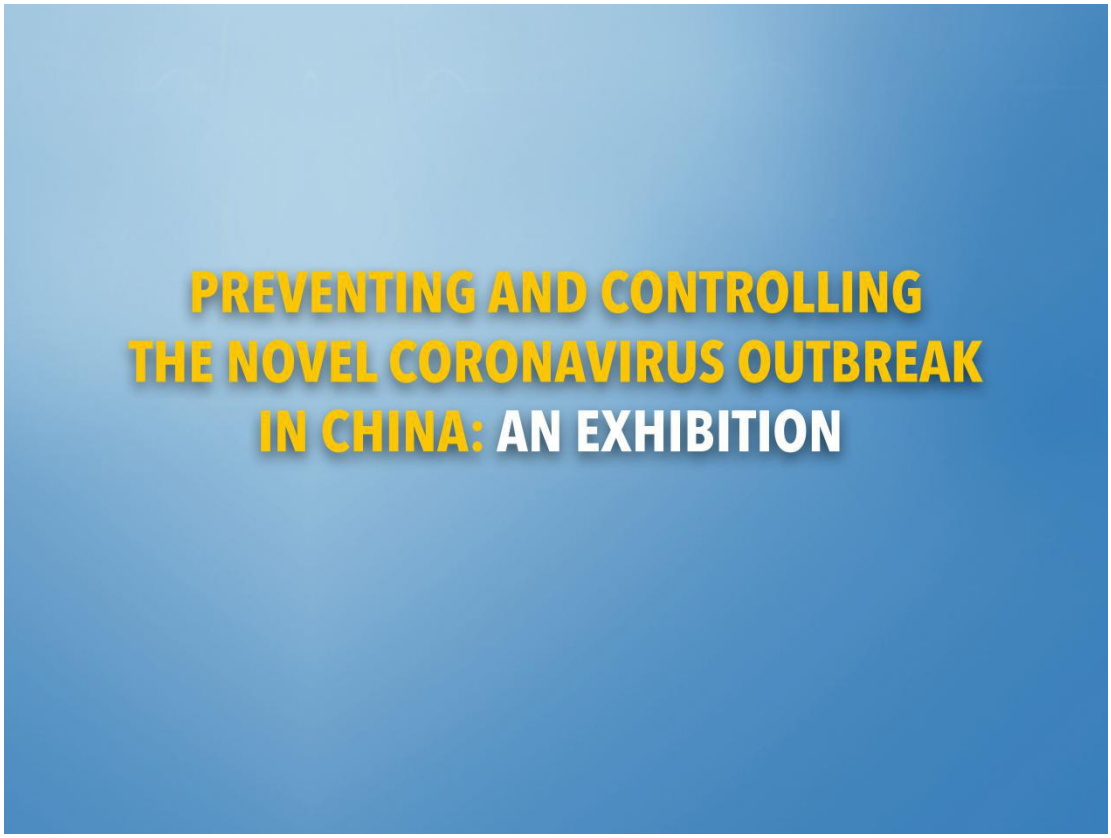
Preventing and Controlling the Novel Coronavirus Outbreak in China: An Exhibition



PREFACE

The Covid-19 global pandemic is the most extensive to afflict humanity in a century. This serious crisis has put the international community to the test as well as threatening the health and safety of the globe's citizens.

Facing this unknown, unexpected, and devastating disease, the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Chinese government have addressed the epidemic as a top priority, and taken swift action. General Secretary Xi Jinping has taken personal command and planned the response. The whole nation has followed the general principle of "remaining confident, coming together in solidarity, adopting a science-based approach, and taking targeted measures", adopted extensive, stringent, and thorough containment measures, and waged an all-out "people's war, a general war, and a war of resistance" on the virus. Through painstaking efforts and tremendous sacrifice, and having paid a heavy price, China has succeeded in turning the situation around. With continuing Covid-19 prevention and control, major strategic achievements have been made by China in curbing the coronavirus: China has protected its people's lives, safety and health, and made a significant contribution to safeguarding regional and global public health.

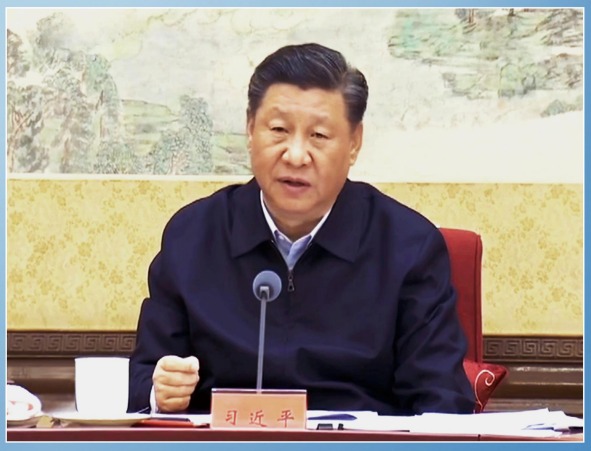
In an open, transparent, and responsible manner and in accordance with the law, China gave timely notification to the international community of the onset of a new coronavirus, and shared without reserve its experience in containing the spread of the virus and treating the infected. China has great empathy with victims all over the world, and has done all it can to provide humanitarian aid in support of the international community's endeavors to stem the pandemic.

In China's darkest hour, many international organizations, foreign governments, friends and overseas Chinese offered sincere condolences and precious support in various forms. We sincerely thank and are eternally grateful to them.

This exhibition documents the course of action taken by the Communist Party of China as they led the Chinese people in a united battle against the outbreak. It demonstrates that China is thoroughly committed to the community of shared future for mankind. When it comes to fighting side by side with other nations in order to overcome shared adversity, our stance is unambiguous and our actions are effective.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL
CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION

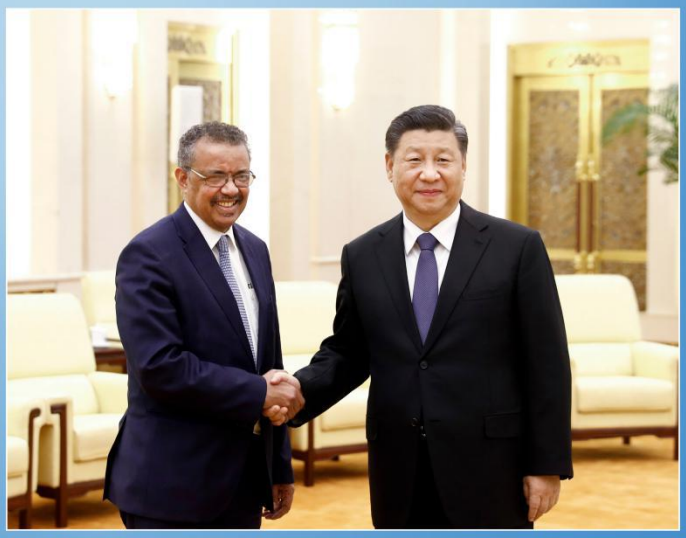
PART 1
GO WHERE THERE IS EPIDEMIC



At the end of December 2019, when multiple cases of pneumonia of unknown origin were detected in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China reported the outbreak as soon as possible, as well as swiftly carrying out etiological and epidemiological investigations in order to stop it from spreading.

On January 7, 2020, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the State, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping put forward clear requirements for epidemic prevention and control work. Since then, General Secretary Xi Jinping has taken personal command in the fight against COVID-19, and issued important directives on a number of occasions. He emphasized that people's lives and health must come first and resolute efforts should be taken to stem the spread of the virus. He called for prompt release of information on the epidemic and enhanced international cooperation. Pictured is Chinese President Xi Jinping presiding over a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC on January 25 to re-investigate, re-organize and re-mobilize the prevention and control of the epidemic, especially the treatment of patients.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 1: GO WHERE THERE IS EPIDEMIC



Upon the outbreak of the novel coronavirus, China proactively notified the World Health Organization as well as the United States and other countries in a timely manner. We maintained communication with these entities in order to coordinate joint responses to the challenges of the pandemic. Pictured is Chinese President Xi Jinping convening with World Health Organization Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on January 28. During this meeting, President Xi Jinping stressed that China is willing to work with WHO and the international community to jointly safeguard public health and safety on a regional and global scale.

At a critical juncture in the fight against COVID-19, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, President of the State, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping travelled to Wuhan, Hubei Province, to inspect epidemic prevention and control work on March 10. Pictured is Xi Jinping in the command center of Huoshenshan Hospital, warmly communicating via video chat with both patients and medical staff in the hospital's Infectious Diseases Ward.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 1: GO WHERE THERE IS EPIDEMIC

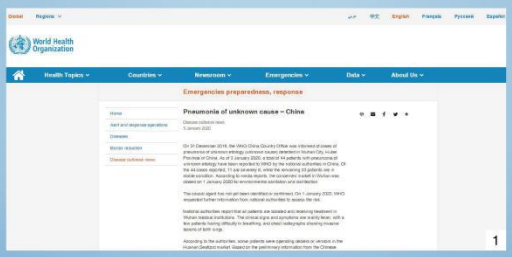


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Figure 1: On January 5, the World Health Organization published news of a pneumonia outbreak of unknown origin in China on its official website.

Figure 2: On January 6, the National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China reported on the pneumonia outbreak at the National Healthcare Conference, calling for enhanced monitoring, analysis and investigation as a means of prompting resolving the outbreak.

Figure 3: On January 26, the Director of the National Health Commission briefed the State Council Information Office on the state of the outbreak as well as introducing joint prevention and control work.

Figure 4: On January 27, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed foreign embassies and diplomatic missions in China on the prevention and control of the outbreak.

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The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China set up a leading group for novel coronavirus prevention and control under the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. The Central Committee also sent a steering group to Hubei to oversee epidemic control on the ground.

Figure 1: On January 26, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Premier of the State Council, and Head of the Central Leading Group on Responding to the Novel Coronavirus Disease Li Keqiang presides over a leading group meeting to put the directives in Chinese President Xi Jinping's speech as well as the spirit of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee conference into action throughout the subsequent delegation of prevention and control work.

Figure 2: On January 27, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Premier of the State Council and Head of the Central Leading Group for Responding to the Novel Coronavirus Disease Li Keqiang visits Wuhan to investigate and guide the prevention and control of the outbreak.

Figure 3: On February 2, entrusted by General Secretary Xi Jinping, Member of the Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Vice Premier of the State Council and Head of the Central Leading Group Sun Chunlan oversees the Group as they guide virus prevention and control work in Hubei Province.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 1: GO WHERE THERE IS EPIDEMIC

The outbreak of the novel coronavirus occurred at the peak of Spring Festival travel season. In order to break the chains of transmission, Wuhan completely closed itself off from the rest of the nation on January 23. Its airports, railway stations and expressways such as the Lihan Channel were closed to traffic; while ferry, long-distance passenger transport and public transit systems including the subway were completely suspended. Shortly after, other cities in Hubei Province also closed themselves off to traffic.

Figure 1: The closed Hankou Railway Station in Wuhan.

Figure 2: The closure of the Wuhan Cross River Tunnel.

Figure 3: An employee of the Wuhan subway posts a notice announcing the subway's suspension of operations.

Figure 4: Suspended buses.

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Since January 23, all provinces and equivalent administrative units on the Chinese mainland (hereafter all provinces) activated Level 1 public health emergency response.

Figure 1: At a junction along the Ningde expressway in Fujian Province, epidemic prevention personnel carry out a quarantine inspection on passing vehicles.

Figure 2: Passengers queue at the exit of Shanghai Railway Station to have their body temperature taken.

Figure 3: Community doctors in Yiwu, Zhejiang Province, give guidance to centralized quarantine personnel on how to take body temperatures.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 1: GO WHERE THERE IS EPIDEMIC

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On January 24, highly trained medical staff were selected from the Chinese People's Liberation Army and all parts of the country to urgently assist Hubei.

Figure 1: The medical team of the Army Medical University, assembled and ready for deployment.

Figure 2: The second medical team dispatched from Henan Province prepares to board the plane.

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The relevant departments of the Chinese government have taken swift action and put forth a number of countermeasures in the face of the outbreak.

Figure 1: The Ministry of Finance, The People's Bank of China and other relevant departments introduce financial policies to support the prevention and control of the outbreak at a press conference. As of May 31, the country's treasuries at all levels have allocated 162.4 billion yuan in funds for epidemic prevention and control.

Figure 2: The Ministry of Science and Technology holds a special symposium, at which specialists elaborated on aspects such as the spread of the virus, rapid testing, targeted treatment and vaccine development, as well as methods of delegating prevention work.

Figure 3: Customs staff examine epidemic prevention supplies from overseas to ensure that all supplies can be utilized upon arrival in China.

Figure 4: Traffic control departments giving fast track services to vehicles to be used in the emergency transportation of medical supplies.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION

PART 1: GO WHERE THERE IS EPIDEMIC

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Factories and enterprises have worked overtime to produce medical supplies to be used in the prevention and treatment of COVID-19.

Figure 1: China Bio-Shanghai Geno Company successfully developed a nucleic acid detection kit for the novel coronavirus, which was promptly supplied to frontline workers.

Figure 2: Employees of Ningxia Yinchuan Hongshan Trading Company in the midst of making masks.

Figure 3: Employees of Shandong Ruyue Medical Technology Company working overtime to produce intravenous lines.

Figure 4: Xinxing Cathay International Group devoted hundreds of production lines to producing medical protective clothing, achieving a maximum daily output of 150,000 units.

PART 2
PREVENTION AND CONTROL IS A MATTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

On February 10, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the State, and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping investigated and guided prevention and control work for the novel coronavirus in Beijing. On this occasion, he called for strengthening confidence and taking more decisive measures to stem the spread of and win the people's all-out war against the virus in the spirit of "remaining confident, coming together in solidarity, adopting a science-based approach, and taking targeted measures". Pictured is Xi Jinping in the monitoring and surveillance centre on the first floor of the outpatient building of Beijing Ditan Hospital (affiliated with the Capital Medical University), observing inpatient treatment on the cameras and communicating with on-duty medical staff via video call.

On March 2, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the State and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping inspected scientific research on the prevention and control of the novel coronavirus in Beijing. In the interests of providing strong scientific and technological support for the fight against COVID-19, he stressed the need for comprehensive, multidisciplinary taskforces; consistent leadership and coordinated implementation; as well as accelerated research and development without sacrificing safety or scientific rigour. Pictured is General Secretary Xi Jinping ascertaining the state of vaccine and antibody development at the Laboratory for Emergency Drugs to be used in Prevention and Control of Major Outbreaks at the Military Medical Research Institute.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 2: PREVENTION AND CONTROL IS A MATTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

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In order to achieve the objective of "confirmed cases, suspected cases, febrile patients who might be carriers, and close contacts", the city of Wuhan built the Huoshenshan Hospital within only 10 days, and the Leishenshan Hospital in only 12. 16 establishments were also repurposed into temporary treatment centers.

Figure 1: Construction site of the Huoshenshan Hospital.

Figure 2: View inside the testing clinic of Leishenshan Hospital.

Figure 3: Transformation of the Hongshan Gymnasium into a temporary treatment center.

Figure 1: COVID-19 patients being transferred to the Tumor Center of the Wuhan Union Medical College.

Figure 2: Staff at the Guangdong Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention's Mobile P3 Laboratory conducting nucleic acid testing.

Figure 3: Nucleic acid testing being carried out at the Wuhan Huoyan ("Fire Eye") Laboratory, whose main facilities were constructed within 5 days.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION

PART 2: PREVENTION AND CONTROL IS A MATTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

The objectives of medical treatment in the fight against COVID-19 have always been to improve admission and cure rates while reducing infection and mortality rates. The infected was treated in designated hospitals by top-level doctors and with all necessary resources guaranteed, and both Chinese and Western medicine were used. No costs have been spared in order to treat patients and save lives.

Figure 1: Critical medicine specialists examining patients.

Figure 2: Medical staff at Wuhan Red Cross Hospital treating patients using lateral recumbent ventilation.

Figure 3: At Wuhan Hankou Hospital, medical staff from the Naval Medical University check a patient's infusion.

Figure 4: A patient undergoes a double lung transplant at Wuhan Union Hospital.

Figure 1: Doctors at Wuhan Children's Hospital examine newborns suffering from the novel coronavirus.

Figure 2: Nurses at Wuhan's Huoshenshan Hospital care for a 96-year-old patient with COVID-19.

Figure 3: In the Second Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiaotong University, medical staff use a negative pressure isolation stretcher to transport a pregnant woman suffering from COVID-19.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION

PART 2: PREVENTION AND CONTROL IS A MATTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

Figure 1: Medical staff at Wuhan Pulmonary Hospital perform extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO) on a COVID-19 patient in critical condition.

Figure 2: At the Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital, unmanned robots deliver food and medication in the interests of reducing the risk of infection.

Figure 3: Sichuan University West China Hospital uses a 5G dual-gigabit, long-range CT scan assistant to read CT images of the lungs of COVID-19 patients.

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By putting into play the respective advantages of Chinese and Western medicines in a dual therapy, Chinese hospitals have increased the rate of recovery and sped up the recovery period.

Figure 1: Outside a temporary treatment center in Wuhan, staff in a "mobile intelligent pharmacy" produce concentrated granules of Chinese medicine.

Figure 2: Medical staff at a Chinese hospital in Nantong, Jiangsu Province, prepare Chinese herbal medicine that can help prevent COVID-19.

Figure 3: Medical staff at the TCM Hospital in Yanchi County, Henan Province, make Chinese herbal medicine tea with properties that prevent COVID-19.

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Universities, research institutes and pharmaceutical enterprises have upheld the notion of combining scientific research and clinicial practice. In their efforts to develop a vaccine against the novel coronavirus, they have explored five main technologies: inactivated vaccines, recombinant protein vaccines, attenuated vector-based vaccines, adenovirus vector-based vaccines and nucleic acid vaccines.

Figure 1: The recombinant Sars-Cov-2 vaccine developed by the Chinese Academy of Engineering and the Institute of Military Medicine of the Academy of Military Sciences was approved for clinical trials on March 16.

Figure 2: Researchers at Shanghai East Hospital of Tongji University conducting research and development experiments on a Sars-Cov-2 mRNA vaccine.

Figure 3: A Sars-Cov-2 inactivated vaccine developed by Sinopharm Group at the Wuhan Institute of Biological Products was approved for clinical trials on April.

Relevant departments have joined forces to prevent the virus from spreading across borders.

Figure 1: On January 26, staff members from the Disease Control and Prevention Centre, customs, border in spection and other departments in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, carry out testing on more than 6000 passengers on the "Costa Venice" cruise liner. The evacuation and resettlement of these passengers was completed that same day.

Figure 2: Shandong Qingdao Airport customs staff verify passengers' health declaration cards.

Figure 3: A team of experts from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention across China set up a negative pressure tent-type mobile laboratory in order to carry out nucleic acid testing on imported COVID-19 cases in Suifenhe, Heilongjiang Province.

Figure 4: A passenger entering China in Shanghai receives a throat swab as part of a nucleic acid test for COVID-19.

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PART 2: PREVENTION AND CONTROL IS A MATTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

In order to prevent the spread of the virus through traffic, strict traffic control measures have been implemented throughout China, and the number of people traveling has been drastically reduced.

Figure 1: Travellers are few and far between at the Shenzhen Airport in Guangdong Province.

Figure 2: The empty waiting hall of Lanzhou Railway Station in Gansu Province.

Figure 3: Hardly any cars on the Zhoushan Cross-Sea Bridge, which connects Hangzhou and Ningbo, the two major cities of Zhejiang Province.

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Figure 1: Traffic police and disease control personnel in Yuncheng, Shanxi Province, inspect vehicles and people travelling from elsewhere in the early hours of the morning.

Figure 2: At the Suzhou Subway Station in Jiangsu Province, passengers scan a QR code to enter the station to ensure that their information can be traced.

Figure 3: At the exit of Guangzhou-Shenzhen Expressway, staff instruct vehicles entering Shenzhen to scan QR codes in order to declare their information.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION

PART 2: PREVENTION AND CONTROL IS A MATTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

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Four million community workers in 650,000 urban and rural communities across the country have worked around the clock to monitor the course of the epidemic, measure body temperatures, investigate personnel, stand guard, promote policies and disinfect spaces.

Figure 1: Community grid administrators in Wuhan register and investigate households.

Figure 2: A couple of rural doctors in Guizhou travel to the Miao and Dong villages to carry out epidemic prevention work.

Figure 3: Community workers in Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, measure residents' body temperatures as they enter and leave.

Figure 4: Epidemic prevention and control supervisors in Ningxia verify villagers' information.

Cultural and entertainment venues, scenic spots, shopping malls and department stores have been shut down across the country, while residents are encouraged to stay at home and avoid gatherings.

Figure 1: Public security officers in Hefei, Anhui Province, conduct high-altitude patrols using drones to remind citizens not to gather and to wear masks.

Figure 2: In Shenyang, Liaoning Province, a fair at the Imperial Temple originally scheduled for the Spring Festival was cancelled at the last minute.

Figure 3: Beijing Palace Museum, which is normally swarming with tourists, temporarily closes its doors.

Figure 4: Two shift workers patrol the empty Badaling section of the Great Wall.

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All parts of the country have reinforced the disinfection of transportation vehicles, densely populated areas and public facilities in the interests of containing the outbreak.

Figure 1: In Luoyang, Henan Province, multiple vehicles with multifunctional mist cannons disinfect the streets in the city centre.

Figure 2: Sanitation workers disinfect public trash cans in Guiyang, Guizhou Province.

Figure 3: The staff at the Haikou Meilan International Airport in Hainan Province disinfect the cabin of an aircraft.

Figure 4: Workers in Shijiazhuang, Hebei Province, disinfect shared bicycles.

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Various measures have been adopted throughout the country to ensure that residents can lead normal lives.

Figure 1: Citizens of Chongqing shop at the supermarket.

Figure 2: Community workers in Urumqi, Xinjiang Autonomous Region, deliver food to the elderly with limited mobility.

Figure 3: Take-out delivery staff disinfect delivery boxes in Fuzhou, Fujian Province.

Figure 4: Couriers wait for customers to come and pick up their packages in Wuhan, Hubei Province.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION

PART 2: PREVENTION AND CONTROL IS A MATTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

As the situation evolved, the CPC Central Committee decided to coordinate epidemic control with economic and social development, and organize an orderly return to normal work and daily life. By the end of April, 99 percent of companies of designated size -with a revenue of more than RMB20 million per annum - had resumed operations, as had 88.4 percent of micro, small and medium enterprises. Construction of over 95 percent of major projects across the country had resumed.

Figure 1: On February 7, residents of Gaohe Village, Henan Province, build greenhouses on their farms to resume production during the spring farming season.

Figure 2: On February 10, the head of Alfa Laval, a Fortune 500 company situated in Jiaozhou, Shandong Province, arranges epidemic prevention work to be carried out once the company resumes operations.

Figure 3: On February 22, the smart chip packaging production line of Jiangsu Nantong Tongfu Microelectronics Company resumes operations at full speed.

Figure 4: On March 21, the construction of the Yangtze River Bridge along the Anjiu Railway in Jiujiang, Jiangxi Province, resumed at an accelerated pace.

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Figure 1: On March 14, the Municipal Government of Qianjiang in Hubei Province arranged for migrant workers from various places outside the province to be escorted back to the city.

Figure 2: On April 7, the third grades of junior and senior high school in Hunan Province were the first to resume classes.

Figure 3: On April 20, tourists watch an artist create sketches in the newly reopened Beijing Jingshan Park.

Figure 4: On April 23, citizens read in a bookstore in Xining City, Qinghai Province.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 2: PREVENTION AND CONTROL IS A MATTER OF RESPONSIBILITY

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Now that major strategic results have been achieved in the battle against COVID-19, nationwide virus control is now being conducted on an ongoing basis, where the focus is to prevent the coronavirus from entering the country and stem its domestic resurgence.

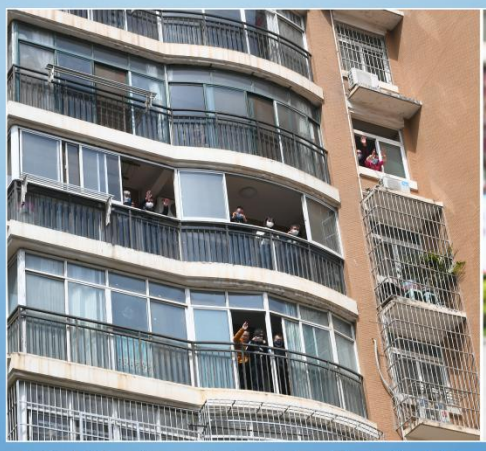
Figure 1: On May 13, the Joint Prevention and Control Mechanism of the State Council of China holds a press conference in Beijing to introduce the continuing prevention and control of the COVID-19 epidemic.

Figure 2: On June 9, in Rongcheng, Shandong Province, local customs authorities erect a quarantine shelter to inspect crew members who disembark at the docks.

Figure 3: On June 11, after an eruption of new cases of COVID-19 in Beijing were traced back to the Xinfadi Market in Fengtai District, relevant authorities swiftly adopted appropriate prevention and control measures. Pictured is a temporary nucleic acid testing site in Fengtai District.

PART 3
UNITY IS STRENGTH

On February 10, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the State and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping investigated and guided the prevention and control of the COVID-19 epidemic in Beijing. Pictured is Xi Jinping in the Anhuali Residental Community, on Anzhen Street in Chaoyang District, learning about the frontline epidemic prevention and control work (such as the supply of daily necessities to local residents) while extending his regards to community residents and staff.



On March 10, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the State and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping travelled to Wuhan to investigate the prevention and control of the novel coronavirus outbreak. Pictured is Xi Jinping during an inspection in the Donghu New Town residential community in Wuhan, waving in a display of solidarity to residents who were isolated at home.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 3: UNITY IS STRENGTH

On March 10, in the square outside the administrative building of Huoshenshan Hospital, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the State and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping expressed his gratitude to representatives of Hubei medical teams and those dispatched from the military and other provinces.

General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the State and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping has cordial exchanges with community workers, base-level police officers, community doctors, dispatched officials and volunteers at the Party-Mass Relations Service Center in Wuhan Donghu New Town residential community on March 10.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 3: UNITY IS STRENGTH

On June 2, General Secretary of the Communist Party of China, President of the State and Chairman of the Central Military Commission Xi Jinping hosted a symposium of specialists and scholars in Beijing, at which he delivered an important address. Xi Jinping stated that, in the struggle for epidemic prevention and control, the attendees of the symposium had, out of a powerful sense of political responsibility, made use of their profound expertise in order to analyze the course of the outbreak, improve prevention and control strategies, guide medical treatment, accelerate scientific research, revise laws and regulations, and promote international collaborations. On behalf of the Party Central Committee, Xi Jinping expressed heartfelt thanks to these experts and scholars for the immeasurable contributions they had made to the battle against COVID-19.

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From January 24 to March 8, 346 medical teams, 42,600 medical personnel, and 965 public health personnel from around the nation were mobilized to assist Hubei Province.

Figure 1: A national medical assistance team sets off for Hubei Province from the Capital Airport on January 26.

Figure 2: A medical assistance team from Shanxi Province leaves for Hubei Province on the same day.

Figure 3: On February 4, the Guangxi Province Beihai National Maritime Emergency Medical Rescue Team travels to Hubei with equipment equivalent to a "mobile temporary treatment center".

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PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 3: UNITY IS STRENGTH

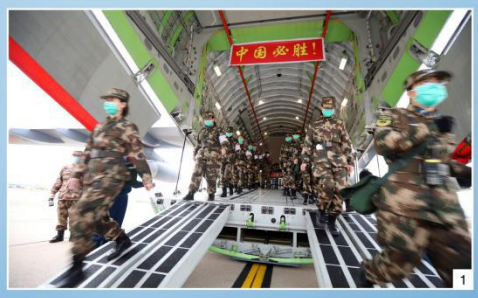

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Figure 1: An air force military aircraft carrying medical personnel arrives at Wuhan Tianhe Airport.

Figure 2: Handover of work between the medical team of the Army Military Medical University and the staff of Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital.

Figure 3: The PLA Army's special COVID-19 logistics team picks up materials at Wuhan Tianhe Airport.

Zhong Nanshan
Academician at the China Engineering Academy
Leader of the group of high-level experts from the China National Health Commission

Li Lanjuan
Academician at the China Engineering Academy
Member of the group of high-level experts from the China National Health Commission

Zhang Boli
Academician at the China Engineering Academy
President of the Tianjin University of Traditional Chinese Medicine

Huang Luqi
Academician at the China Engineering Academy
Dean of the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

Wang Chen
Vice President of the Chinese Academy of Engineering
Dean of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences

Qiao Jie
Academician at the China Engineering Academy
Director of Peking University Third Hospital

Tong Xiaolin
Academician at the Chinese Academy of Sciences
Chief Researcher at the China Academy of Chinese Medical Sciences

Chen Wei
Academician at the China Engineering Academy
Researcher at the Military Sciences Research Institute, Academy of Military Medicine

Zhong Nanshan, Li Lanjuan, Zhang Boli, Huang Luqi, Wang Chen, Qiao Jie, Tong Xiaolin, Chen Wei and other specialists gathered in Wuhan to contribute to the fight against the epidemic.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 3: UNITY IS STRENGTH

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Figure 1: Director of Wuhan Jinyintan Hospital and ALS sufferer Zhang Dingyu still sticks to his post even though his wife has contracted COVID-19.

Figure 2: A nurse at the temporary treatment center in the Wuhan International Convention and Exhibition Center gives the thumbs-up to a patient who is reading.

Figure 3: On the Optics Valley campus of Tongji Hospital in Wuhan, specialists from the medical team of Qingdao University Affiliated Hospital teach patients to practice "Baduanjin", a form of Qi Gong exercise known in Chinese medicine for its health benefits.

Figure 4: A medical specialist from the People's Hospital of Wuhan University watches the sunset with an 87-year-old patient.

As a Chinese saying goes, "when one place is in need, assistance comes from all directions". 19 provinces, directly administered cities and autonomous regions were each assigned prefectural or county-level cities (16 in total) in Hubei Province to support.

Supporting province (directly administered city, autonomous region)	Place supported
Chongqing City, Heilongjiang Province	Xiaogan City
Shandong Province, Hunan Province	Huanggang City
Jiangxi Province	Suizhou City
Guangdong Province, Hainan Province	Jingzhou City
Liaoning Province, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Xiangyang City
Jiangsu Province	Huangshi City
Fujian Province	Yichang City
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Zhejiang Province	Jingmen City
Shanxi Province	Xiantao City, Tianmen City, Qianjiang City
Guizhou Province	Ezhou City
Yunnan Province	Xianning City
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Shiyan City
Tianjin city	Enshi Tujia and Miao Autonomous Prefecture
Hebei Province	Shennongjia Forest Area

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 3: UNITY IS STRENGTH

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Figure 1: Food products such as milk and beef jerky as well as epidemic prevention materials donated by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

Figure 2: Aksu apples donated by Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Figure 3: Fruits, vegetables, poultry and eggs donated by Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Figure 4: Vegetables and rice donated by Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region.

Figure 5: Yak meat and mineral water donated by Tibet Autonomous Region.

Figure 1: Chinese artists creating and rehearsing an "anti-epidemic" anthem.

Figure 2: An 88-year-old party member in Lianyungang, Jiangsu Province donates 100,000 yuan to support Wuhan's fight against the epidemic.

Figure 3: Children drawing kites with an "anti-epidemic" theme.

Figure 4: The negative pressure ambulance purchased by the Red Cross Society of China using public donations arrives in Wuhan.

Figure 5: Tianjin's landmarks light up in a display of solidarity with Wuhan.

Figure 6: Alibaba Group set up a special fund of one billion yuan in order to purchase and donate medical supplies to designated hospitals in Hubei Province.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 3: UNITY IS STRENGTH

Compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan as well as Chinese expats actively donate to the fight against COVID-19 through various means and channels.

Figure 1: A well-known Chinese philanthropist in Hong Kong, Tan Siu Lin, donates money to support the fight against the epidemic in the Mainland.

Figure 2: The Red Cross Society of Macao and the Association of Returned Overseas Chinese donate anti-epidemic materials to the Mainland.

Figure 3: Taiwan-funded enterprises donate food to Hubei Province.

Figure 4: Chinese enterprises in Brazil prepare to return epidemic prevention materials that they had collectively acquired to China.

Figure 5: Italian-Chinese schools in Italy organize donations.

Figure 6: Epidemic prevention materials collected and donated by overseas Chinese in Australia await expedition.

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State-owned enterprises have put into play their respective strengths in order to support the fight against COVID-19.

Figure 1: China Construction Group mobilized more than 40,000 employees to carry out the construction of the Huoshenshan and Leishenshan Hospitals in Wuhan.

Figure 2: The State Grid Corporation of China has been fully committed to ensuring a consistently reliable power source to designated hospitals, fever clinics, centralized observation and isolation points as well as other important facilities in Hubei Province.

Figure 3: The "one seamless network" big data system developed by China Electronics Technology Group allows for real-time monitoring of the outbreak.

Figure 4: China Mobile accelerated the construction of 5G base stations to meet the needs of telemedicine consultation.

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According to incomplete statistics, as of May 31, the number of registered volunteers participating in prevention and control work nationwide had reached 8.81 million; the number of volunteer initiatives had exceeded 460,000; while more than 290 million hours of volunteer service had been recorded.

Figure 1: Wuhan community volunteer Feng Feng helps residents buy medicine.

Figure 2: Ms. Liu, a caterer known in the media as "Sister Raincoat", volunteers to cook and deliver meals for medical staff in Wuhan.

Figure 3: Navy Veteran Mr. Li (second from left) travelled over 2000 kilometers to volunteer in the construction of Leishenshan Hospital.

Figure 4: Wuhan residents spontaneously form a volunteer team to obtain and deliver epidemic prevention supplies.

Figure 1: Volunteers go door to door promoting scientific information about epidemic prevention in Suichuan County, Jiangxi Province.

Figure 2: Wang Fengli, a member of the anti-epidemic volunteer team of Shaanxi Xi'an Taxi Association, disinfects a vehicle.

Figure 3: Volunteers in Meihekou, Jilin Province, deliver water and food to personnel on duty at a epidemic prevention and control point.

Figure 4: A recovered COVID-19 patient in Beijing donates plasma at You'an Hospital.

On April 4 (Qingming Festival), China held a nationwide mourning event where people of all ethnic groups across the country paid tribute to the martyrs and compatriots who died in the fight against the outbreak of the novel coronavirus.

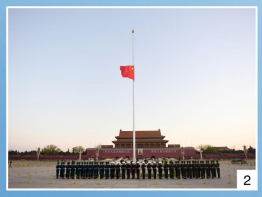
Figure 1: Party and state leaders observe a collective moment of silence in front of Huairen Hall in Zhongnanhai, Beijing.

Figure 2: A flag-lowering ceremony is held in Tiananmen Square, Beijing.

Figure 3: Chinese entities overseas lower their flags to half-mast.

Figure 4: Citizens observe a moment of silence at Statue Square in Central, Hong Kong.

Figure 5: A student in Jinan, Shandong Province, observes a moment of silence in Quancheng Square.



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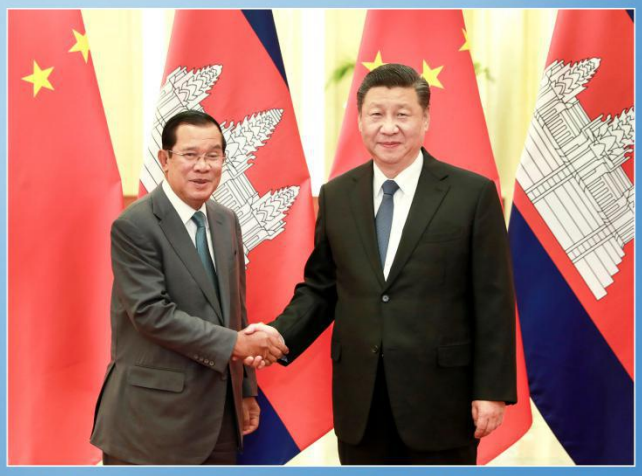
The three sessions of the 13th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) and the three sessions of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC) that had been delayed due to the outbreak were held in Beijing on May 21 and May 22 respectively. Delegates at the two sessions gathered to discuss state affairs; to coordinate epidemic prevention and control with socioeconomic development; to ensure the nation's final victory in the fight against poverty; as well as providing suggestions on how to develop a society that is well-off in all respects.

Figure 1: The opening ceremony of the third session of the 13th CPPCC National Committee.

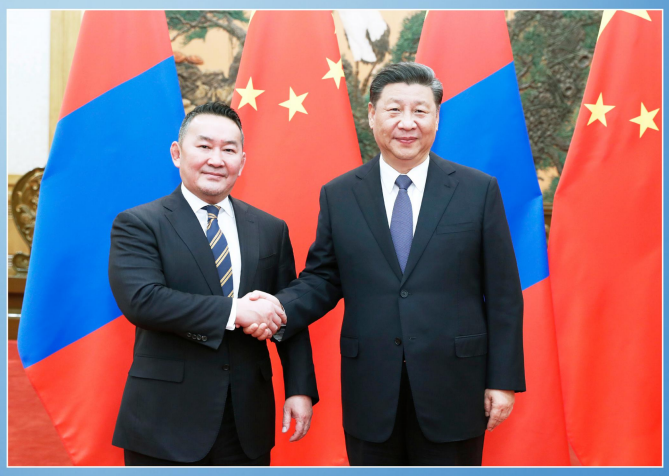
Figure 2: Closing ceremony of the third session of the 13th National People's Congress.

PART 4
COOPERATION IS THE ONLY WAY TO MUTUAL SUCCESS



China has been carrying out exchanges and cooperation with the international community from the outset. It has strengthened high-level communication, shared information, and cooperated in scientific research with international organizations and other countries, and done all it can to provide assistance, contributing ingenuity and strength to the global fight against the coronavirus. Chinese President Xi Jinping personally promoted international cooperation in phone calls or meetings with dozens of foreign leaders and heads of international organizations. Pictured is Xi Jinping meeting with Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen in Beijing on February 5.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION
PART 4: COOPERATION IS THE ONLY WAY TO MUTUAL SUCCESS

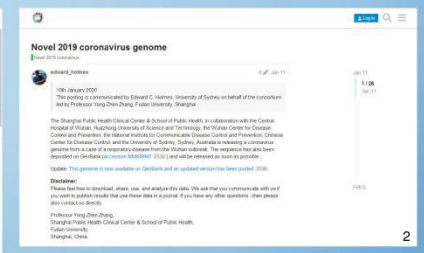


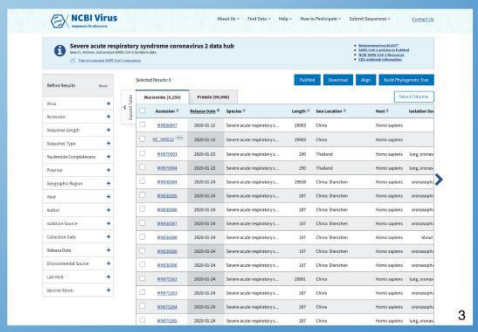
Chinese President Xi Jinping speaks with Mongolian President Khaltmaagiin Battulga in Beijing on February 27.

Chinese President Xi Jinping talks with Pakistani President Arif Alvi in Beijing on March 17.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION

PART 4: COOPERATION IS THE ONLY WAY TO MUTUAL SUCCESS





Since January 3, the Chinese government and other relevant Chinese institutions informed the WHO and other countries of the developing situation, and released the genome sequence of the novel coronavirus in a timely manner.

Figures 1, 2, 3 are screenshots of information on the official website of the World Health Organization, Virological (virological.org) as well as the official website of the National Biotechnology Information Center (NCBI).

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From January 20 to 21, the World Health Organization sent a party of delegates to Wuhan to carry out on-site observations. Based on these observations, they then published a report in which they mentioned that Chinese experts had shared with them a series of procedures that could be used in the development of international guidelines, including case definitions, clinical management procedures and infection control measures.

Figure 1: On-site observations.

Figure 2: Report published by the delegation.

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From February 16 to 24, the WHO-China Joint Mission on Coronavirus Disease carried out investigations in Wuhan and other places, ultimately concluding that China has achieved significant results in slowing the spread of the virus through the adoption of unprecedented public health measures.

Figures 1 and 2: On-site investigations.

Figure 3: At the press conference.

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Figure 1: On January 27, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation announced a $5 million USD emergency grant to support China's fight against the epidemic. Chinese President Xi Jinping wrote back to Bill Gates on February 20 thanking him and the Gates Foundation for their support to China. Pictured are the Gates.

Figure 2: On February 3, IMF Managing Director Kristalina Gueorguieva said the Fund supported the Chinese government's efforts to tackle the outbreak of the novel coronavirus.

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Figure 1: On February 8, the 36th Executive Council of the African Union issued a communiqué in which it expressed unambiguous support for the efforts of the Chinese government and its people in the fight against COVID-19, stating that it firmly believes in China's ability to thwart the outbreak. Pictured is a group photo of council representatives.

Figure 2: On February 15, public health professionals and heads of international organizations from the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom and other countries met at the 15th Munich Security Conference, where they expressed approval of China's preventive and control measures as well as the contributions our nation has made to the global response to the outbreak. Pictured is the conference.

Figure 3: Envoys of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in China write a message on the fight against the COVID-19 outbreak, which they later turned into a commemorative postage seal for the benefit of the public. In their message, they express the firm determination of all parties to uphold the concept of a "community with a shared future for mankind" and to overcome adversity together. Pictured, envoys in China pose for a photo at the unveiling ceremony of the seal on June 15.

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Figure 1: French general practitioner Philippe Klein decided to stay in Wuhan to fight the virus alongside the Chinese people.

Figure 2: Ryan, a boy from the United States, made and published a personal Vlog to share China's fight against the outbreak with netizens.

Figure 3: South African boy Brett Lyndall Sing insisted on working on the front line of the epidemic in Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province. Using social media, he shared the experiences of China, and especially Wenzhou, with the rest of the world.

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Figure 1: In Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, Bethany and Jeff Sootheran from the US signed up to volunteer in the community, delivering food to residents who live in isolation.

Figure 2: In Guangzhou, Guangdong Province, Rufino Eugenio Guilherme, an international student from Angola, volunteered to provide services to quarantined expats.

Figure 3: In Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, Morica from Poland and Lisa from Cuba volunteer as international students to help with registration and management work for residents of the local community.

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China's efforts to prevent and control the outbreak have received active support from the international community. So far, 77 countries and 12 international organizations have pledged through diplomatic channels to provide anti-epidemic materials or other forms of donations to China.

Figure 1: Anti-epidemic materials donated by Japan to China.

Figure 2: Russian charter flights deliver donations to China.

Figure 3: A charter flight carrying donated materials from Qatar Airways.

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Figure 1: The United Nations Development Programme donates medical supplies to China.

Figure 2: Donations from South Korea passing through customs.

Figure 3: Epidemic prevention materials donated to China by Tajikistan.

Figure 4: The Central Hospital of Wuhan receives medical supplies donated by Switzerland.

Figure 5: Donations from Germany.

Figure 6: Medical masks donated to China by South African companies.

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Figure 1: A Japanese girl raises money for Wuhan at the Tokyo Tsukimi (Mid-Autumn Moon) Festival.

Figure 2: A mass prayer for China held in Bali, Indonesia.

Figure 3: Sri Lankans pray spontaneously for China.

Figure 4: The United Kingdom held an international charity concert, "Together", to show solidarity with China in the fight against the outbreak.

Figure 5: Children at Cascade Elementary School in Utah, USA, create paintings to cheer on China.

Figure 6: A family in Wellington, New Zealand, holds a banner proclaiming their support for China in the face of the outbreak.

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While doing a good job of prevention and control within our own borders, China has also done its utmost to provide assistance to international organizations and other countries, as well as promoting international cooperation in the fight against COVID-19 so as to safeguard global health and safety.

Figure 1: Medical supplies from the Chinese government to France arrive in Paris.

Figure 2: Anti-epidemic materials such as masks donated by the Chinese government arrived in South Korea.

Figure 3: Medical supplies donated to Italy by Zhejiang Province, China, are loaded and shipped.

Figure 4: Epidemic prevention supplies donated by Anhui Province, China, arrive in Maryland, USA.

Figure 5: Descendants of German John Rabe, who helped China during World War II, as well as representatives of the local government, receive donations from Nanjing, China.

Figure 6: Huawei donated remote video conferencing systems and medical supplies to the Cambodian Ministry of Health.

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Figure 1: Mask Panda, a public action group launched by overseas Chinese in Japan, distributes masks free of charge to locals in the neighbourhood of Ikebukuro in Tokyo.

Figure 2: The Chinese Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, distributes "health kits" equipped with epidemic prevention materials to local Chinese students and Chinese-language education volunteers.

Figure 3: Chinese doctor Nana (fourth from left) organized the "Chinese Emergency Helpline" at the Paris Emergency Center in France to help local overseas Chinese assess their condition and contact healthcare services for treatment.

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As of May 31, China has provided or is providing anti-epidemic assistance to 150 countries and four international organizations.

Figure 1: The COVID-19 clinic in Zimbabwe, which was built by Chinese-funded enterprises.

Figure 2: A nucleic acid testing laboratory in Iraq that was built with China's assistance.

Figure 3: China and Egypt's first mask production collaboration is officially launched in an industrial area of Cairo.

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Figure 1: China's National Health Commission and the World Health Organization jointly host a video-based international briefing on the prevention and treatment of the novel coronavirus.

Figure 2: At the invitation of the American Thoracic Association, Chinese and American medical specialists host a webinar on the novel coronavirus.

Figure 3: China hosts a video conference of public health specialists with the secretariat and member states of the League of Arab States (LAS).

Figure 4: Latvian public health specialists participate in a video conference between China and 17 countries in Central and Eastern Europe.

Figure 5: Moroccan public health experts participate in a video conference between China and countries in North Africa and West Asia.

Figure 6: Medical experts from Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, who have been assisting in Hubei Province communicate via video with Mexican specialists.

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As of May 31, China has sent 29 teams of medical specialists to 27 countries to help fight the pandemic.

Figure 1: A team of medical specialists from China arrives with medical supplies in order to fight the pandemic in Belgrade.

Figure 2: A team of medical specialists from China share their experience with local medical personnel in Pakistan.

Figure 3: A team of medical specialists from China obtain updates on the local state of affairs at a designated hospital in Caracas, Venezuela.

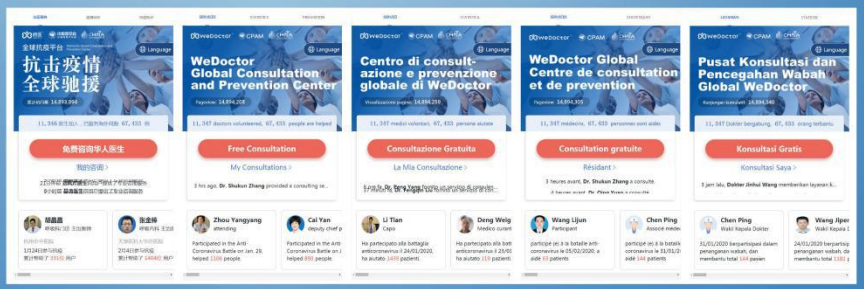
Figure 4: A team of medical specialists sent from China treat patients at Vientiane 150 Hospital in Laos.

PREVENTING AND CONTROLLING THE NOVEL CORONAVIRUS OUTBREAK IN CHINA: AN EXHIBITION

PART 4: COOPERATION IS THE ONLY WAY TO MUTUAL SUCCESS

The Chinese Academy of Sciences established the "COVID-19 Pneumonia Scientific Literature Sharing Platform" (http://ncov.cas.cn/) to allow the international community to openly browse, search and share studies on the subject of the virus. The adjacent images are all screenshots from the website.

The multilingual online platform WeDoctor Global Consultation and Prevention Center provides free online consultations, psychological assistance, Chinese medicine advice, prevention knowledge, pandemic updates and other services. Pictured are the Chinese, English, Italian, French and Indonesian versions of the WeDoctor platform.



Figures 1 and 2: Chinese publishing institutions have launched series of COVID-themed books in a number of languages.

Figure 3: The "Life Tree Children's Book Network" is a global reading and translation platform that provides free children's books on the subject of the pandemic in a number of languages.

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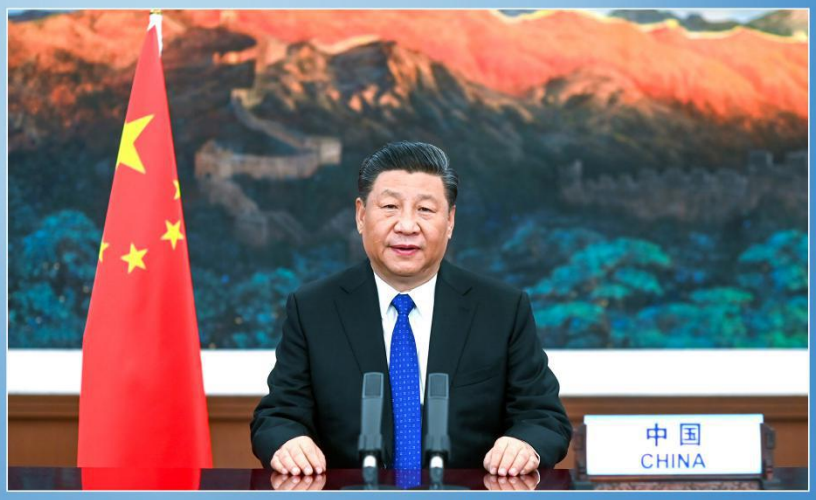
PART 4: COOPERATION IS THE ONLY WAY TO MUTUAL SUCCESS



On May 18, Chinese President Xi Jinping delivered a speech entitled "Fighting COVID-19 Through Solidarity and Cooperation, Building a Global Community of Health for All" at the opening ceremony of the 73rd World Health Assembly video conference. In this speech, he put forward six proposals on strengthening epidemic prevention and control: to do everything we can for Covid-19 control and treatment, to support the WHO in leading the global response, to provide greater support for Africa, to strengthen global governance in public health, to restore economic and social development, and to strengthen international cooperation.

On March 26, Chinese President Xi Jinping attended the G20 Extraordinary Leaders' Summit on Covid-19 and delivered a speech entitled "Working Together to Defeat the COVID-19 Outbreak", in which he advocated for making "a collective response for control and treatment at the international level", supporting each other and join hands to contain the spread of the virus, and stepping up international coordination on macroeconomic policies to prevent the world economy from falling into recession.

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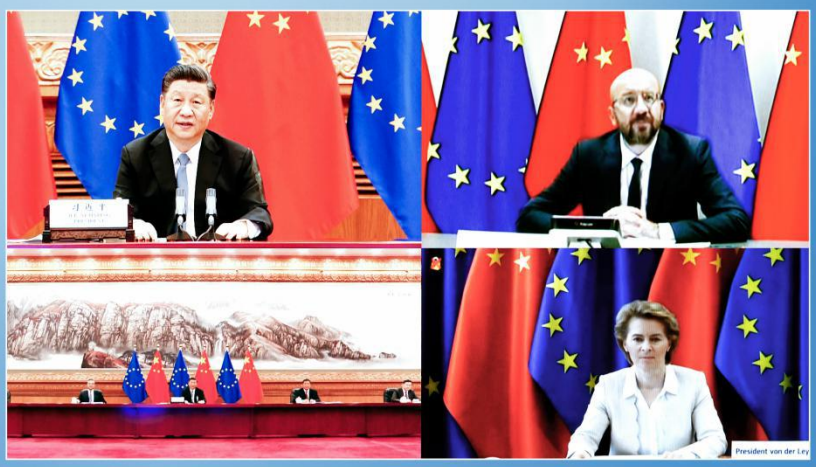

Chinese President Xi Jinping held a video conference with European Council President Michel Platini and European Commission President Von der Leyen on the evening of June 22. During this discussion, he pointed out that, throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, China and the EU have supported and helped each other. China is ready to work with Europe to raise China-EU relations to a more stable and mature level in the "post-pandemic era".

On June 17, Chinese President Xi Jinping hosted the Extraordinary China-Africa Summit On Solidarity Against COVID-19 in Beijing. At this summit, he delivered a keynote speech entitled "Defeating COVID-19 with Solidarity and Cooperation", in which he noted that In the face of COVID-19, China and Africa have withstood the test of a severe challenge, and have enhanced solidarity and strengthened friendship and mutual trust. He stressed that China and Africa must stay committed to fighting COVID-19 together, stay committed to enhancing China-Africa cooperation, multilateralism and friendship, build a China-Africa community of health for all, and take the China-Africa comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership to a greater height.

EPILOGUE

Now, when the coronavirus is still spreading and causing devastation all over the world, the international community will have to face even greater difficulties and challenges. Viruses have no borders, and humanity shares a common destiny. Preventing and controlling the spread of the virus has become a fight to safeguard global public health, to secure the wellbeing of humanity, to maintain world prosperity, and to enforce morality and conscience on the international community. It is a fight that will determine the future of the human race. China will pay close attention to international and domestic developments in the spread of COVID-19, carefully monitor the implementation of continuing prevention and control measures within our borders, and resolutely promote international cooperation in the fight against the pandemic. We firmly believe that as long as the countries of the world work together and help each other, humankind will be able to overcome this major infectious disease and usher in a better future.