relations, including the first friendship treaty between China and eastern and southern African countries, and Tanzania being the first African nation visited by President Xi Jinping after he assumed presidency. Amb. Chen elaborated on the remarkable achievements of the bilateral cooperation in such areas as trade, investment, fight against COVID-19, and infrastructure

building, and expressed her optimism in the future of China-Tanzania relations.

11. The fourth Chinese Ambassador's Award Presentation Ceremony was held at the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania



The fourth Chinese Ambassador's Award Presentation Ceremony was held on December 17, 2021 at the Chinese Embassy in Dar es Salaam. Chinese Ambassador H.E. Chen Mingjian, Minister of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training Hon. Prof. Joyce Ndalichako, Deputy Vice Chancellor of the University of Dar es Salaam Prof. David Mfinanga, and representatives of the award winners attended the ceremony.

The Chinese Ambassador Award was established by the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania in 2018, which aims to encourage and reward those Tanzanian students who study the Chinese language hard and perform well in examinations. Since last year, the beneficiaries of the Award has expanded to cover native Chinese-language teachers in Tanzania. Among the 123 winners of this year's award, 8 are native Chinese-language teachers, and the rest are the students from universities and schools.

12. The Chinese Embassy in Tanzania donated sewing machines to the women and youth groups in Kasulu Town, Kigoma Region



To support the women and youth groups in Kasulu Town, Kigoma Region in their poverty-reduction efforts, the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania donated 100 sewing machines to them through Hon. Prof. Joyce Ndalichako, Member of Parliament from the Kasulu Town constituency. The handover certificates were signed by H.E. Chen Mingjian, Ambassador of China to Tanzania, and Hon. Prof. Joyce Ndalichako on December 17, 2021 at the Chinese embassy. The donated machines will be used to build small-sized clothes factories in 15 rural poverty-stricken communities, which will provide over 300 job opportunities.

II. Focus on China

1. Chinese President Xi Jinping praised “unsung heroes” in his New Year address

Chinese President Xi Jinping on December 31 gave a heart-warming speech

to see off the “exceptionally significant” year of 2021, acknowledging a series of landmark events and countless “unsung heroes” behind China's march toward great rejuvenation.

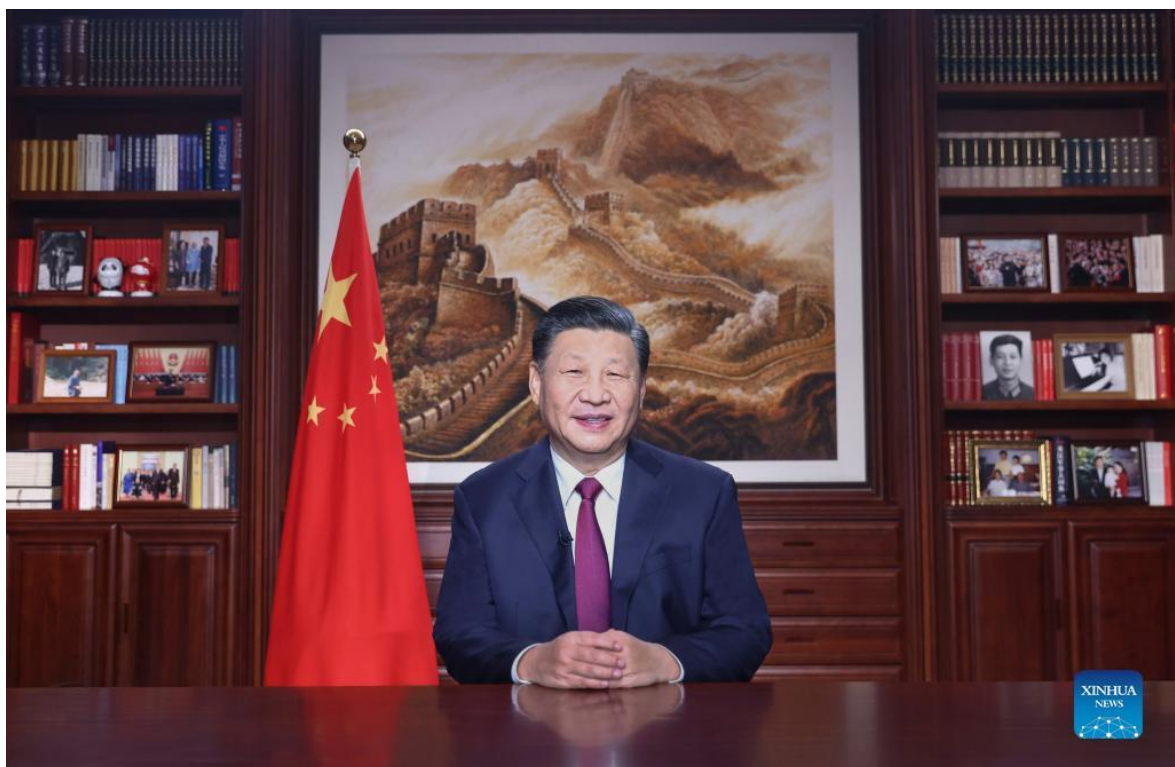
In the nationally televised and livestreamed speech to ring in 2022, Xi praised anti-virus workers, people who emerged from natural disasters to rebuild their homes and military personnel protecting the country.

The hard work and dedication of the unsung heroes “have all added to the great momentum of China’s march forward in the new era,” Xi said in his office in central Beijing.

The Chinese president also saluted numerous dream-chasers who were keeping up their good work as he spoke. He mentioned three Chinese astronauts on duty in outer space and people posted to diplomatic missions and businesses abroad as well as overseas Chinese students who are bravely holding on.

Full text of President Xi’s New Year address:

<https://news.cgtn.com/news/2021-12-31/Full-text-Chinese-President-Xi-Jinping-s-2022-New-Year-address-16rCojoX172/index.html>



2. China issued a white paper on its democracy



China's State Council Information Office on December 4 released a white paper titled "China: Democracy That Works".

The white paper said that China's whole-process people's democracy integrates process-oriented democracy with results-oriented democracy, procedural democracy with substantive democracy, direct democracy with indirect democracy, and people's democracy with the will of the State. It is a model of socialist democracy that covers all aspects of the democratic process and all sectors of society. It is a true democracy that works.

The paper noted that democracy is a concrete phenomenon that is constantly evolving. Rooted in history, culture and tradition, it takes diverse forms and develops along the paths chosen by different peoples based on their exploration and innovation. Whether a country is democratic or not should be judged by its own people, not dictated by a handful of outsiders. Whether a country is democratic or not should be acknowledged by the international community, not arbitrarily decided by a few self-appointed judges.

The full text of the white paper can be found from the following web link:
http://www.news.cn/english/2021-12/04/c_1310351231.htm

3. China issued a white paper on Hong Kong's democratic progress under the framework of “one country, two systems”



China's State Council Information Office on December 20 issued a white paper titled “Hong Kong: Democratic Progress Under the Framework of One Country, Two Systems”.

The white paper presented a comprehensive review of the origin and development of democracy in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), and the principles and position of the central government. It pointed out that after resuming the exercise of sovereignty, the Chinese government implemented the basic policy of “one country, two systems” and established democracy in the HKSAR.

Facts have proved time and again, the anti-China agitators in Hong Kong and the external groups behind them must be held to account for impeding Hong Kong's progress towards democracy, the white paper noted.

The full text of the white paper can be found at the following web address:
http://english.scio.gov.cn/node_8027477.html

4. China holds key economic meeting to plan for 2022



The annual Central Economic Work Conference was held in Beijing from December 8 to 10 as Chinese leaders mapped out priorities for the economic work in 2022.

The year 2021 has been a milestone for both the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese nation, according to the meeting, which noted that China has maintained a leading position in the world in economic development and epidemic control, with progress made in scientific strength, industrial chain resilience, reform and opening-up, people's livelihood and ecological civilization.

However, it cautioned that China's economic development is facing pressure from demand contraction, supply shocks and weakening expectations, and the external environment is becoming increasingly complicated, grim and uncertain.

"We must face the difficulties squarely while staying confident," said a statement released after the meeting, citing China's strong economic resilience and unchanged fundamentals underpinning long-term growth.

The meeting called for remaining committed to China's own cause, consolidating the economic foundations, enhancing the abilities of scientific and technological innovation and adhering to multilateralism.

5. China to lift tariffs on 98% of the items from least developed countries

China will grant zero-tariff treatment on 98 percent of taxable items originating in the least-developed countries, according to a statement released by the Customs Tariff Commission of the State Council on December 15. Agricultural products such as peanut oil and chemicals such as polythene will be incorporated into the scope of zero-tariff treatment.

The move will help to further facilitate China's imports from related African countries, and advance the building of a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future, and share market opportunities with least-developed countries, the commission said.



6. 50-day countdown started for the Beijing Winter Olympics and Paralympics

The Beijing Winter Olympics and Paralympics will start on February 4, 2022. On December 16, the 50-day countdown to the Beijing Winter Olympics began. Athletes from all over the world are looking forward to participating in this grand sports event.

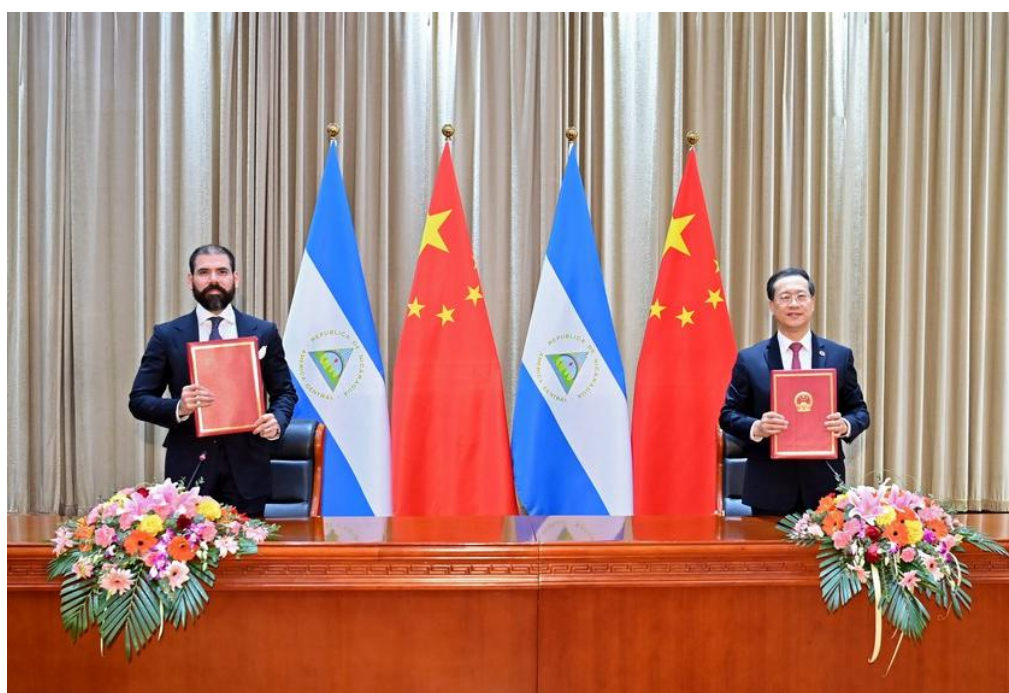
Beijing will become the world's first city that has hosted both Summer and

Winter Olympic Games, the so-called Dual Olympic City. Apart from Beijing, capital of China, a city to the northwest of Beijing called Zhangjiakou will host part of the Winter Olympics and Paralympics.



III. China's Diplomacy

1. China, Nicaragua resumed diplomatic ties



On December 10, China and Nicaragua signed in Tianjin, China the joint communique on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Nicaragua.

According to the communique, the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Nicaragua, in keeping with the interests and desire of the two peoples, have decided to recognize each other and resume diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level, effective from the date of signature of this communique.

The two governments agree to develop friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, the communique said.

The government of the Republic of Nicaragua recognizes that there is but one China in the world, the government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory, it said.

2. Chinese President Xi Jinping had a virtual meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin



Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russian President Vladimir Putin held a video meeting on December 15, as they praised “model” China-Russia relations and pledged to cooperate more on safeguarding the two countries’ core interests and upholding international fairness and justice.

The two leaders also agreed to have an in-person meeting in February in Beijing. The virtual meeting, the second of its kind in 2021 and the 37th meeting between Xi and Putin since 2013, covered a wide range of topics including democracy, joint pandemic response, bilateral trade, energy cooperation, and the Beijing Winter Olympics.

3. China has become the biggest provider of outbound vaccines among all countries: Chinese FM



China has provided more than 2 billion doses of COVID vaccines to over 120 countries and international organizations as of December 26, becoming the biggest provider of outbound vaccines among all countries, Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said on December 30 when he gave an interview to Xinhua News Agency and China Media Group on the international situation and China's diplomacy in 2021.

“While bringing the virus under control domestically, China has, from the very beginning, been committed to helping others affected by the virus,” Wang said.

China started with global emergency humanitarian assistance, kicking off the first half of the international campaign against the coronavirus with a focus on providing emergency supplies, he said.

According to Wang, up until now, China has provided about 372 billion masks, over 4.2 billion protective suits and over 8.4 billion testing kits to the international community.

“One out of every two COVID vaccines administered across the globe is made in China. For many countries, especially developing countries, the first batch of vaccines and the majority of the vaccines they have received came from China,” he said.

Not long ago, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced that China will provide another 1 billion doses of COVID vaccines to Africa, including 600 million doses as a donation. Wang said this will help African countries achieve the goal set by the African Union of vaccinating 60 percent of the African population by 2022.

Wang added that China supports Chinese companies in transferring technologies to developing countries, and have launched joint vaccine production with 20 countries.

“China did not do any of this for selfish geopolitical interest, and China did not attach any political strings to these actions at all. Rather, we are taking concrete actions to help build a great wall of immunization for the health of all and a health shield for developing countries,” he said.

4. Chinese FM reviews five aspects of China’s diplomacy in 2021

Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi on December 30 summarized the achievements of China’s diplomacy in 2021 in five aspects, hailing it as “writing a new chapter of major-country diplomacy with Chinese characteristics”.

Wang made the remarks in an interview with Xinhua News Agency and China Media Group on the international situation and China's diplomacy in 2021.



First, head-of-state diplomacy has played the guiding role on China's diplomatic front, he said, noting that Chinese President Xi Jinping had 79 telephone calls with leaders of foreign countries and international organizations, and attended 40 major diplomatic events via video link.

Second, anti-COVID diplomacy has attested to China's strong sense of international responsibility, he said. Wang noted China has always been among the first to promote global cooperation against the pandemic, always advocated the number-one feature of vaccines to be global public goods, and always stood at the forefront for the equitable distribution of vaccines.

Third, China's development-oriented diplomacy has contributed a lot to this global cause, he said. "In response to the grave challenges of COVID-19 to other developing countries, President Xi Jinping put forth the Global Development

Initiative (GDI), with a view to building global synergy on accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, so that no country or individual will be left behind,” he said.

Fourth, China has defended justice in multilateral diplomacy, according to Wang. “China has held high the banner of multilateralism, championed the common values of humanity, and upheld the international system with the UN at its core and the international order underpinned by international law,” he said.

Fifth, China has lived up to its solemn commitment of diplomacy for the people, he said, adding that China has adhered to a people-centered approach, built a system on the protection of the interests of people overseas and on risk alert and prevention, and successfully rescued dozens of Chinese hostages.

“‘Wherever you go, your home country is always your strong backing.’ -- This is the enduring mission and commitment of China’s diplomacy,” he added.

5. Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a Spokesperson’s Statement on the “Summit for Democracy” held by the US



Recently, the United States held a so-called “Summit for Democracy”, drawing the ideological line and turning democracy into a tool and a weapon. This move by the United States goes against the trend of the times, and has been widely

opposed by the international community.

To help the outside world to have a better understanding of the American-style democracy, the real intention of the US in holding the “Summit for Democracy”, and China’s position on the issue of democracy, the Foreign Ministry of the People’s Republic of China issued a Spokesperson’s Statement on the “Summit for Democracy” held by the US on December 11.

The Statement says that the US is not a “beacon of democracy”, and the American-style democracy has deviated from the essence of democracy, and that a country’s path to democracy should be chosen independently by its own people, rather than imposed from outside. It stressed that stoking division and confrontation in the name of democracy is to backpedal in history, and will bring nothing but turmoil and disaster to the world.

The full text of the statement can be found on the Chinese Foreign Ministry’s website:

https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/2535_665405/202112/t20211211_10466939.html

6. Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a Spokesperson’s Statement on US’ Signing of the So-called Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act



On December 23 local time, the US side signed the so-called Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act into law. This Act maliciously denigrates the human rights situation in China's Xinjiang in disregard of facts and truth. It seriously violates international law and basic norms governing international relations and grossly interferes in China's internal affairs.

To help the international community to know the truth of related issues and better understand China's position, the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a Spokesperson's Statement on the US' Signing of the So-called Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act on December 24.

According to the Statement, the so-called allegations of "forced labor" and "genocide" in Xinjiang are nothing but vicious lies concocted by anti-China forces. The US side keeps using Xinjiang-related issues to create rumors and make trouble. Essentially it is engaging in political manipulation and economic coercion, and seeking to undermine Xinjiang's prosperity and stability and contain China's development under the pretext of human rights.

The Statement stressed that Xinjiang-related issues are not human rights issues at all, but in essence about countering violent terrorism and separatism. The Chinese side sternly warns the US side that crafting conspiracies and plots with Xinjiang-related issues will not stop the pursuit of a better life by people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang or hold back China's development, and that China admonishes the US to correct the mistake immediately, and stop using Xinjiang-related issues to spread lies, interfere in China's internal affairs and contain China's development.

The full text of the statement can be found in the web link below:

https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/xwfw_665399/s2510_665401/2535_665405/202112/t20211224_10475191.html

IV. Chinese Community in Tanzania

1. China's largest single investment project in recent years Maweni Limestone Ltd. started cement production

Maweni Limestone Ltd. (Tanga) acquired by China's Huaxin Cement Co. Ltd. with the support of China-Africa Development Fund in 2019, restarted cement production on November 23. According to the current capacity, Maweni Limestone Ltd. has become the second largest cement manufacturer in Tanzania, providing great support for the development of local industrialization. Maweni Limestone Ltd. is the largest Chinese single investment project in Tanzania, creating more than 400 jobs. The project has introduced a lot of environment-friendly production technologies, such as dust recycling, waste heat power generation, etc. Maweni Limestone Ltd. will further expand production capacity based on market conditions in the future.



2. Chinese Contractors Association visited Ashura Orphanage in Dar es Salaam, bring New Year gifts to the kids there

On December 18, representatives of the Chinese Contractors Association in Tanzania visited Ashura Orphanage in Dar es Salaam, bringing schoolbags, footballs and clothes to the kids there as New Year gifts. The Chinese Contractors Association in Tanzania has been organizing such charity events for many years. Some staff of the Association visited the orphanage in advance to learn the wishes of the children and then selected the gifts accordingly. The teachers and children in

the orphanage were very happy and grateful when they received the donation. Local residents said such charity activities are very important and of great help for the kids both physically and psychologically. For years, the Chinese enterprises in Tanzania have been actively fulfilling their corporate social responsibilities (CSRs), integrating themselves into local societies, and contributing to the people-to-people friendship between China and Tanzania.



3. Tanzania Overseas Chinese Service Center moved to a new location

On December 18, the inauguration ceremony of the new office of the Tanzania Overseas Chinese Service Center (hereafter called Service Center) was held in Dar es Salaam. Minister Counsellor at the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania Mr. Xu Chen, Director of Investment Department at the Prime Minister's Office of Tanzania Mr. Conrad Milinga, Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP) Mr. Ramadham Kingai, Director and former Director of the Service Center as well as the presidents of several Chinese provincial chambers of commerce in Tanzania attended the ceremony.

On behalf of the Chinese embassy in Tanzania, Mr. Xu Chen conveyed

congratulations to the relocation of the Service Center, saying that the Chinese embassy will continue to work closely with the Service Center to better serve the Chinese community in Tanzania.

Mr. Conrad Milinga welcomed Chinese businessmen to invest in Tanzania. He said that the Service Center is a bridge between the Chinese community in Tanzania and the Tanzanian government, and that he hopes to enhance cooperation with the Service Center to create a more favourable business environment and better living conditions.

The new address of the Service Center is next to CRJE Victoria Noble Center, Bagamoyo Road.

