Thoughts on the Agricultural Practice of the Party's Governance Strategy for Xinjiang in the New Era: Based on the Strategy of Paired Assistance to Xinjiang and Ethnic Unity and Progress

Zhiguo SUN[1], Meng LIU[1*], Yulan BAI[2], Jinjin WANG[2], Dongbing XING[3]

1. Hubei University of Science and Technology, Xianning 437100, China; 2. Xinjiang College of Science and Technology, Korla 841000, China; 3. Intellectual Property Office (Market Supervision and Administration Bureau) of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi 830004, China

Abstract Paired assistance to Xinjiang is a long-term national strategy. This paper introduces Xinjiang's distinctive advantages and its industrial clusters, national modern agricultural industrial parks, and national strong agricultural industry towns; studies paired assistance to Xinjiang and the recipient areas of the paired assisting provinces and municipalities as well as relevant social organizations, and the demonstration and organization of ethnic unity in Xinjiang; analyzes the main problems existing in the strategy of paired assistance to Xinjiang and in ethnic unity; discusses strategies for targeted paired assistance to Xinjiang and ethnic unity and progress in the new era; and puts forward suggestions such as increasing paired assistance for characteristic and competitive industries, cultivating social organizations related to the paired assisting provinces and municipalities to Xinjiang, and improving the demonstration of ethnic unity and progress in Xinjiang.

Key words Paired assistance, The strategy of paired assistance to Xinjiang, Ethnic unity and progress, Demonstration zones and demonstration units, Paired assisting provinces and municipalities to Xinjiang, the Party's Governance Strategy for Xinjiang

0 Introduction

Paired assistance is a policy-oriented act in which a more economically developed or stronger party provides assistance to a less economically developed or weaker party. It mainly includes types such as disaster assistance, economic assistance, medical assistance, educational assistance, paired assistance to Xizang, and paired assistance to Xinjiang. The Tenth National Conference on Paired Assistance to Xinjiang was held in Hotan, Xinjiang, in July 2025. It affirmed that paired assistance to Xinjiang is a long-term national strategy and required that we take Xi Jinping's Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as our guide, fully, accurately, and comprehensively implement the Party's Governance Strategy for Xinjiang in the New Era, firmly grasp the overarching goal of Xinjiang work—striving to build a modern socialist Xinjiang that is united and harmonious, prosperous and affluent, culturally advanced, secure and content in life, and ecologically sound—and closely focus on the main line of forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, making sustained and unremitting efforts to do a good job in paired assistance to Xinjiang.

The meeting deployed the following key tasks: giving greater priority to concentrating efforts on resolving prominent issues in southern Xinjiang and consolidating and expanding the achievements of poverty alleviation in southern Xinjiang; promoting high-quality development in Xinjiang with a focus on people's livelihood and advancing new industrialization and urbanization in Xinjiang; promoting ethnic exchanges, communication, and integration so that all ethnic groups remain closely united like pomegranate seeds; carrying out cultural enrichment programs in Xinjiang in a tangible, perceptible, and effective manner to continuously enhance the "five identifications" among people of all ethnic groups; and accelerating the development of a high-quality education system in Xinjiang and improving the effectiveness of educational assistance to Xinjiang.

Paired assistance to Xinjiang is a major decision and deployment made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to promote Xinjiang's development, enhance ethnic unity, and maintain stability in Xinjiang. This national strategy began in 1997. Initially, only 14 provinces and municipalities participated, including Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hunan, Hubei, and Guangdong, and it played an important role in cadre support and assistance in science and technology, education, medical care, and culture. In April 2010, Shanxi, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Anhui, and Shenzhen were added, and the arrangement was adjusted so that 19 provinces and municipalities in eastern and central China would provide paired assistance to 12 prefectures and cities, 82 counties and cities, and 12 divisions of the XPCC in Xinjiang, launching a new round of all-round paired assistance to Xinjiang in economy, science and technology, culture, education, and talent. In May 2014, Karamay City and the 11th and 12th Divisions of the XPCC were added to the recipient areas, expanding the scope to 13 prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures, 86 counties, cities, and districts, and 14 divisions.

In recent years, five counties and cities—Horgos City, Alashankou City, He'an County, Hekang County, and Cenling County—have been newly established in the recipient areas of Xin-

Received: August 13, 2026 Accepted: September 15, 2026
Supported by the Project of National Social Science Fund of China (22CMZ015).
Zhiguo SUN, doctoral degree, professor, research fields: specialty products and rural revitalization. * Corresponding author. Meng LIU, doctoral degree, lecturer, research fields: economic geography and human geography.

jiang. At present, paired assistance to Xinjiang covers 13 prefectures, cities, and autonomous prefectures, 91 counties, cities, and districts, and 14 divisions of the XPCC. Owing to the integration of divisions and cities, the XPCC in Xinjiang includes 13 county-level cities directly administered by the autonomous region: Shihezi, Aral, Tumxuk, Wujiaqu, Beitun, Tiemenguan, Shuanghe, Kokdala, Kunyu, Huyanghe, Xinxing, Baiyang, and Caohu. In May 2026, Chongqing Municipality and Shaanxi Province were newly added, bringing the total number of provinces and municipalities providing paired assistance to Xinjiang to 21.

Research about paired assistance to Xinjiang is an important part of Xinjiang studies and has yielded fruitful results. More than 100 monographs have been published, including *Reflections on the Practice of Aid to Xinjiang*[1], *Chronicle of Hunan's Paired Assistance to Xinjiang*[2], and *Great Love in Aid to Xinjiang: Building the XPCC Dream*[3]. Paired assistance to Xinjiang requires fully, accurately, and comprehensively implementing the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era. Research on the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era is a hot topic. Liu Guofang *et al.* elaborated on the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era from aspects such as basic connotations, practical basis, ideological foundation, strategic orientation, successful practices, subject guarantee, and historical status[4]. The State Council Information Office summarized the successful practices of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era in 2025[5]. In 2026, we discussed reflections on the agricultural implementation of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era from aspects such as advantageous and characteristic industries and brand-mark-related intellectual property, traditional knowledge and cultural heritage, new quality productive forces and scientific and technological innovation-related intellectual property, medicinal materials and related intellectual property resources, and border counties and the action to invigorate border areas and enrich the people[6-10].

Nevertheless, studies integrating paired assistance to Xinjiang with ethnic unity and progress and the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era remain scarce. In view of these, drawing on the strategy of paired assistance to Xinjiang and ethnic unity and progress, we examine strategies for the agricultural practice of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era.

1 Xinjiang's characteristic and advantageous industrial clusters, agricultural industrial parks, and strong towns

1.1 Xinjiang's characteristic and advantageous industries and their clusters Xinjiang's characteristic and advantageous industries are prominent[6]. It has national grain production functional areas for rice, wheat, and corn totaling 4.32 million ha; national important agricultural product production protection areas for cotton and sugar beet totaling approximately 2.05 million ha; 10 advantageous zones for Chinese characteristic agricultural products; 251 nationally famous, special, excellent, and new agricultural products; 8 nationally distinctive agricultural products; and 128 geographical indication products, 128 geographical indication trademarks, *etc.*

The existing 19 national advantageous and characteristic industrial clusters are as follows: in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region: maize, cotton, thin-shelled walnut, Hami melon, protected watermelon and muskmelon, Korla fragrant pear, grape, chili pepper, protected vegetables, brown cattle, mutton sheep, and Ili horse industrial clusters; in the XPCC: maize, cotton, red jujube, tomato, live pig, beef cattle, and military-reclamation dairy industrial clusters.

There is 1 national characteristic industrial cluster for small and medium-sized enterprises: the textile raw material production and processing industrial cluster in Aral City of the XPCC.

There are Xinjiang's ten major industrial clusters: grain and food processing industrial cluster, cotton and textile and garment industrial cluster, green livestock products and high-quality fruits and vegetables industrial cluster, culture and tourism industrial cluster, modern logistics industrial cluster, oil and gas production and processing industrial cluster, coal clean and efficient utilization industrial cluster, new power system industrial cluster, green mining and processing industrial cluster, and strategic emerging industrial clusters such as advanced manufacturing and new materials.

1.2 National modern agricultural industrial parks In 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Finance launched the construction of national modern agricultural industrial parks. To date, there are 425 national modern agricultural industrial parks nationwide.

Among them, Northern Xinjiang has 12: Bole City, Changji City, Shawan City, Shihezi City, Baiyang City, Fuhai County, Qitai County, Shanshan County, Jinghe County, Yining County, Huocheng County, and Nilka County.

Southern Xinjiang has 9: Kuqa City, Aral City, Tiemenguan City, Caohu City, Ruoqiang County, Awat County, Bachu County, Jiashi County, and Moyu County.

1.3 National agricultural industry strong towns In 2018, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the Ministry of Finance launched the demonstration construction of national agricultural industry strong towns. To date, there are 2 107 such towns nationwide. Among them, Northern Xinjiang has 28: Sandaoba Town, Midong District, Urumqi City; Qiatekale Township, Gaochang District, Turpan City; Naomaohu Town, Yiwu County; Xiaoyingpan Town, Bole City; Tuoli Town, Jinghe County; Haribuhu Town, Wenquan County; Duolate Township, Tuoli County; Halabula Township, Yumin County; Tuosite Township, Jimunai County; Agedala Town, Qinghe County; Bayandai Town, Yining City; Wuzunbulake Town, Zhaosu County; Hujierte Mongolian Township, Tekes County; Aixinsheli Town and Breeding Sheep Farm, Chabucha'er County; Daxiqu Town, Changji City; Sangonghe Kazakh Township, Fukang City; Tasituobie Township,

Gongliu County; Baojiadian Town, Manas County; Xijier Town, Mori Kazakh Autonomous County; 71st Regiment; Shuangqiao Town of the 81st Regiment; 137th Regiment; 164th Regiment; 170th Regiment; 184th Regiment; Qitai Farm; Naomaohu Farm.

In Southern Xinjiang, there are 26 strong agricultural industry towns: Halachi Township, Akqi County; Qia'erlong Town, Akto County; Azak Town and Shangatux Town, Artux City; Yingmaili Town, Jiashi County; Barun Har Modun Town and Naimen Modun Town, Hejing County; Benbutu Town, Bohu County; Gaizilike Town, Keping County; Awati Farm and Tiekeqi Township, Korla City; Duolu Town, Lop County; Kumukusar Township and Yantak Township, Makit County; Aqiang Town, Qiemo County; Yantak Xiehai'er Township, Shaya County; Sayibag Township, Shufu County; Aheya Town, Wushi County; Tashairike Town, Xinhe County; Yuepuhu Township, Yuepuhu County; Kuiyibag Town, Zepu County; Tuogerigazi Township, Yutian County; 5th Regiment, Shahe Town; 6th Regiment, Shuangcheng Town; 13th Regiment, Xingfu Town; 29th Regiment, Boguqi Town; 54th Regiment, Xing'an Town.

2 Paired assistance to Xinjiang and the recipient areas of its participating provinces and municipalities, and related social organizations

At present, participants in the strategy of paired assistance to Xinjiang include central Party and state organs, central enterprises, 19 provinces and municipalities in eastern and central China, and two newly added provinces and municipalities in western China.

2.1 Central party and state organs Led by the Central Organization Department and the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security, the participating units include the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Party and State Organs Work Committee, the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Natural Resources, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the National Health Commission, the National Audit Office, the State Administration for Market Regulation, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the National Forestry and Grassland Administration, and others.

2.2 Central Enterprises A total of 34 central enterprises participate in paired assistance to Xinjiang, distributed across six major sectors.

(i) In the petroleum, petrochemical, and pipeline network sector: China National Petroleum Corporation, China Petrochemical Corporation, China Oil & Gas Pipeline Network Corporation, and China National Aviation Fuel Group.

(ii) In the power and energy sector: State Grid Corporation of China, China Energy Investment Corporation, State Power Investment Corporation, China Huaneng Group, China Huadian Corporation, China Datang Corporation, China Three Gorges Corporation, State Development & Investment Corporation, China General Nuclear Power Group, and China Green Development Investment Group.

(iii) In the construction and infrastructure sector: China State Construction Engineering Corporation, China Railway Engineering Corporation, China Railway Construction Corporation, China Communications Construction Company, Power Construction Corporation of China, China Energy Engineering Corporation, and China Construction Technology Consulting Corporation.

(iv) In the communications and information technology sector: China Mobile Communications Group, China Telecommunications Corporation, and China United Network Communications Group.

(v) In the equipment manufacturing and mining sector: China National Nuclear Corporation, Dongfang Electric Corporation, China Baowu Steel Group, China National Coal Group, China National Administration of Coal Geology, Xinxing Cathay International Group, Dongfeng Motor Corporation, and China State Shipbuilding Corporation.

(vi) In the agriculture and commerce sector: COFCO Group and China Resources Group.

2.3 Provinces and municipalities and their recipient areas

Beijing Municipality was originally assigned to provide paired assistance to five counties and cities in Hotan Prefecture, along with the 11th, 12th, and 14th Divisions of the XPCC (Kunyu City). The specific pairings are as follows: Haidian District with Hotan City, Hotan Prefecture; Chaoyang District with Moyu County; Pinggu District with Lop County; Daxing District with Hotan County and He'an County; Shijingshan District with the 11th Division of the XPCC; Changping District with the 12th Division; and Yanqing District with the 14th Division (Kunyu City). By May 2026, however, paired assistance to Hotan County and He'an County in Hotan Prefecture has been transferred to Henan Province.

Tianjin Municipality is assigned to provide paired assistance to three counties in Hotan Prefecture. Specifically, Xiqing District is paired with Yutian County, Jinnan District with Qira County, and Baodi District with Minfeng County.

Hebei Province is assigned to provide paired assistance to Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture and the Second Division of the XPCC (Tiemenguan City). The specific pairings are as follows: Shijiazhuang City with Korla City in Bayingolin Prefecture and the 31st Regiment of the Second Division (Luoyang Town); Qinhuangdao City with Bohu County and the 25th Regiment (Xihai Town); Cangzhou City with Luntai County; Chengde City and Hengshui City with Yuli County and the 34th Regiment (Puchang Town); Xinji City with the 21st Regiment (Kailai Town); Handan City with Hejing County and the 22nd Regiment (Hepan Town); Zhangjiakou City with Hoxud County and the 24th Regiment (Gaoqiao Town); Langfang City with Yanqi Hui Autonomous County and the 27th Regiment (Tianhu Town); Baoding City with Tiemenguan City, the 29th Regiment (Boguqi Town), the 30th Regiment (Shuangfeng Town), and the 223rd Regiment (Kaize

Town); Chengde City with the 33rd Regiment (Tuanyingpan Town); Xingtai City with Ruoqiang County and the 36th Regiment (Milan Town); and Tangshan City with Qiemo County, the 37th Regiment (Jinshan Town), and the 38th Regiment (Nantun Town).

Shanxi Province provides paired assistance to Fukang City in Changji Prefecture, the Sixth Division of the XPCC (Wujiaqu City), and the 222nd Regiment of the 12th Division. Among them: Taiyuan City of Shanxi Province is paired with the Heavy Chemical Industry Park and Ganhezi Town in Fukang City, Changji Prefecture, and the 101st Regiment (Qinghu Town), 102nd Regiment (Wutong Town), and 103rd Regiment (Caijiahu Town) of the Sixth Division; Jincheng City with the 105th Regiment and Fangcaohu Farm; Xinzhou City with the 106th Regiment; Datong City with Qitai Farm; Yangquan City with Junhu Farm; Jinzhong City with Hongqi Farm and Beita Mountain Ranch; Linfen City with Xinhu Farm; Shuozhou City with Yunhu Farm; Lüliang City with Gongqingtuan Farm; Yuncheng City with Tudunzi Farm; and Changzhi City with the 222nd Regiment of the 12th Division.

Liaoning Province provides paired assistance to Tacheng Prefecture, the Eighth Division of the XPCC (Shihezi City), and the Ninth Division (Baiyang City). Among them: Shenyang City of Liaoning Province is paired with Tacheng City in Tacheng Prefecture; Yingkou City with Wusu City; Anshan City with Shawan City; Benxi City with Toli County; Liaoyang City with Emin County; Jinzhou City with Yumin County; Panjin City with Hoboksar Mongol Autonomous County; Dalian City, Tieling City, and Fuxin City with the Eighth Division (Shihezi City); Chaoyang City with the 161st Regiment (Xiaobaiyang Town) and the 170th Regiment of the Ninth Division; Huludao City with the 164th Regiment (Jinyu Town), the 165th Regiment (Jinxiu Town), and the 167th Regiment; Dandong City with the 168th Regiment and Tuanjie Farm; and Fushun City with the 162nd Regiment (Xiaobaiyang Town), the 163rd Regiment (Fuxing Town), the 166th Regiment, and Tuanjie Farm.

Jilin Province provides paired assistance to four counties and cities in Altay Prefecture. Among them, Changchun City and Jilin City of Jilin Province are paired with Altay City in Altay Prefecture; Tonghua City and Baishan City with Burqin County; Liaoyuan City and Baicheng City with Habahe County; and Songyuan City and Siping City with Jeminay County.

Heilongjiang Province provides paired assistance to three counties and cities in Altay Prefecture and the Tenth Division of the XPCC (Beitun City). Among them: Qiqihar City and Jixi City of Heilongjiang Province are paired with Qinghe County in Altay Prefecture; Qiqihar City and Jiamusi City with Fuyun County; Daqing City, Mudanjiang City, Shuangyashan City, and Qitaihe City with Fuhai County; and Heilongjiang Agricultural Reclamation Bureau, Yichun City, and Harbin City with the Tenth Division (Beitun City).

Shanghai Municipality provides paired assistance to Karamay City and four counties in Kashgar Prefecture. Among them: Changning District of Shanghai is paired with Karamay District, Baijiantan District, and Orku District of Karamay City; Huangpu District with Dushanzi District; Pudong New Area with Shache County in Kashgar Prefecture; Minhang District with Zepu County; Jing'an District with Bachu County; and Baoshan District with Yecheng County and Cenling County.

Jiangsu Province provides paired assistance to three counties and cities in Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture, 11 counties and cities directly under Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture, and the Fourth Division of the XPCC (Kokdala City) and the Seventh Division (Huyanghe City). Among them: Changzhou City of Jiangsu Province is paired with Wuqia County in Kizilsu Prefecture; Kunshan City with Artux City; Wuxi City with Akqi County; Nanjing City with Yining City in Ili Prefecture; Suzhou City and Lianyungang City with Horgos City; Nantong City with Yining County; Yancheng City with Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County; Zhangjiagang City with Gongliu County; Jiangning District of Nanjing City with Tekes County; Xuzhou City with Kuytun City; Jiangyin City with Huocheng County; Wujin District of Changzhou City with Nilka County; Yangzhou City with Xinyuan County; Taizhou City with Zhaosu County; Zhenjiang City with the Fourth Division (Kokdala City); and Huai'an City with the Seventh Division (Huyanghe City).

Zhejiang Province originally provided paired assistance to nine counties and cities in Aksu Prefecture and the First Division of the XPCC (Aral City). Among them: Hangzhou City is paired with Aksu City in Aksu Prefecture; Quzhou City with Wushi County, the First Regiment (Yinchuan Town), and the Fourth Regiment (Yongning Town); Huzhou City with Keping County, the Second Regiment (Xinjingzi Town), and the Third Regiment (Ganquan Town); Jinhua City with Wensu County, the Fifth Regiment (Shahe Town), and the Sixth Regiment (Shuangcheng Town); Shaoxing City with Awat County, the Seventh Regiment (Matan Town), and the 16th Regiment (Xinkailing Town); Wenzhou City with Baicheng County, the Eighth Regiment (Tamen Town), the Ninth Regiment (Lihua Town), and Aral Farm; Jiaxing City with Shaya County, the Tenth Regiment (Chang'an Town), and the 12th Regiment (Tanan Town); Lishui City with Xinhe County, the 11th Regiment (Huaqiao Town), and the 13th Regiment (Xingfu Town); Ningbo City with Kuqa City, the 14th Regiment (Jinyang Town), and Xingfu Farm; and Taizhou City with the First Division Aral City and Tokayi Township. However, as of May 2026, paired assistance to Shaya County, Xinhe County, the Tenth Regiment (Chang'an Town), the 11th Regiment (Huaqiao Town), the 12th Regiment (Tanan Town), and the 13th Regiment (Xingfu Town) in Aksu Prefecture has been taken over by Hubei Province.

Fujian Province provides paired assistance to six counties and cities in Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture. Among them: Quanzhou City of Fujian Province is paired with Changji City in Changji Prefecture; Longyan City and Ningde City with Hutubi County; Sanming City and Putian City with Manas County; Xia-

men City with Jimsar County; Zhangzhou City and Nanping City with Mori Kazakh Autonomous County; and Fuzhou City with Qitai County.

Anhui Province originally provided paired assistance to two counties in Hotan Prefecture. Among them, Hefei City of Anhui Province was paired with Pishan County and Hekang County in Hotan Prefecture. However, as of May 2026, paired assistance to Hekang County has been taken over by Henan Province.

Jiangxi Province provides paired assistance to one county in Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture. Among them, Nanchang City of Jiangxi Province is paired with Akto County in Kizilsu Prefecture.

Shandong Province provides paired assistance to four counties and cities in Kashgar Prefecture and the 12th Division of the XPCC. Among them: Dongying City of Shandong Province is paired with Shule County in Kashgar Prefecture; Jining City with Yengisar County; Rizhao City with Makit County; Tai'an City with Yuepuhu County; Dezhou City with the 12th Division; and Zaozhuang City with the 104th Regiment.

Henan Province originally provided paired assistance to Hami City and the 13th Division of the XPCC (Xinxing City). Among them: Zhengzhou City, Nanyang City, and Hebi City of Henan Province were paired with Yizhou District; Zhoukou City, Luohe City, Puyang City, and Xinxiang City with Yiwu County; Kaifeng City, Pingdingshan City, Anyang City, Xuchang City, and Shangqiu City with Barkol Kazakh Autonomous County; Shangqiu City with Hongxing No. 1 Farm of the 13th Division; Zhumadian City with Hongxing No. 2 Farm; Xinyang City with Hongxing No. 4 Farm; Luohe City with Hongshan Farm; Zhoukou City with Naomaohu Farm; Jiyuan City with Huojian Farm; Sanmenxia City with Liushuquan Farm; and Jiaozuo City and Qinyang City with Huangtian Farm. However, starting from May 2026, Henan Province took over paired assistance to Hotan County, He'an County, and Hekang County, while paired assistance to Hami City and the 13th Division of the XPCC (Xinxing City) was transferred to Chongqing Municipality.

Hubei Province originally provided paired assistance to Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture and the Fifth Division of the XPCC (Shuanghe City). Among them: Wuhan City of Hubei Province was paired with Bole City in Bortala Prefecture; Jingmen City and Xiangyang City with Jinghe County; Huangshi City with Alashankou City; Yichang City and Xianning City with Wenquan County; Suizhou City with the 81st Regiment (Shuangqiao Town); Huanggang City with the 83rd Regiment; Ezhou City with the 84th Regiment (Shiyu Town); Shiyan City with the 86th Regiment (Bohe Town); Xiantao City with the 87th Regiment; Qianjiang City with the 88th Regiment; Jingzhou City with the 89th Regiment (Youyi Town); Xiaogan City with the 90th Regiment (Shuangle Town); and Tianmen City with the 91st Regiment. However, starting from May 2026, Hubei Province took over paired assistance to Shaya County, Xinhe County, the 10th Regiment (Chang'an Town), the 11th Regiment (Huaqiao Town), the 12th Regiment (Tanan Town), and the 13th Regiment (Xingfu Town) of the First Division in Aksu Prefecture, while paired assistance to Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture and the Fifth Division of the XPCC was transferred to Shaanxi Province.

Hunan Province provides paired assistance to Turpan City and the 221st Regiment of the 12th Division of the XPCC. Among them, Xiangtan City is paired with Gaochang District of Turpan City; Hengyang City with Shanshan County; Chenzhou City with Toksun County; and Yiyang City with the 221st Regiment.

Guangdong Province provides paired assistance to two counties in Kashgar Prefecture and the Third Division of the XPCC (Tumxuk City and Caohu City). Among them, Guangzhou City is paired with Shufu County in Kashgar Prefecture; Foshan City with Jiashi County; and Dongguan City with the Third Division (Tumxuk City and Caohu City).

Shenzhen City provides paired assistance to Kashgar City and Tashkurgan Tajik Autonomous County in Kashgar Prefecture.

Starting from May 2026, Chongqing Municipality took over from Henan the paired assistance to Hami City and the 13th Division of the XPCC (Xinxing City) in Xinjiang.

Starting from May 2026, Shaanxi Province took over from Hubei the paired assistance to Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture and the Fifth Division of the XPCC (Shuanghe City).

2.4 Social organizations in Xinjiang related to provinces and municipalities participating in paired assistance to Xinjiang The 21 provinces and municipalities participating in paired assistance to Xinjiang have only three private non-enterprise units in Xinjiang: the Suyi Cultural Exchange Center of Ili Prefecture, the Yuexin Yuan Social Psychological Service Center of Jiashi County, and the Xinjiang Yuexin Ethnic Sentiment Aid – Xinjiang Memorial Hall. There is only one foundation: the Wenzhou Chamber of Commerce Charity Foundation of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Beijing Municipality has no social groups in Xinjiang, while other provinces and municipalities have a total of 315 social groups in Xinjiang. Among them, Tianjin Municipality has one social group: the Tianjin Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region.

Hebei Province has 13 social groups: the Hebei Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Shihezi; the Hebei Chambers of Commerce in Hami City, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Bayingolin Prefecture, Ili Prefecture, the XPCC, the Second Division, the Fourth Division, and the 13th Division; and the Baoding Chamber of Commerce and Suning Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi.

Shanxi Province has eight social groups: the Shanxi Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; and Shanxi Chambers of Commerce in Hami City, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar Prefecture, Hotan Prefecture, Changji Prefecture, Bayingolin Prefecture, and the XPCC.

Liaoning Province has four social groups: the Liaoning Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of the Xinjiang

Uygur Autonomous Region; Liaoning Chambers of Commerce in Tacheng Prefecture and the XPCC; and the Guandong Enterprise Confederation of Kashgar City.

Apart from the above-mentioned Guandong Enterprise Confederation of Kashgar City, Jilin Province has two additional social groups: the Jilin Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; and the Jilin Chamber of Commerce of the XPCC.

Apart from the above-mentioned Guandong Enterprise Confederation of Kashgar City, Heilongjiang Province has three additional social groups: the Heilongjiang Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; and Heilongjiang Chambers of Commerce in Kashgar Prefecture and the XPCC.

Shanghai Municipality has three social groups: the Shanghai Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; and Shanghai Chambers of Commerce in Karamay City and Kashgar.

Jiangsu Province has 31 social groups: the Jiangsu Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in Tacheng Prefecture, Hotan Prefecture, Ili Prefecture, the Fourth Division, and Shihezi; Jiangsu Chambers of Commerce in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Karamay City, Hami City, Altay Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Kizilsu Prefecture, Horgos City, the XPCC, the Seventh Division, and the 13th Division; the Huai'an Chamber of Commerce, Jingjiang Chamber of Commerce, Lianyungang Chamber of Commerce, Nantong Chamber of Commerce, Pizhou Chamber of Commerce, Taixing Chamber of Commerce, Taizhou Chamber of Commerce, Xuzhou Chamber of Commerce, and Yangzhou Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi; the Zhangjiagang Chamber of Commerce and Rugao Chamber of Commerce of the XPCC; the Jiangsu Merchants Federation of Bayingolin Prefecture; the Suzhou Chamber of Commerce of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; the Jiangsu Xinyi Chamber of Commerce of Wusu City; and the Jiangsu – Zhejiang Chamber of Commerce of Aral City, the First Division.

Apart from the aforementioned Jiangsu – Zhejiang Chamber of Commerce of Aral City, the First Division, Zhejiang Province has 53 additional social groups: the Zhejiang Merchants Investment Promotion Association of Aksu Prefecture; the Zhejiang Merchants Enterprise Confederation of Changji Prefecture; the Zhejiang Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of Turpan City and Aksu Prefecture; Zhejiang Chambers of Commerce in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Karamay City, Altay Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Bayingolin Prefecture, Changji Prefecture, Kizilsu Prefecture, Ili Prefecture, Horgos City, the XPCC, the Second Division, and the Fourth Division; the Wenzhou Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of Turpan City; Wenzhou Chambers of Commerce in Hami City, Aksu Prefecture, Hotan Prefecture, Kashgar, Hotan Prefecture, Kuytun City, the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Bayingolin Prefecture, Ili Prefecture, the XPCC, and the Eighth Division; Quzhou Chambers of Commerce in Urumqi City, Aksu Prefecture, and Kashgar; the Ningbo Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; the Ningbo Economic Construction Promotion Association, Cixi Chamber of Commerce, Fuyang Chamber of Commerce, Huzhou Chamber of Commerce, Jiangshan Chamber of Commerce, Yueqing Chamber of Commerce, Lishui Chamber of Commerce, Linhai Chamber of Commerce, Ruian Chamber of Commerce, Taizhou Chamber of Commerce, Xianju Chamber of Commerce, Yiwu Chamber of Commerce, Yongjia Chamber of Commerce, and Zhuji Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi; Taizhou Chambers of Commerce in Aksu Prefecture and the First Division; the Shaoxing Chamber of Commerce and Jiaxing Chamber of Commerce in Xinjiang; the Jinhua Chamber of Commerce of Aksu Prefecture; and the Wenling Chamber of Commerce of the XPCC.

Anhui Province has 23 social groups: the Anhui Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Hotan Prefecture, Bortala Prefecture, Ili Prefecture, and the Fifth Division; Anhui Chambers of Commerce in Urumqi, Karamay City, Hami City, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Changji Prefecture, Bayingolin Prefecture, Kuytun City, the XPCC, the First Division, Shihezi, the Tenth Division, the 12th Division, and the Thirteenth Division; the Bozhou Chamber of Commerce and Chuzhou Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi; the Chuzhou Chamber of Commerce of the 12th Division; and the Xinjiang Huishang Economic and Cultural Exchange Association.

Fujian Province has 17 social groups: the Fujian Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Ili Prefecture; Fujian Chambers of Commerce in Karamay City, Altay Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar Prefecture, Hotan Prefecture, Changji Prefecture, Bayingolin Prefecture, and the XPCC; the Nanping Chamber of Commerce, Zhangzhou Chamber of Commerce, Jinjiang Chamber of Commerce, Longyan Chamber of Commerce, and Anxi Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi; the Xinjiang Nan'an Chamber of Commerce; and the Longshang Enterprise Confederation of Makit County.

Jiangxi Province has 10 social groups: the Jiangxi Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and Hotan Prefecture; Jiangxi Chambers of Commerce in Tacheng Prefecture, Altay Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar Prefecture, Kizilsu Prefecture, Bayingolin Prefecture, and the XPCC; and the Xinjiang Yingtan Chamber of Commerce.

Shandong Province has 26 social groups: the Shandong Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Hotan Prefecture, and Shihezi; Shandong Chambers of Commerce in Karamay City, Hami City, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Bayingolin Prefecture, Bortala Prefecture, Changji Prefecture, Ili Prefecture, Kuytun, the XPCC, Aral City, the Second Division, the Third Division, and the Thirteenth Division; the Yimeng Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; the Dezhou

Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi, Kashgar Prefecture, and the 12th Division; the Liaocheng Chamber of Commerce, Heze Chamber of Commerce, and Linyi Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi; the Qilu Entrepreneurs Confederation of Makit County; and the Qilu Culture Promotion Association of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Henan Province has 40 social groups: the Henan Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Turpan City, Tacheng Prefecture, and Bortala Prefecture; Henan Chambers of Commerce in Xinjiang, Urumqi, Karamay City, Hami City, Altay Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Hotan Prefecture, Changji Prefecture, Bayingolin Prefecture, Ili Prefecture, Horgos City, Kuytun City, the XPCC, the First Division, the Second Division, Tumxuk, the Fourth Division, the Fifth Division, the Seventh Division, the Eighth Division, the Tenth Division, the 12th Division, the 13th Division, and the 14th Division; the Anyang Chamber of Commerce, Zhoukou Chamber of Commerce, Luohe Chamber of Commerce, Sanmenxia Chamber of Commerce, Taikang Chamber of Commerce, Huaxian Chamber of Commerce, Shangqiu Chamber of Commerce, Zhumadian Chamber of Commerce, and Changge Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi; the Fugou Chamber of Commerce of the 12th Division; and the Yushang Sharing Economy Federation of Yining City.

Hubei Province has 18 social groups: the Hubei Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Hotan Prefecture, and Ili Prefecture; Hubei Chambers of Commerce in Hami City, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Bortala Prefecture, Bayingolin Prefecture, the XPCC, and the Thirteenth Division; the Xinjiang Huanggang Chamber of Commerce; and the Xiangyang Chamber of Commerce, Daye Chamber of Commerce, Jingzhou Chamber of Commerce, Shiyan Chamber of Commerce, Xiaogan Chamber of Commerce, Huangpi Chamber of Commerce, and Xiantao Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi.

Hunan Province has 17 social groups: the Hunan Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Turpan City, Hotan Prefecture, and Ili Prefecture; Hunan Chambers of Commerce in Karamay City, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Bayingolin Prefecture, the XPCC, the Third Division, the Fifth Division, and the 13th Division; the Changde Chamber of Commerce and Shaoyang Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi; and the Yiyang Chamber of Commerce, Chenzhou Chamber of Commerce, and Hengyang Chamber of Commerce of the XPCC.

Guangdong Province (including Shenzhen) has 6 social groups: Guangdong Chambers of Commerce in Xinjiang, Kashgar, and Bayingolin Prefecture; the Guangdong Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) of Ili Prefecture; the Dongguan Chamber of Commerce of the XPCC; and the Kashgar Shenzhen Chamber of Commerce.

Chongqing Municipality has 24 social groups: Chongqing Chambers of Commerce in Xinjiang, Hotan Prefecture, and Bayingolin Prefecture; the Dazu Chamber of Commerce, Kaizhou Chamber of Commerce, Zhongxian Chamber of Commerce, Changshou Chamber of Commerce, and Chengyu Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi; the Sichuan – Chongqing Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in Ili Prefecture and Turpan City; and Sichuan – Chongqing Chambers of Commerce in Hami City, Changji Prefecture, Bayingolin Prefecture, Altay Prefecture, Tacheng Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Kuytun City, Jinghe County, the XPCC, the First Division, the Third Division, the 12th Division, and the 14th Division.

Shaanxi Province has 16 social groups: the Shaanxi Enterprise Confederation (Chamber of Commerce) in Ili Prefecture, Turpan City, and Hotan Prefecture; Shaanxi Chambers of Commerce in Xinjiang, Urumqi City, Karamay City, Aksu Prefecture, Kashgar, Bortala Prefecture, Bayingolin Prefecture, the XPCC, and the 13th Division; the Tongnan Chamber of Commerce, Shangluo Chamber of Commerce, and Ankang Chamber of Commerce in Urumqi; and the Hami City Xi'an Chamber of Commerce.

2.5 Social organizations in the home provinces and municipalities of paired assistance to Xinjiang with close ties to Xinjiang Among the 21 provinces and municipalities participating in paired assistance to Xinjiang, in their own home provinces and municipalities in the interior, there are only 33 social organizations that are closely related to Xinjiang and have normal organizational status, involving only two private non-enterprise units and 31 social groups (chambers of commerce, promotion associations, federations, and associations), but no foundations.

Among them, there are two private non-enterprise units: the Hangzhou Bingtangxin Public Welfare Development Center for Aid to Xinjiang, and the Dezhou Bohai Agricultural Reclamation and Cultural Exchange Center for Veterans Who Went to the Sixth Division of the XPCC (Xinjiang).

There are 24 chambers of commerce: the Beijing Xinjiang Enterprise Chamber of Commerce; the Shanghai Xinjiang Changji Chamber of Commerce; XPCC Chambers of Commerce in Tianjin Binhai New Area, Shanghai, and Xi'an; and Xinjiang Chambers of Commerce in Tianjin, Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Shanghai, Jiangyan of Taizhou, Zhejiang, Ningbo, Cixi, Anhui, Fujian, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Shenzhen, Chongqing, and Shaanxi.

There are five aid-Xinjiang promotion associations (federations): the Hebei Province Promotion Association for Aid to Xizang and Xinjiang, the Shanxi Province Promotion Association for Aid to Xinjiang, the Jilin Province Cultural Promotion Association for Aid to Xizang and Xinjiang, the Shandong Province Enterprise Federation for Aid to Xinjiang, and the Henan Province Industrial Promotion Association for Aid to Xinjiang.

There are two associations: the Beijing Xinjiang Cuisine Association and the Zhaodong Xinjiang Dance Association.

The above private non-enterprise units involve only Zhejiang Province and Shandong Province, but not the other 19 provinces and municipalities. The above social groups involve 20 provinces

and municipalities, but not Jiangxi Province.

3 Demonstration and organization of ethnic unity in Xinjiang

In the new era, paired assistance to Xinjiang takes forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation as the main line. The demonstration and organization of ethnic unity play an important role, especially ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas (demonstration units), relevant social organizations, and ethnic unity and progress model collectives, among others.

3.1 National ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas

Since 2012, the National Ethnic Affairs Commission has designated national ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas (demonstration units) in twelve batches. Among them, the first to seventh batches have long expired. Among the eighth to twelfth batches, Xinjiang as a whole has 102 national ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas.

3.1.1 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The autonomous region has 78 national ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas. Among them, there are 14 prefecture-level divisions: Urumqi City, Karamay City, Hami City, Turpan City, Aksu Prefecture, Altay Prefecture, Tacheng Prefecture, Hotan Prefecture, Kashgar Prefecture, Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture, and Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture.

It has 52 counties, cities, and districts: Shuimogou District, Saybag District, Baijiantan District, Orku District, Gaochang District, Bole City, Alashankou City, Tacheng City, Shawan City, Wusu City, Kuytun City, Altay City, Yining City, Korla City, Changji City, Fukang City, Aksu City, Kashgar City, Kuqa City, Artux City, Urumqi County, Shanshan County, Toksun County, Wenquan County, Jinghe County, Manas County, Hutubi County, Emin County, Toli County, Jimsar County, Burqin County, Habahe County, Fuhai County, Huocheng County, Gongliu County, Nilka County, Tekes County, Hoxud County, Yuli County, Ruoqiang County, Bachu County, Zepu County, Yutian County, Lop County, Minfeng County, Akqi County, Wuqia County, Akto County, Barkol Kazakh Autonomous County, Mori Kazakh Autonomous County, Yanqi Hui Autonomous County, and Tashkurgan Tajik Autonomous County.

It has 12 townships, towns, and subdistricts: Sartam Township in Habahe County, Sangonghe Kazakh Township in Fukang City, Tuogerigazi Township in Yutian County, Jigen Township in Wuqia County, Asier Daur Ethnic Township in Tacheng City, Xiamaya Township in Yiwu County, Dongmaili Town in Gongliu County, Xiaoyingpan Town in Bole City, Sunzaqi Niulu Town in Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County, Puqiaokeqi Town in Moyu County, Dabazaar Subdistrict in Tianshan District, and Shengli Road Subdistrict in Karamay District.

3.1.2 XPCC. XPCC currently has 24 national ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas. Among them, there are 11 division cities: the First Division Aral City, the Second Division Tiemenguan City, the Third Division Tumxuk City, the Fourth Division Kokdala City, the Fifth Division Shuanghe City, the Sixth Division Wujiaqu City, the Eighth Division Shihezi City, the 11th Division, the 12th Division, the 13th Division Xinxing City, and the 14th Division Kunyu City.

Besides, there are 13 regiment farms (townships and subdistricts): the 44th Regiment Yong'an Town, the 161st Regiment Xiaobaiyang Town, the 165th Regiment, the 181st Regiment, the 223rd Regiment Kaize Town, the 225th Regiment, Hongqi Farm, Jiashi General Farm Jiahe Town, Xishan Agricultural and Livestock Farm, Liushuquan Farm, Hongxing No. 1 Farm Erdaohu Town, Qingsong Road Subdistrict of Aral City, and Tokayi Township.

3.2 National ethnic unity and progress demonstration units

The national ethnic unity and progress demonstration units designated in the first through seventh batches expired long ago. Among those in the eighth to 12th batches, a total of 77 national ethnic unity and progress demonstration units are located across Xinjiang.

3.2.1 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The autonomous region currently has 46 national ethnic unity and progress demonstration units. Among them, there are 15 villages (communities): Nanmen Community, Guanghui Community, and Xincheng Ximen Village in Gaochang District; Tuanjie Road Community in Barkol County; Narenqiahan Kule Village in Emin County; Sarwuleng Village in Jeminay County; Nancheng Community in Manas County; Atonghan Community in Hutubi County; Yaozhanzi Village in Qitai County; Dunmaili Village in Huocheng County; Tuanjie Community in Korla City; Hongqiao Community in Aksu City; Yang'akeleke Village in Pishan County; and Manas Community and Wusitang Road Community in Artux City.

There are 13 schools and kindergartens: Xinjiang University, Xinjiang Medical University, Zexu Central School of Huiyuan Town, Huocheng County, Urumqi No. 66 Middle School, Kuqa No. 4 Middle School, Hejing No. 2 Middle School, Akto Xuesong Middle School, Urumqi No. 5 Middle School, Baicheng Tuanjie Primary School, No. 1 Primary School of Hoboksar Mongol Autonomous County, National Common Language Primary School of Yimamu Town, Wushi County, Yecheng Red Army Primary School, and Ili Prefecture Hongqi Kindergarten.

There are eight enterprises: Xinjiang Tianlong Mining Co., Ltd., Tarim Southwest Exploration and Development Company, Tarim Oilfield Company, Xinjiang Oilfield Branch, No. 2 Oil Production Plant of Xinjiang Oilfield Branch, Kashgar Jiangguoguo Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., Altay Kanas Liquor Group, and Urumqi International Airport Branch.

There are three government agencies: the Development and Reform Commission of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the Hotan Prefecture Tax Bureau, and Khunjerab Customs.

There are three cultural institutions: the Kashgar Ancient City Scenic Area, Nanda Temple, and the Xinjiang Radio, Film and Television Translation and Production Center.

There are two military units: Unit 69216 of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and the 71st Element of Unit 69332.

There is also one medical institution and 1 paired assistance unit, namely the People's Hospital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and the Headquarters of Zhejiang Province for Paired Assistance to Aksu Prefecture of Xinjiang and the First Division of the XPCC.

3.2.2 XPCC. XPCC currently has 15 national ethnic unity and progress demonstration units. Among them, there are eight schools: Shihezi University and its College of Agriculture and College of Literature and Arts; Tarim University and its College of Horticulture and Forestry; the First School of Huojian Farm; Huashan Middle School of the Second Division; and the Middle School of the 12th Division.

There are two enterprises: XPCC Construction Engineering (Group) Co., Ltd. and Xinjiang Tianrun Dairy Co., Ltd.

There is one government agency, one company, one cultural institution, one medical institution, and one research institute, namely the Beitun Tax Bureau, the Fourth Company of the 225th Regiment, the Qinqiang Opera Troupe of the Tenth Division, the Hongxing Hospital of the 13th Division, and the Crop Research Institute of the Xinjiang Academy of Agricultural Reclamation Sciences.

3.2.3 People's liberation army and armed police force. In addition to the two military national ethnic unity and progress demonstration units established by the autonomous region mentioned above, the People's liberation army and armed police force currently have 8 additional national ethnic unity and progress demonstration units within Xinjiang: Unit 61478 of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Unit 94019, Unit 95990, the 62nd Element of Unit 69312, the 76th Element of Unit 69313, the 171st Element of Unit 96746, the Third Battalion of Unit 63652, and the Hospital of Unit 63650.

3.2.4 National Immigration Administration. Now, the Administration has four national ethnic unity and progress demonstration units within Xinjiang: the Gaizi Border Checkpoint of the Kizilsu Prefecture Border Management Detachment, the Khunjerab Entry – Exit Border Inspection Station, the Paiyik Border Police Station of the Kashgar Border Management Detachment, and the Ergong Town Border Police Station of the Tacheng Border Management Detachment.

3.2.5 China State Railway Group Co., Ltd. The company currently has one national ethnic unity and progress demonstration units within Xinjiang: Urumqi Passenger Transport Section, Korla Passenger Transport Section, and Urumqi Railway Station.

3.2.6 The Communist Youth League Central Committee. The organization currently has one national ethnic unity and progress demonstration unit within Xinjiang: the United Front and Liaison Department of the Communist Youth League Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

3.3 Autonomous region-level ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas in Xinjiang Since 2020, the Ethnic Affairs Commission of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has designated autonomous region-level ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas (demonstration units) in four batches.

Xinjiang has 209 autonomous region-level ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas. Among them, 13 are in Urumqi City: Tianshan District, Xinshi District, Midong District, Saybag District, Shuimogou District, Urumqi County, Sandaoba Town, Gangcheng Subdistrict, Zhongya South Road Subdistrict, Hotan Street Subdistrict, Yangzijiang Road Subdistrict, Xinhua South Road Subdistrict, and Dabazaar Subdistrict.

Karamay City has 12 such areas: Karamay City, Baijiantan District, Dushanzi District, Karamay District, Orku District, Orku Town, Sanping Road Subdistrict, Jinlong Town Subdistrict, Xining Road Subdistrict, Kunlun Road Subdistrict, Shengli Road Subdistrict, and Tianshan Road Subdistrict.

Turpan City has nine: Turpan City, Gaochang District, Shanshan County, Toksun County, Putao Town, Shanshan Town, Yilahu Town, Toksun Town, and Laocheng Road Subdistrict.

Hami City has 10: Yizhou District, Yiwu County, Barkol Kazakh Autonomous County, Shirenzi Township, Xiamaya Township, Huayuan Township, Huicheng Township, Yanchi Town, Taojiagong Town, and Xihe Subdistrict.

Altay Prefecture has 15 such areas: Altay Prefecture, Altay City, Burqin County, Fuhai County, Fuyun County, Habahe County, Jeminay County, Handegate Mongol Ethnic Township, Dulaiti Township, Sartam Township, Burqin Town, Koktokay Town, Akqi Town, Jeminay Town, and Topterek Town.

Tacheng Prefecture has 15: Tacheng Prefecture, Shawan City, Tacheng City, Wusu City, Emin County, Toli County, Yumin County, Daquan Township, Asier Daur Ethnic Township, Jianggesi Township, Emin Town, Hoxtolgay Town, Toli Town, Guertu Town, and Xincheng Subdistrict.

Aksu Prefecture has 17: Aksu City, Kuqa City, Awat County, Shaya County, Wensu County, Wushi County, Xinhe County, Yiganqi Town, Awat Town, Ayibag Town, Tamutograk Town, Baicheng Town, Qarqi Town, Resitan Subdistrict, Toyboldi Town, Wensu Town, and Wushi Town.

Kashgar Prefecture has 25: Kashgar Prefecture, Kashgar City, Bachu County, Jiashi County, Makit County, Shache County, Shufu County, Shule County, Yecheng County, Zepu County, Tashkurgan Tajik Autonomous County, Kumukusar Township, Tashimiliki Township, Seyeke Township, Ayikule Township, Buyiluk Tajik Ethnic Township, Yingmaili Town, Xiamalebag Town, Shule Town, Aktash Town, Kageleke Town, Yuepuhu Town, Zepu Town, Qasa Subdistrict, and Wusitangboyi Subdistrict.

Hotan Prefecture has 17: Hotan Prefecture, Hotan City, Qira County, Hotan County, Lop County, Minfeng County, Pishan County, Yutian County, Nu'er Township, Jiya Township, Layika Township, Baishtograk Township, Piyalema Township, Tuogerigazi Township, Qarbag Town, Puqiaokeqi Town, and Gujiangbag Subdistrict.

Bortala Prefecture has nine: Bole City, Alashankou City,

Jinghe County, Wenquan County, Zalemut Township, Xiaoyingpan Town, Jinghe Town, Haribuhu Town, and Qingdala Subdistrict.

Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture has 14: Changji Hui Autonomous Prefecture, Changji City, Fukang City, Hutubi County, Jimsar County, Manas County, Mori Kazakh Autonomous County, Sangonghe Kazakh Ethnic Township, Qingshuihe Township, Danangou Uzbek Ethnic Township, Jimsar Town, Letuyi Town, Manas Town, and Lüzhou Road Subdistrict.

Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture has 24: Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture, Kuytun City, Yining City, Horgos City, Gongliu County, Huocheng County, Nilka County, Tekes County, Xinyuan County, Zhaosu County, Qapqal Xibe Autonomous County, Zakuqi Niulu Township, Kaiganqi Township, Yuqunweng Hui Ethnic Township, Sunzaqi Niulu Town, Agaersen Town, Dongmaili Town, Huiyuan Town, Shuiding Town, Kalatuohai Town, Zeketai Town, Hudiyayuzi Town, Kaxjial Town, and Kazanqi Subdistrict.

Bayingolin Prefecture has 18: Bayingolin Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, Korla City, Bohu County, Hejing County, Hoxud County, Qiemo County, Ruoqiang County, Yuli County, Yanqi Hui Autonomous County, Akesalai Township, Yingwusitang Township, Wutamu Township, Gulebag Township, Barun Harmodun Town, Quhui Town, Yanqi Town, Sishilichengzi Town, and Silk Road Subdistrict.

Kizilsu Prefecture has 11: Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture, Artux City, Akqi County, Akto County, Wuqia County, Halabulak Township, Heiziwei Township, Jigen Township, Yumai Town, Azak Town, and Shangatux Town.

3.4 Autonomous region-level ethnic unity and progress demonstration units in Xinjiang Xinjiang has 440 autonomous region-level ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas. Among them, there are 44 villages: Yiyelegang Village in Akto County, Xieyitankule Village in Bachu County, Kekemodun Village in Bohu County, Dingjige Village in Bole City, Bashiyujimai Village in Qira County, Changsheng Village in Changji City, Chaiyuan Village in Dabancheng District, Narenqiahan Kule Village in Emin County, Oyimankan'erzi Village in Gaochang District, Wulangaza Village in Hejing County, *etc.*

There are two farms (forest farms): Bajiahu Farm in Jinghe County and Wuyi Forest Farm in Makit County.

There are 38 communities: Jinyanhe Community in Shaya County, Liushuxiang Community in Changji City, Jishun Road North Community in Tianshan District, Kalagaibasitao Community in Toli County, Jinyu Community in Yuli County, Binhu Community in Xinhe County, Liuxing Street Community in Yining City, Zhongxin Community in Yiwu County, Chaonan Community in Huocheng County, Jiayilema Street Community in Yumin County, *etc.*

There are 101 Party and government organs: Development and Reform Commission of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi Municipal Education Bureau, General Office of the Turpan Municipal Party Committee, Propaganda Department of the Hami Municipal Party Committee, Aksu Prefecture Forestry and Grassland Bureau, Kashgar Customs, Bole City Tax Bureau, Lop County Culture, Sports, Radio, Television and Tourism Bureau, General Office of the Ili Prefecture Party Committee, Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) Xinjiang Administration, *etc.*

There are 28 administrative service agencies: Aksu Prefecture Government Services and Public Resources Trading Center, Bachu County Xiaohuyang Social Development Promotion Center, Changji Prefecture Housing Provident Fund Management Center, Public Employment Service Center of the Human Resources and Social Security Bureau of Dushanzi District, Karamay District Fire Rescue Brigade, Korla City Administrative Service Center, Management Committee of Tekes County Bagua Famous City Tourist Scenic Area, Urumqi Municipal Public Employment Service Center, Xinjiang People's Hall Management Center, *etc.*

There are 28 cultural and tourism units: the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Library, the Hotan Prefecture Museum, the Urumqi Nang Culture Industrial Park, the Tacheng Prefecture Converged Media Center, the Beiting Ancient City National Archaeological Site Park, the Kizilsu Prefecture Glacier Park Scenic Area, the Urumqi Tianshan Grand Canyon Scenic Area, the Wusu Foshan National Forest Park, the Changji City Xisheng Guanyin Temple, and the Tianshan District Yanghang Mosque, among others.

There are 76 enterprises: Gem Flower Property Tarim Oilfield Regional Company, SDIC Xinjiang Lop Nur Potash Co., Ltd., Kanas Liquor Group, Kashgar Jiangguoguo Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., Toli Tianshan Xiaoge Agricultural Technology Co., Ltd., Qira County Xinjiang Oujinya Textile Co., Ltd., Xinjiang Tianlai Animal Husbandry Group Co., Ltd., Xinjiang Tianyun Organic Agriculture Co., Ltd., Xinjiang Yutian Guimi Biotechnology Co., Ltd., and Ili Guantong Biological Group Co., Ltd., among others.

There are eight military units: Unit 69216, the 42nd Element of Unit 69221, the 62nd Element of Unit 69312, Unit 69313, the 76th Element of Unit 69313, Unit 69316, the 71st Element of Unit 69332, and the 62nd Element of Unit 69344.

There are 85 schools and kindergartens: Xinjiang University; School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Xinjiang Institute of Technology; Aksu Vocational and Technical College; Emin County No. 3 Middle School; Moyu Secondary Vocational and Technical School, Hotan Prefecture; Nantong Experimental School, Yining County; No. 1 Primary School, Gaochang District; Hoboksar County Youth Extracurricular Activity Center; Yengisar County Training Center for China's Excellent Traditional Culture; Ili Prefecture Hongqi Kindergarten; *etc.*

There are three research institutes: the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Product Quality Supervision and Inspection Research Institute; the Party History and Literature Research Institute of the CPC Committee of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Industrial Econ-

omy and Informatization Research Institute.

There are 13 social groups: the Aksu City Ethnic Unity and Progress Promotion Association; the Fukang City Yaochi Tourism Professional Cooperative; the Shanshan County Linong Agricultural Products Professional Cooperative; the Kuytun City Volunteer Association; the Shawan City Learn from Lei Feng Volunteer Association; the Urumqi Charity Federation; the Habahe County Red Culture Eco-Tourism Industry Chamber of Commerce; the Hami City Jiangsu Chamber of Commerce; the Hotan Chongqing Chamber of Commerce; and the Horgos City Henan Chamber of Commerce, among others.

There nine medical institutions are: the People's Hospital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Tacheng Prefecture People's Hospital; Tacheng Prefecture People's Hospital; Bayingolin Prefecture People's Hospital; the First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University; Ili Prefecture Xinhua Hospital; Army No. 950 Hospital; Aksu Prefecture Maternal and Child Health Hospital; Ili Prefecture Central Blood Station; and Altay Prefecture Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine (Altay Prefecture Kazakh Medical Hospital).

There are two paired assistance units: the Shandong Province Headquarters for Paired Assistance to Xinjiang and the Guangdong Province Frontline Headquarters for Paired Assistance to Xinjiang.

There are other units: Changji Su Yuqin Volunteer Service Workstation, Xinjiang Aibo Law Firm, and Xinjiang Junhexin Law Firm.

3.5 Social organizations for ethnic unity in Xinjiang Few local social organizations in Xinjiang are primarily dedicated to ethnic unity while maintaining normal organizational status. These comprise private non-enterprise units and social groups, but no foundations.

The private non-enterprise units mainly include: the Red Pomegranate Social Work Service Centers in Tianshan District, Karamay City, Aksu Prefecture, Wushi County, and Shanshan County; the Pomegranate Blossoms Social Work Service Centers in Kashgar City and Baicheng County; the Pomegranate Seeds Social Service Center in Tacheng City; the Pomegranate Seeds Public Welfare Fleet in Gaochang District; the Pomegranate Flower Program Promotion Center in Shule County; the Pomegranate Flower Yijia Social Service Center in Wenquan County; the Pomegranate Flower Women and Children's Service Center in Zhaosu County; the Pomegranate Blossoms Public Welfare Development Center in Artux City; the Pomegranate Flower Social Service Center in Shihezi; the Pomegranate Seeds Youth Football Training Center in Kashgar Prefecture; the Pomegranate Seeds Social Work Service Center in Aksu City; the Xilidan Ethnic Traditional Science, Technology and Culture Research Center in Urumqi; and the Nanshan Ethnic Medicine Innovation and Inheritance Industry Center in Kashgar Prefecture, among others.

The social groups mainly include: the Promotion Associations for Forging a Strong Sense of Community for the Chinese Nation in Bayingolin Prefecture and Korla City; the Ethnic Unity and Progress Federation of Urumqi City; ethnic unity promotion associations in Aksu Prefecture, Aksu City, Shaya County, Xinhe County, Wensu County, Baicheng County, Wushi County, Awat County, Keping County, Bayingolin Prefecture, Korla City, Kuqa City, Luntai County, Hotan City, and First Division Aral City, *etc.*; the Xinjiang Ethnic Trade Promotion Association; the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Ethnic Studies Society; the Jimsar County Bahayiguli Ethnic Unity Charity Studio; the Yengisar County Ethnic Characteristic Handicraft Association; the Qira County Ethnic Unity Charity Association; the Ili Prefecture Ethnic Unity Accordion Band Association; the Tacheng City Ethnic Folk Dance Culture Association; and the Moyu County Pomegranate Seeds Culture Promotion Association, *etc.*

3.6 National ethnic unity and progress model collectives These collectives are model collectives awarded to those that, taking forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation as the main line, have made outstanding contributions to China's ethnic unity and progress cause. This commendation has been conferred eight times, in 1988, 1994, 1999, 2005, 2009, 2014, 2019, and 2024.

In 2024, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council commended 352 national ethnic unity and progress model collectives. Among them, 32 are located in Xinjiang: the Comprehensive Service Center of Dabazaar Scenic Area in Tianshan District; the Party Branch of Liuxing Street Community in Yining City; the Party General Branch of Huikangyuan Community in Yizhou District; the Party Branch of Tuogerigazi Village in Yutian County; the Villagers' Committee of Dingjige Village in Bole City; the Villagers' Committee of Yusitunke Hotan Village in Wushi County; the Villagers' Committee of Azihan Village in Artux City; the 18th Company of the 49th Regiment; the Residents' Committee of Ronghe Community, Sanping Farm; Hongxing No. 2 Farm; Lixiang Primary School in Korla City; the Central Primary School of Tuokuzake Town in Shufu County; the Aksu Prefecture Ethnic Unity and Progress Promotion Association; Turpan Museum; the XPCC Military Reclamation Museum; the Beiting Ancient City National Archaeological Site Park in Jimsar County; Turpan Power Supply Company; Jieliya Home Furnishing Co., Ltd.; Ili Guantong Biological Group Co., Ltd.; the Heavy Oil Development Company of Xinjiang Oilfield Branch, PetroChina; Xinjiang Yutian Guimi Biotechnology Co., Ltd.; the Work Team Stationed in Bostan Village, Kuqa City, by Sinopec Tahe Refining & Chemical Co., Ltd.; PLA Unit 61865; Unit 63632; the Hospital of Unit 63650; the 76th Element of Unit 69313; the 50th Element of Unit 96822; the 63rd Element of Unit 96897; the Fourth Riot Patrol Vehicle Squadron of the Riot Patrol Vehicle Battalion, the Third Mobile Detachment, Xinjiang Armed Police Corps; the Medical Team for Aid to Xinjiang of Kashgar Hospital Affiliated to Sun Yat-sen University (National Regional Medical Center); the Teaching Support Service Team to Qiemo of Baoding University, Hebei; and the Rizhao City Headquarters for Paired Assistance to Makit County.

4 Major problems in the strategy of paired assistance to Xinjiang and ethnic unity and progress

4.1 Inadequate paired assistance for Xinjiang's characteristic and advantageous industries and industrial clusters During the early phase of paired assistance to Xinjiang, the focus was on the selection and dispatch of cadres and technical professionals, encompassing support in science and technology, education, healthcare, and culture, and prioritizing infrastructure development, the expansion of basic education, the improvement of medical and health conditions, poverty eradication, and the strengthening of the cadre contingent. Although industrial paired assistance has been progressively reinforced in recent years, it remains inadequate for Xinjiang's characteristic and advantageous industries and their industrial clusters. This is particularly true for Xinjiang's ten major industrial clusters (the principal lever for advancing the construction of the core area of the Silk Road Economic Belt) where paired assistance remains weak.

4.2 Poverty alleviation outcomes in southern Xinjiang need to be consolidated and expanded The four prefectures of southern Xinjiang (Kashgar Prefecture, Hotan Prefecture, Aksu Prefecture, and Kizilsu Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture) were formerly national-level areas of deep poverty. Greater emphasis should therefore be placed on ensuring that paired assistance to Xinjiang concentrates more efforts on tackling prominent issues in southern Xinjiang, revitalizing rural industries there, and consolidating and expanding the gains of poverty alleviation.

4.3 Paired assistance for newly established counties and cities remains to be strengthened Xinjiang constitutes roughly one quarter of China's land border and encompasses 35 border counties and 58 XPCC border regiment farms, positioning it as the primary arena for the action to invigorate border areas and enrich the people. Nevertheless, both this action and paired assistance for border counties require further strengthening, particularly for the recently established counties and cities of He'an County, Hekang County, Cenling County, Baiyang City, and Caohu City.

4.4 Relevant social organizations in Xinjiang of the provinces and municipalities participating in paired assistance to Xinjiang are scarce Paired assistance to Xinjiang is primarily coordinated and implemented by the governmental system of development and reform commissions. The development and reform commissions of the 21 provinces and municipalities, along with their headquarters for paired assistance to Xinjiang (frontline headquarters), interface with the development and reform commissions of the recipient areas. Nevertheless, the involvement of non-governmental social forces in the implementation of the strategy of paired assistance to Xinjiang remains relatively low. There are only a limited number of relevant social organizations in Xinjiang associated with the 21 provinces and municipalities participating in paired assistance to Xinjiang: just three private non-enterprise units, one foundation, and 315 social groups. Of these social groups, the vast majority are enterprise confederations (chambers of commerce), whereas exchange associations and cultural promotion associations are seldom seen.

4.5 Social organizations closely tied to Xinjiang in the home provinces and municipalities of paired assistance to Xinjiang are scarce Among the 21 provinces and municipalities engaged in paired assistance to Xinjiang, in their respective home provinces and municipalities in the interior, social organizations that maintain close ties with Xinjiang and have normal organizational status are scarce. Only 33 such organizations exist, comprising merely two private non-enterprise units and 31 social groups (chambers of commerce, promotion associations, federations, and associations), with no foundations involved.

4.6 Inadequate demonstration of ethnic unity and progress in Xinjiang Among the national and autonomous region-level ethnic unity and progress demonstration units, those involving medical institutions (particularly traditional medicine institutions), headquarters for paired assistance to Xinjiang (frontline headquarters), medical teams and teaching support teams for aid to Xinjiang, enterprises in characteristic and advantageous agriculture, and social organizations (including non-local chambers of commerce in Xinjiang) remain comparatively scarce. In the development of ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas, newly established counties and cities in recent years have received insufficient attention, and national strong agricultural industry towns are few in number. Greater efforts are therefore needed to foster national ethnic unity and progress model collectives in the field of paired assistance to Xinjiang.

5 Strategies for targeted paired assistance to Xinjiang and ethnic unity and progress in the new era

5.1 Strengthening paired assistance for characteristic and advantageous industries to advance the building of the Silk Road economic belt core area Greater paired assistance should be directed toward characteristic and advantageous industries, particularly the grain and food processing cluster, the cotton and textile and garment cluster, the green livestock products and high-quality fruits and vegetables cluster, the culture and tourism cluster, the modern logistics cluster, the oil and gas production and processing cluster, the clean and efficient coal utilization cluster, the new-type power system cluster, the green mining and processing cluster, and strategic emerging clusters such as advanced manufacturing and new materials. Such efforts should advance the high-quality development of Xinjiang's ten major industrial clusters; reinforce paired assistance for major levers including one port (Urumqi International Land Port), two zones (Horgos and Kashgar Economic Development Zones), five centers (transport hub center, commerce and logistics center, culture, science and education center, medical service center, and regional financial center), and the port economic belt; and thereby promote the construction of the core area of the Silk Road Economic Belt.

5.2 Boosting rural industries in southern Xinjiang to consolidate and expand poverty alleviation achievements Paired assistance to Xinjiang, particularly Southern Xinjiang, should be re-

inforced across national grain production functional zones for rice, wheat, and maize; national protection zones for the production of important agricultural products such as cotton and sugar beet; advantageous zones for agricultural products with Chinese characteristics; nationally renowned, distinctive, excellent, and new agricultural products as well as specialty agricultural products; geographical indication industries; national advantageous and characteristic industrial clusters; national characteristic industrial clusters for small and medium-sized enterprises; national modern agricultural industrial parks; national strong agricultural industry towns. These efforts are intended to vitalize rural industries and consolidate and expand the gains of poverty alleviation, especially in Southern Xinjiang.

5.3 Enhancing paired assistance for newly established counties and cities and deepening the action to invigorate border areas and enrich the people Paired assistance should be strengthened for 35 border counties and 58 XPCC border regiment farms, particularly recently established counties and cities such as He'an County, Hekang County, Cenling County, Baiyang City, and Caohu City. Such efforts should deepen the action to invigorate border areas and enrich the people and support Xinjiang's administrative division reform.

5.4 Fostering social organizations in Xinjiang associated with the provinces and municipalities providing paired assistance to Xinjiang, and advancing the implementation of the strategy of paired assistance to Xinjiang in the new era Social organizations associated with paired assistance to Xinjiang should be fostered in Xinjiang by the 21 provinces and municipalities, particularly private non-enterprise units, exchange associations, and promotion associations. Headquarters for paired assistance to Xinjiang (frontline headquarters) should be established and, together with the development and reform commission system, should help advance the implementation of the strategy of paired assistance to Xinjiang in the new era.

5.5 Creating aid-Xinjiang foundations and promotion associations in the home provinces and municipalities of paired assistance and refining the mechanism for social forces' participation In each of the 21 provinces and municipalities providing paired assistance, aid-Xinjiang foundations (aid-Xizang and aid-Xinjiang foundations) should be established, and paired assistance to Xinjiang (paired assistance to Xizang and Xinjiang) promotion associations should be developed. Non-governmental social forces should be organized to take part in paired assistance to Xinjiang. Together with the development and reform commission system and relevant social organizations in Xinjiang, this will help refine the mechanism for social forces' participation.

5.6 Improving ethnic unity and progress demonstration in Xinjiang and forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation Efforts should be made to enhance ethnic unity and progress demonstration by strengthening the development of ethnic unity and progress demonstration units in medical institutions (particularly those of traditional medicine), headquarters for paired assistance to Xinjiang (frontline headquarters), medical teams and teaching support teams for aid to Xinjiang, characteristic and advantageous enterprises, and social organizations (including non-local chambers of commerce in Xinjiang). Such efforts should support the preservation and innovation of medicine and the construction of the medical service center, cultivate national ethnic unity and progress model collectives in the field of paired assistance to Xinjiang, and prioritize the creation of ethnic unity and progress demonstration areas in recently established counties and cities as well as in national strong agricultural industry towns. Ultimately, these measures aim to promote exchanges, interactions, and integration among all ethnic groups and to forge a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation.

References

[1] The 11th Batch of Beijing Aid-Xinjiang Work Team. Practice and reflections on aid to Xinjiang[M]. Wujiaqu: XPCC Press, 2026. (in Chinese).

[2] Hunan Provincial Local Chronicles Compilation Institute, Hunan Provincial Frontline Command for Aid to Xinjiang. Chronicle of Hunan's paired assistance to Xinjiang[M]. Beijing: People's Publishing House, 2024. (in Chinese).

[3] Compilation Group of This Book. Great love in aid to Xinjiang: building dreams for the XPCC[M]. Wujiaqu: XPCC Press, 2023. (in Chinese).

[4] LIU GF, ZENG HP, YANG FQ, *et al.* Outline of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era[M]. Urumqi: Xinjiang People's Publishing House, 2024. (in Chinese).

[5] State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China. Successful practice of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era[M]. Beijing: People's Daily Press, 2025. (in Chinese).

[6] SUN ZG, XING DB, LIU M, *et al.* Thoughts on agricultural practice of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era: Based on advantageous and characteristic industry and brand mark-related intellectual property[J]. Asian Agricultural Research, 2026, 18(5):1 – 14.

[7] SUN ZG, XING DB, BAI YL, *et al.* Thoughts on the agricultural practice of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era: Based on the traditional knowledge and cultural heritage[J]. Asian Agricultural Research, 2026, 18(6):1 – 12.

[8] SUN ZG, LIU M, XING DB, *et al.* Thoughts on the agricultural practice of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era: Based on the new productive force and technological innovation-related intellectual property[J]. Asian Agricultural Research, 2026, 18(7):1 – 12, 19.

[9] SUN ZG, XING DB, WANG JJ, *et al.* Thoughts on the agricultural practice of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era: Based on the medicinal materials and their related intellectual property resources [J]. Asian Agricultural Research, 2026, 18(8):1 – 13.

[10] SUN ZG, LIU M, XING DB, *et al.* Thoughts on the agricultural practice of the Party's governance strategy for Xinjiang in the new era: Based on the border counties and the action of prospering the border areas and enriching the people[J]. Asian Agricultural Research, 2026, 18(9): 1 – 13.