



**The Global Significance of
China's Path to Socialist
Modernisation:
Philosophy, Marxism, and Relations
with Fraternal Communist Parties**

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1. Renewal of Marxist Philosophy

- 1、 Marxist philosophy as China's 看家本领
(*kanjia benling*)
- 2、 Xi Jinping emphasising Marxist philosophy as the guide to China's path.
- 3、 Marxist philosophy is the most prominent form of philosophy in China.
- 4、 Implications for Communist Parties in other countries
 - a. Regular party schools a reality, where Marxist philosophy is a regular topic.
 - b. Increased attention to Chinese Marxist philosophy



2. Marxism as the Guide for Socialist Modernisation

- 1、 Qualitative shift: from Marxism as the weapon of the working class in seeking power through a communist revolution, to Marxism as the guide for constructing socialism.
- 2、 Lenin: the struggle leading to the taking power is the relatively easy part; exercising power for the sake of socialist construction is exponentially more difficult.
- 3、 The principles of the Marxist method in all its components that must be deployed in finding solutions to specific problems in socialist construction.
- 4、 Marxism is even more relevant for providing the method, the special skill for the construction of socialism.
- 5、 100 years of experience for the CPC; 72 years in using Marxism as the guide for constructing socialism.



3. The China Model in Relation to Other Communist Parties

- 1、 China model
 - a. Five principles of peaceful co-existence (Zhou Enlai)
 - b. ‘The world’s problems cannot all be solved by means of one model. China has its own model’ (Deng Xiaoping)
- 2、 Communist Parties in other countries
 - a. Mutual respect, mutual recognition, and non-interference.
 - b. High level of engagement and cooperation with fraternal Communist Parties (e.g. Communist Party of Australia and Danish Communist Party).