

**Suggestions of the CPC Central Committee  
on the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for National  
Economic and Social Development  
(For your reference)**

## **Suggestions of the CPC Central Committee on the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development**

(Adopted by the Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighteenth CPC Central Committee on October 29, 2015)

The building of a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner by 2020 is the first centenary goal of the “two centenary goals” set up by the Communist Party of China. The “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan” period is a crucial stage for the building of a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner. And the “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan” must be prepared under the guidance of this goal.

Having carried out a comprehensive analysis on the international and domestic situations, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Eighteenth CPC Central Committee believes that the building of a moderately affluent society as scheduled in a comprehensive manner is both equipped with necessary conditions and faced with difficult tasks. Therefore, we must enhance our confidence, forge ahead and achieve tangible results based on the solid foundation we have laid since the founding of the New China, and since our reform and opening-up in particular. The plenary session has studied a series of major issues related to the development of China during the “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan” period, and proposed the following suggestions concerning the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan.

### **I. The general situation and guiding principles in the decisive stage of building a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner**

(1) China has registered significant development achievements during the “Twelfth Five-Year Plan” period. The “Twelfth Five-Year Plan” period was an extraordinary 5-year period in China’s development history. Faced with complicated international environment and difficult and heavy tasks of domestic reform, development and stability, our Party united and led people of all ethnic groups, worked hard in an innovative and pioneering spirit, and created a new situation for the development of the cause of our Party and country.

We properly responded to a series of significant risks and challenges such as the continued effects of the international financial crisis, adapted ourselves to the new normal of economic development, constantly innovated ways of macro-economic control, and promoted the formation of an ideal situation with the economic structure optimized, economic driving force upgraded, and the change of development mode accelerated. China's economic aggregate remained the second place in the world, with per capita GDP of the over 1.3 billion people reaching around 7,800 US dollars. The added value of the tertiary industry took a larger share in GDP than that of the secondary industry, quality of the infrastructure improved in a comprehensive way, agriculture witnessed constant increase of produce, the urbanization rate of permanent residents reached 55%, and a batch of major science and technology achievements took the lead in the world. A system of public service was basically established, with its coverage continued to expand. New jobs continued to increase, and the number of impoverished people significantly reduced. Progress was made in ecological civilization construction. The standard and quality of people's livelihood were improved more rapidly. The all-round deepening of reform was promoted effectively, with democracy expanded, and governance in accordance with the law opening a new chapter. Significant progress was made in all-round diplomacy. With the deepening of opening-up, China became the world's largest country in terms of trade in goods, and was one of the major countries with huge foreign investment. The Chinese Dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation and core socialist values were deep-rooted in people's hearts. And China's soft power was growing constantly. Military reform with Chinese characteristics scored significant achievements, with new steps made in strengthening China's military capability. Efforts to strictly administer the party created a new situation. The Party's mass line education and practice yielded fruitful results. The construction of a clean Party and government was highly effective, which won the aspirations of the Party and people. As the goals of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan are going to be successfully realized, China's strength in economy, science and technology, national defense, and global influence have again jumped to a much higher level.

Most importantly, since the 18th CPC National Congress, the Party Central Committee with comrade Xi Jinping as General Secretary has unswervingly pursued and developed socialism with Chinese characteristics, vigorously carried out experiments and innovation, deepened understanding of rules for the CPC's governing of the country, construction of socialism, and the development of human society, and established a series of new ideas, thoughts and strategies for governing the country, which has offered scientific theories and guidelines for deepening reform and opening-up and accelerating socialist modernization under new historical conditions.

(2) Basic characteristics of China's development environment during the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" period. Peace and development have remained themes of our times. World multi-polarization, economic globalization, cultural diversity, and social informationalization are gaining momentum. Under in-depth readjustment, the world economy is recovering amidst twists and turns. A new round of scientific and technological revolution is poised to take off. Global governance system is undergoing profound changes. The strength of developing countries as a whole continues to increase, and the international balance of power is gradually optimized. At the same time, the in-depth impact of the global financial crisis will remain over a long period of time. Global economy and trade is experiencing weak growth while protectionism is rising. Geo-political relations are undergoing complex changes. Traditional and non-traditional security threats are intertwined. And unstable and uncertain factors in the external environment are on the rise.

China boasts strong material base, abundant human capital, vast market and enormous development potential. Change of economic development pattern is gaining speed. New driving force for economic growth will come into being. And the positive economic fundamentals remain unchanged. Meanwhile, the problems of unbalanced, uncoordinated and unsustainable development are still prominent, which mainly include the extensive way of development, weak innovation capability, serious overcapacity in some industries, reduced enterprise efficiency, frequent occurrence of major accidents concerning work safety; unbalanced development of urban and rural areas and that among different regions; more serious resource limits, the deterioration

trend of ecological environment that is yet to be fundamentally reversed; insufficient basic public service, wide income gap, accelerated population aging, and huge task of poverty elimination; relatively low education and ethical level of the population and society; relatively weak rule of law. And the way of thinking and work of leaders and cadres should be improved; the vanguard and exemplary role of Party members and cadres is yet to be enhanced. We must strengthen the awareness of unexpected developments and sense of responsibility, and make breakthroughs in optimizing economic structure, reinforcing growth momentum, resolving conflicts, and making up for shortages.

In conclusion, China's development is still in an important period of strategic opportunities in which great things can still be done, but we are also faced with serious challenges of multiple conflicts and increased risks and hidden troubles. We must correctly grasp the profound changes concerning the implications of period of strategic opportunities, more effectively respond to various risks and challenges, continue to concentrate on doing our own work well, and constantly explore and develop new possibilities.

(3) Guiding principles for China's development during the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" period. We should hold up the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, thoroughly implement the spirit of the Third and Fourth Plenary Sessions of the Eighteenth CPC Central Committee, use Marxism, Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of the "Three Represents," and the Scientific Outlook on Development as our guide, implement the spirit of the important series speeches by General Secretary Xi Jinping in an in-depth way, follow the strategic arrangement of building of a moderately affluent society, deepening reform, governing the country in accordance with the law, and strictly administering the party in a comprehensive manner, stick to the top priority of development, take improving the quality and efficiency of development as core of our work, speed up the establishment of institutional mechanisms and development mode that can best guide the new normal of economic development, keep strategic concentration, make progress while maintaining stability, coordinate economic,

political, cultural, social, ecological and party building, and ensure the building of a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner as scheduled, so as to lay an even more solid foundation for the realization of the second centenary goal as well as the Chinese Dream of achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

In order to realize the goal of building of a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner as scheduled, and promote the sustained and sound development of economy and society, we must adhere to the following principles.

— Adhere to the people’s principal position. People are the fundamental force driving development, so the fundamental goal of development is for us to do a good job in realizing, safeguarding and developing the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. We must adhere to the people-centered development thinking, take the improvement of people’s wellbeing and promotion of their all-round development as the starting point and destination of development, promote democracy among them, safeguard social fairness and justice, ensure the people’s rights to equal participation and development, and fully mobilize their enthusiasm, initiative and creativity.

—Adhere to the scientific development. Development is the absolute need; development must be scientific. China is and will still be at the early stage of socialism for a long time to come. The unchanged fundamental national conditions and major social conflicts are the basic reference for development planning. We must stick to taking economic construction as the central task, make decisions based on reality, grasp new features of development, increase the intensity of structural reform, accelerate the transformation of the pattern of economic development, and strive for development with higher quality and efficiency, as well as more fairness and sustainability.

— Adhere to deepening reform. Reform is a powerful driving force for development. In accordance with the general goals of improving and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics, and promoting the modernization of national governance system and capacity, we must improve the institutional systems that can bring into full play the decisive role of the market in resource allocation, and can give

full play to the role of the government. We must take reform of the economic system as our priority, accelerate the improvement of institutional mechanisms of all aspects, and remove all institutional obstacles hindering scientific development, so as to provide sustained driving force for development.

— Adhere to the rule of law. Rule of law is a reliable guarantee for development. We must unswervingly follow the path of socialist rule of law with Chinese characteristics, step up building socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics, establish a socialist country upholding the rule of law, advance scientific legislation, strict law enforcement, just judicature, and general observance of the law, and accelerate the building of an economy and society that upholds the rule of law, so as to bring economic and social development into the track of the rule of law.

— Adhere to coordinating domestic and international situations. All-round opening-up is a must for development. We must stick to building our nation with door opening to the outside world. We should stay rooted in China, fully taking advantage of our resources, market and system, while attaching importance to the effects of interaction between domestic and global economy, and actively coping with changes of external environment. We should make better use of both domestic and foreign markets and resources, so as to promote mutual benefit, win-win cooperation and common development.

—Adhere to the Party's leadership. The Party's leadership is the greatest advantage of socialism with Chinese characteristics as well as the fundamental political guarantee for sustainable and healthy development of economy and society. We must implement the requirement of strictly administering the Party in an all-round way, constantly enhance the Party's creativity, cohesion and strength, improve the Party's governing capability and quality, and make sure that the fleet of China's development is breaking waves in the right channel.

## **II. Major goals and basic ideas for economic and social development during the “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan” period**

(1) New goals and requirements for building a moderately affluent society in a

comprehensive manner. Since the Sixteenth CPC Central Committee proposed the goal of building a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner, the whole Party and people of all ethnic groups have made continuous efforts and witnessed significant progress on all aspects of our undertakings. Over the next five years, based on the goal of building a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner, we should strive for the following new goals and requirements.

— Maintain medium and high speed economic growth. On the basis of improved balance, inclusiveness and sustainability of development, by 2020, China's GDP and the average income of urban and rural residents should double those in 2010. Main economic indicators should be balanced and coordinated, spatial arrangements of development optimized, effectiveness of investment and efficiency of enterprises significantly raised, and integrated development of industrialization and informationization further improved. Efforts should be made to move our industries to medium and high level, accelerate the development of advanced manufacturing industry, constantly cultivate new industries and new forms of operation, further enlarge the proportion of service industry, and significantly increase the contribution of consumption to economic growth. Urbanization rate of population should be increased more rapidly. Agricultural modernization should make obvious progress. And China should become a strong country of innovation and abundant talent resource.

— Generally improve people's living standards and quality. Employment should be relatively full, public service system including employment, education, culture, social security, health care, and housing should be more improved, and basic public service should be more equal to everyone. Significant progress should be achieved on the modernization of education, and schooling period of the working-age population should be greatly increased. The income gap should be narrowed, with proportion of people with middle income increased. Rural poor population should be eliminated with our existing poverty standard unchanged, impoverished counties should all get rid of their current situation, and the problem of regional poverty as a whole should be addressed.



— Significantly improve the quality of people and moral level of the society. We should make the Chinese Dream and core socialist values more deep-rooted in people’s hearts, the thoughts of patriotism, collectivism and socialism widely spread, the society atmosphere of integrity and mutual help stronger, people’s quality in terms of morality, science and culture as well as health significantly improved, and the whole society’s awareness of rule of law constantly strengthened. Efforts should be made to basically establish a public cultural service system, and build the cultural industry into a pillar of the national economy. Influence of the Chinese culture should continue to expand.

— Improve ecological environment as a whole. We should adopt a green way of production and life, with low carbon level raised. Efforts should be made to greatly improve the effectiveness of energy and resources development and use, effectively control the energy and water consumption, construction land, and total carbon emissions, and substantially reduce total emissions of major pollutants. Layout of major function-oriented zones and shelter for ecological security should basically come into being.

— Make systems of all aspects more mature and stable. Modernization of national governance systems and governance capacity should make significant progress, with basic institutional systems of all fields basically taking shape. People’s democracy should be further improved, and government based on the rule of law should be basically established, with judicial credibility significantly improved. Human rights and property rights should be effectively protected. A new open economic system should be basically in place. The modern military system with Chinese characteristics should be more perfect. The institutionalization of Party building should be significantly improved.

(2) Improve the concept for development. To reach the goals of the “Thirteenth Five-Year Plan” period, solve development problems, and consolidate development advantages, we must firmly establish the development concepts of innovation, coordination, green, openness and sharing.

Innovation is the top driving force for development. We must put innovation at

the heart of national development, and constantly promote theory innovation, system innovation, science and technology innovation, and culture innovation, so as to make innovation part of all work of the Party, the country and the society.

Coordination is the inherent requirement of sustainable and healthy development. We must firmly grasp the overall arrangements for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, properly handle significant relations in development, give priority to promoting the coordinated development of urban and rural areas as well as different regions, the coordinated development of economy and society, and the simultaneous development of new-type industrialization, informatization, urbanization, and agricultural modernization, and enhance both hard and soft power of our country, so as to constantly enhance overall development.

Green development is a necessary condition for sustainable development, as well as a reflection of people's pursuit for a better life. We must adhere to the fundamental national policy of conserving resources and protecting environment, stick to sustainable development as well as the civilized road to development featuring a higher productivity, a well-to-do life and sound ecosystem, accelerate the building of a resource-conserving and environment-friendly society, build a new pattern of modernization construction characterized by the harmonious development of man and nature, promote the building of a beautiful China, and make new contributions to global eco-security.

Openness is the only way towards prosperity and development for a nation. We must conform to the trend that the Chinese economy has integrated with the world economy profoundly, uphold the opening strategy of mutual benefit and win-win cooperation, adhere to the coordination of domestic and foreign demands, the balance of import and export, the equal importance of bringing-in and going global, and the introduction of foreign capital, technology and talents, develop higher-level open economy, play an active role in global economic governance and public good supply, enhance China's institutional voice in global economic governance, and build an extensive community of common interest.

Sharing is an essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We

must adhere to development for the people, by the people and to the benefit of the people, make more effective institutional arrangements, give more to the people in their co-building and sharing in the development process, enhance driving force for development, promote unity of the people, and make steady steps towards common prosperity.

We should stick to an innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development, which is an in-depth reform related to China's overall development. All Party members should fully understand the great practical and far-reaching historical significance of this change, stay united ideologically, coordinate our actions, deepen our reform, make bigger progress, and raise China's development to a higher level.

### **III. Adhering to the Path of Innovative Development and Striving to Enhance the Quality and Effectiveness of Development**

Faced with the increasingly fierce international competition in terms of development and the transformation of China's development engines, we must seek development on the basis of innovation and form an institutional framework that promotes innovation, so as to realize creativity-oriented development that is more innovation-driven and has more first-mover advantages.

(1) Foster new engines of development. Through optimizing the allocation of factors like labor, capital, land, technology, and management, China will vitalize innovation and entrepreneurial activities and promote mass entrepreneurship and innovation, so as to unleash new demands, create new supplies, push forward the development of new technologies, new industries, and new types of operation, and accelerate the transformation of development engines.

To give full play to the fundamental role of consumption for growth, efforts will be made to expand household consumption, guide consumption to a path toward intelligence, green, health, and safety, and drive consumption structure to upgrade through emphasizing the expansion of consumption of services. China will also enhance the informatization, standardization, and integration of circulation.

To give full play to the decisive role of investment for growth, efforts will be made to deepen the reform of investment and financing systems, optimize investment

structure, and increase effective investments. China will let fiscal funds to perform its leverage function and innovate financing modes, so as to inspire more private capitals involved in investment. Furthermore, China will innovate its public infrastructure investment and financing systems and promote the cooperation between government and private capitals.

To give full play to the role of export in promoting growth, China will strengthen the combination between overseas investment and export expansion and foster new advantages of foreign economic cooperation with technology, standards, branding, quality, and service as the core. Through implementing the optimized import and export strategy, China will promote the international cooperation in production capacity and equipment manufacturing, increase the technological content and added value of its labor-intensive products, and create the new advantages of its capital-intensive and technology-intensive industries, thus elevating the position of Chinese industries in the global value chain.

(2) Expand the new space of development. China will use the new space of development to foster new engines of development, and use new impetuses of development to expand the new space of development.

To expand the space of regional development, China will form vertical and horizontal economic axial lines mainly comprised of economic belts along its coastline and major rivers, based on its overall strategy on regional development and guided by such development plans as the “Belt and Road” initiatives, the integrated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and the Yangtze River Economic Belt; give full play to the radiation and leading role of city clusters, optimize the development of its three major city clusters including the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, the Yangtze River Delta, and the Pearl River Delta, and form city clusters in northeastern China, central China, the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, the Chengdu-Chongqing area, and the Guanzhong Plain; develop a stable of center cities and improve regional service function; support the construction of green cities, smart cities, and forest cities and enhance intercity infrastructure interconnection; promote the integrated development of key regions and foster a lot of major economic zones.

In addition, efforts will be made to push forward the integrated development of urban and rural areas and expand the development space of the countryside.

To expand the space of industrial development, China will bolster the development of such emerging industries as energy conservation, environmental protection, biological technology, information technology, intelligent manufacturing, high-end equipment, and new energy, and at the same time, support the optimization and upgrade of traditional industries. China will also promote new-type incubation models and encourage the development of mass entrepreneurship, crowd-sourcing, crowd-supporting, and crowd-funding platforms. Moreover, measures will be taken to promote the development of angel investment, startup investment, and industrial investment and deepen the reform of the Growth Enterprise Market and the New Third Board.

To expand the space of infrastructure development, China will carry out major public utilities and infrastructure projects and implement the strategy of enhancing national power through network development and accelerate the construction of high-speed, mobile, safe, and extensive new-generation information infrastructure. Efforts will be made to improve infrastructure networks concerning water conservancy, railway, highway, water transportation, civil aviation, general aviation, pipelines, and postal service, optimize the energy safety and reserves system, and promote the construction of urban facilities including public transportation and flood control. Moreover, China will carry on urban pipeline network renovation projects and take faster steps to open competitive businesses concerning naturally-monopolized industries such as power, telecommunications, transportation, petroleum, natural gas, and urban utilities.

To expand the space of the network economy, measures will be taken to implement the “Internet+” action plan, develop technologies and applications concerning the Internet of Things, and promote the sharing economy, with purpose of boosting the integrated development of the internet, economy and society. The national big data strategy will be implemented to advance the opening and sharing of data resources. China will improve its telecommunications universal service

mechanism, take actions to increase internet speed and reduce internet usage charge, and deploy next-generation internet in a preemptive manner. Moreover, measures will be taken to promote innovation in industrial organizations, business models, supply chain and logistics chain and support all types of internet-based innovations.

To expand the space of the blue economy, China will steadfastly make coordinated development plans for land and sea and advance the development of the marine economy. Efforts will be made to reasonably develop maritime resources, protect maritime ecology, and maintain the nation's maritime rights and interests, so as to build China into a maritime power.

(3) Implement the innovation-driven development strategy. China will give full play to the leading role of scientific and technological innovation in comprehensive innovation, strengthen basic research, and promote original innovation, integrated innovation, and secondary innovation. Measures will be taken to boost the construction of distinctive, high-level universities and research institutes and encourage enterprises to carry out basic and frontier innovation and research. Priority will be given to disruptive technological innovation. Furthermore, China will push forward a group of national key scientific and technological programs and establish a stable of national laboratories in key fields of innovation. China will actively work to propose and initiate major international scientific research plans and programs.

China will transform government functions from research and development administration to innovation service. The national decision-making consultation system in the areas of science and technology will be further improved. Adhering to strategic and frontier direction, China will focus on supporting basic research and the development of key generic technologies that are vital for overall development of the country. Moreover, China will accelerate its paces to make breakthroughs in the development of core technologies in fields such as next-generation information communications, new energy, new material, aerospace, biology, medicine, and intelligent manufacturing. China will also formulate systemic technological solutions targeting at current bottlenecks and confinements.

China will strengthen the principal and leading role of enterprises in innovation,

cultivate a group of innovation-oriented leading enterprises with international competitiveness, and bolster the healthy development of small and medium-sized hi-tech enterprises. China will build a stable of national technological innovation centers relying on enterprises, universities, and research institutions and form lots of innovation-oriented cities and regional innovation centers that can generate strong driving force. Furthermore, the nation will improve policies concerning pre-tax deduction of the research and development expenses of enterprises, enlarge the scope of the accelerated depreciation policy for fixed assets, and promote the upgrade of equipment and the application of new technologies.

China will deepen the reform of science and technology system, guide the establishment of industrial technology innovation alliances, promote interdisciplinary and cross-industry coordinated innovation, and advance the in-depth combination between technology and economy. Efforts will be made to accelerate the construction of technology and intellectual property transaction platforms, establish the financing model for scientific and technological innovation in the whole process of development from experimental research and pilot trial to production, and promote the capital operation and industrialization of research results. In addition, China will establish an inclusive innovation supporting policy system, so as to increase financial support and tax incentives. Also, measures will be taken to deepen the reform in the realm of intellectual property and strengthen the protection of intellectual property.

Colleges, universities and research institutions will be given more autonomy, and innovation leading talents will be given greater power to allocate personnel, funds, and properties and make decisions on technological roadmaps. China will adopt distribution policies aimed at increasing intellectual value, raise the profit sharing ratio of scientists and technicians in the commercialization of research findings, and inspire talents to have the spirit of dedication.

(4) Vigorously promote agricultural modernization. Agriculture is the foundation for completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects and realizing the modernization of China. The nation will quicken its paces in transforming agricultural development models and developing various forms of

moderate scale operations of agriculture, so as to make them play a leading role in the development of modern agriculture. Efforts will be made to establish the industrial, production and operational systems of modern agriculture and enhance the quality, effectiveness and competitiveness of the agriculture sector. Moreover, China will promote the overall planning of grain crops, cash crops and livestock animal husbandry, combine agriculture, forestry, fishing and livestock husbandry, integrate farming, animal husbandry, and processing, and boost the integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries, thus walking onto a track of agricultural modernization that is high-efficient, resource-conserving and environmentally-friendly and features safe products.

China will stabilize the relationship in rural land household contract system, optimize the methods for allocation of land ownership, contract right, and management right, push forward the orderly transfer of land management right according to law, and establish a policy system that fosters the development of new-type agricultural business entities. Efforts will be made to foster new-type professional farmers, deepen the reform of rural land system, and improve the power and capacity of rural collective property rights. In addition, China will deepen rural financial reform and improve agricultural insurance system.

China will stick to the strictest farmland protection system to ensure the “red line” of farmland protection not to be crossed. The nation will implement the strategy of “guarantee grain production through farmland protection and technological development” and enhance grain production capacity, so as to guarantee basic grain self-sufficiency and absolute food security. Furthermore, China will comprehensively delimit permanent basic farmlands and extensively promote farmland irrigation, land reclamation, improvement of low-yield and medium-yield farmlands, and construction of high-standard farmlands. Measures will also be taken to strengthen the development of major producing areas of bulk agricultural products like grain and explore and establish functional areas for grain production and protected areas for the production of important agricultural products. In addition, China will optimize agricultural production structure and regional layout, push forward the construction of



industrial chain and value chain, explore various functions of agriculture, and increase the comprehensive profits of agriculture.

To promote agricultural standardization and informatization, China will improve the agricultural product quality and safety supervision system that covers the whole process from farmland to dining table, the modern agricultural technology innovation and spreading system, and the agricultural socialized service system. Efforts will be made to develop modern seed industry and enhance the mechanization level of agriculture. The nation will continue increasing investments in agriculture and improving the policy on agriculture allowance. Moreover, China will reform the pricing mechanism of agricultural products and improve the purchasing and storage system for important agricultural products like grain. The nation will also strengthen the construction of circulation facilities and markets for agricultural products.

(5) Establish new industrial system. China will quicken steps to develop itself into a world manufacturing power through implementing the “Made in China 2025” plan. The nation will guide its manufacturing sector toward a path featuring refined division of labor and close collaboration, accelerate the penetration of information technology in aspects such as market, design, and production, and lead production models toward flexibility, intelligence, and refinement.

China will implement a program aimed at consolidating the foundation of industry and take actions to improve product quality and brands. The nation will encourage domestic enterprises to promote technological transformation according to the standards of their world-leading counterparts, so as to comprehensively upgrade the level of production technology, technological equipment, energy efficiency, environmental protection, etc. China will pay greater attention to solving production overcapacity by means of market mechanism, economic tools, and legal methods. Moreover, the nation will strengthen the efforts in policy guidance and improve the enterprise withdrawal mechanism.

China will bolster the development of strategic emerging industries and give play to the function of industrial policies in guiding industrial development and encouraging market competition. The nation will give better play to the role of state

industrial investment and guidance funds and cultivate a group of strategic industries.

China will implement the intellectual manufacturing program and establish a new-type manufacturing system. Efforts will be made to boost the development of such industries as next-generation information communication technology, high-end numerically controlled machine tools and robots, aeronautical and astronautic equipment, maritime engineering equipment, hi-tech vessels, advanced rail transport equipment, energy-conserving and new energy vehicles, electrical equipment, agricultural machinery, new material, biology, medicine, and high-performance medical appliances.

China will take actions to develop and promote modern service industry through loosening market entry control and push forward the sound and high-efficient development of the service industry. Efforts will be made to lead the producer service industry toward professionalization and the higher end of the value chain and the consumer service industry toward refinement and high quality, and urge the manufacturing sector to change from production-oriented to production service-oriented. In addition, China will vigorously boost the development of tourism.

(6) Establish a new system for development. China will accelerate its paces to form the market environment, property system, investment and financing system, distribution system, and talents cultivation, introduction and utilization mechanism that facilitate innovation and development.

China will deepen the reform of administrative system and further transform government functions. Moreover, the nation will constantly streamline administration and delegate power to the lower levels while combining proper regulation and upgrading service, so as to enhance the efficiency of the government and vitalize the market and public creativity.

China will adhere to the principle of developing the national economy with economic sectors of public ownership as the mainstay while encouraging development of economic sectors with other forms of ownership. The nation will unswervingly consolidate and develop publicly-owned economy while encouraging, supporting and guiding the development of non-public economy. Moreover, China

will promote property rights protection through the rule of law, and protect the rights and interests of economic sectors with various forms of ownership according to law.

China will deepen the reform of state-owned enterprises to increase the vitality, dominance, influence and capacity to resist risks of state-owned economy. The nation will push forward the reform of state-owned enterprises step by step according to their respective types, and upgrade modern enterprise system. In addition, China will improve the management system of various kinds of state-owned assets and strengthen the supervision of state-owned assets mainly by means of capital management, thus preventing the loss of state-owned assets. The nation will also upgrade the mechanism for rational flow of state-owned capital, push forward the strategic adjustment of state-owned capital layout, and guide more state-owned capital to invest in important industries and key sectors that are vital to national security and national economy. Moreover, China will endeavor to make state-owned enterprises stronger, better, and bigger, so that they can better serve the national strategic goals.

Private enterprises will be encouraged to enter more sectors according to law and non-state-owned capital will be introduced into the reform of state-owned enterprises, so as to better stimulate the vitality and creativity of non-public economic sectors.

To improve the development environment of enterprises, China will take actions to lower costs of real-economy businesses, optimize operation models, and enhance profiting capacity. Measures will be taken to limit government intervention in operation and decision-making of enterprises and reduce the number of matters that require government approval. China will standardize and bring order to administrative charges, reduce burdens of enterprises, and improve policies and systems that encourage fair competition and sound development of enterprises. Moreover, the nation will take actions to spur entrepreneurship and protect entrepreneurs' property rights and innovation benefits according to law.

China will quicken the paces to form a unified and open market system with orderly competition, establish a mechanism that guarantees fair competition, and break regional segmentation and industrial monopoly. In addition, the nation will deepen the reform aimed at letting market allocate factors and promote orderly flow

of talents, funds, and research results amidst rural and urban areas, enterprises, universities, and research institutions.

China will deepen the reform of its fiscal and taxation systems, establish and improve the modern finance system that helps transform economic growth modes, form a national unified market, and promote social fairness and justice, and establish a taxation system that features reasonable tax categories, optimized structure, sound laws, standardized and fair operation, and efficient tax collection and management. China will also establish a system whereby the authority of office matches responsibility of expenditure, and appropriately increase the authority of office and responsibility of expenditure of the central government. Measures will be taken to mobilize the initiative of all social aspects, and further rationalize the division of revenues between the central and local governments through taking into consideration of the tax categories. China will adopt a completely standardized, open and transparent budget system, improve government budget system, and implement the cross-year budget balance mechanism and the mid-term fiscal planning and management. Furthermore, China will establish a standardized borrowing and financing system for local government and improve government purchase policies that give priority to innovation products and green products.

To accelerate the reform of its financial system and enhance the efficiency of finance serving the real economy, China will improve a financial system whereby commercial financial institutions, development-oriented financial institutions, policy-based financial institutions, and cooperative financial institutions that carry out rational division of functions and complement each other. Moreover, China will establish a multi-level, differentiated banking institution system with wide coverage, expand the channels for private capital to enter the banking industry, and develop inclusive finance. Efforts will be made to strengthen financial services for medium-sized, small and micro businesses and rural areas, especially poverty-stricken areas. The nation will vigorously cultivate an open, transparent and sound capital market and push forward the reform of stock and bond issuance and transaction systems, so as to increase the proportion of direct financing and reduce the leverage

ratio. Moreover, China will develop financial services that meet the demands of innovation, and promote high-yield bonds and financing models that combine stocks and bonds. The nation will also promote the market-oriented reform of exchange rates and interest rates, enhance the management level and service quality of financial institutions, and reduce financing costs of enterprises. Measures will be taken to standardize and develop the internet finance. China will quicken its paces to establish a catastrophe insurance system and explore and adopt an insurance assets transaction mechanism.

China will vigorously establish a prudent macro financial management system, reform and improve the financial supervision framework that is compatible with the development of modern financial market through strengthening overall planning and coordination, improve supervision rules that meet China's national situations and international standards, and realize full coverage of the financial risk supervision system. China will also improve the management system for state-owned financial capitals and foreign exchange reserves, establish safe, efficient financial infrastructure, and effectively utilize and develop financial risk management tools to prevent systematic and regional financial risks.

(7) Innovate and improve the methods of macro regulation. Following the principle of implementing overall adjustment and targeted regulation simultaneously, combining the short-term and mid-term and long-term goals, balancing domestic and international demands, and coordinating reform and development, China will improve macro regulation, adopt timely and precise regulation, and carry out preemptive and fine adjustment properly. More attention will be paid to boost employment, stabilize commodity prices, adjust economic structure, increase effectiveness, control risks, and protect the environment.

China will carry out macro regulation according to the national mid-term and long-term development plans and goals and the overall supply-demand situation, maintain the stability of its policy tone, and increase policy predictability and transparency. Moreover, measures will be taken to innovate regulation thinking and policy tools and strengthen targeted regulation on the basis of range-based regulation,

so as to enhance the pertinence and accuracy of macro regulation. The nation will improve the policy system with fiscal and monetary policies as the mainstay, coordinated with industrial, regional, investment, consumption, and pricing policies, so as to increase the compatibility of fiscal and monetary policies. China will also utilize big data technology to improve the timeliness and accuracy of the analysis of economic information.

China will reduce government intervention in pricing and fully lift control on commodities and service prices in competitive sectors, including the competitive fields in industries such as power, petroleum, natural gas, transportation, and telecommunications.

China will establish a risk identification and precaution system, proactively release risks in a controllable manner and pace, and focus on improving risk prevention and control capacity in realms such as finance, banking, energy, mineral resources, water resources, food, environmental protection, production safety, and network safety.

#### **IV. Adhering to Coordinated Development and Establishing Balanced Development Structure**

China will make development more coordinated, adhere to regional collaboration and integration of urban and rural areas, emphasize both material progress and cultural and ideological progress, and integrate economic construction with national defense construction, so as to expand development space by coordinated development, and strengthen development momentum by enhancing weak fields.

(1) Promote coordinated development among regions. China will establish a new pattern of coordinated regional development featuring free and orderly flow of factors, effective constraint of major functions, equal basic public service, and sufficient resource and good environment.

China will carry out Development of the Western Region in an in-depth way, support the western region to improve infrastructure, develop industries with their special advantages, and strengthen ecological and environmental protection; promote the rejuvenation of old industrial bases in Northeast and other parts of China, promote

the rise of the central region, intensify national support for these regions, and accelerate market-oriented reform; support the eastern region in leading the whole country's development so as to better influence and drive the development of other regions; accelerate the development of old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas, and poor areas, and intensify support for areas with problems such as resource depletion, industrial decline, and serious ecological degradation.

China will cultivate a number of growth poles that can drive the coordinated development of regions. Efforts should be made to advance the coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei Province, optimize the spatial arrangements of cities and industrial structure, take out non-capital functions of Beijing in an orderly way, promote transportation integration, expand environment accommodation and ecological space, and explore new models for the optimized development of highly populated areas. China will also work to develop the Yangtze River Economic Zone, improve ecological environment of the Yangtze River basin, build a comprehensive and three-dimensional transport corridor from a high standard, and offer guidance for optimized layout and work allocation of industries.

(2) Promote coordinated development of urban and rural areas. China will uphold the policy of encouraging industry to support agriculture in return for agriculture's earlier contribution to its development and encouraging cities to support rural areas, improve institutional mechanisms for the integrated development of urban and rural areas, and promote equal exchange and rational allocation of factors between urban and rural areas and the equalization of basic public service.

China will develop county economy with special characteristics, accelerate nurturing medium and small cities and special small towns, promote the intensive and quality processing of agricultural products as well as the development of rural service industry, expand channels for farmers to increase their income, improve policy systems supporting the increase of farmers' income, and enhance endogenous driving force for rural development.

People-centered new urbanization should be promoted. The level of city planning, construction, and management should be improved. Efforts should be made

to deepen reform of household registration system, help rural population with the ability to have stable jobs and live in cities settle down in cities with their whole families, and ensure that they enjoy equal rights and shoulder equal obligations as urban residents. The residence card system should be implemented to realize the 100% coverage of basic public service for permanent residents. China will improve the system linking transfer payment from the exchequer and urban household transfer of rural residents, and establish the system linking the increase scale of urban construction land and number of new urban residents transferring from rural areas. Efforts will be made to safeguard the rights to contract land, use the land on which their houses sit, and share in the proceeds from allocation of collective income of farmers who have settled in cities, and support and guide them in their voluntary and paid transfer of the above rights according to law. The reform of housing system should be strengthened. The renovation of shanty towns in urban cities and dangerous buildings in urban and rural areas should be vigorously promoted.

China will advance the balanced allocation of public resources in urban and rural areas, improve the long-term mechanism for investment on rural infrastructure, give priority of social cause development to the countryside and urban cities which have received great numbers of rural population, and promote the extension of urban public service to the countryside; work to improve the building of new socialist rural areas, carry out actions to improve rural residential environment, intensify protection for houses in traditional villages and for well-known villages and towns with historical and cultural significance, and build beautiful and residence-friendly villages.

(3) Promote the coordinated development of material progress and cultural and ideological progress. China will adhere to the principle of “grasping both links at the same time,” follow the direction of socialist advanced culture, work in a people-oriented approach, put social benefit at the top of our goals, integrate social benefit with economic benefit, enhance confidence in our own culture and cultural awareness, accelerate cultural reform and development, and make socialist cultural and ideological progress, so as to build a culturally strong socialist country.



China will guide the whole Party and educate the whole population with the Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of “Three Represents,” Scientific Outlook on Development, and the spirit of the series of important speeches by General Secretary Xi Jinping, and unify the thoughts and strength of our people with the Chinese Dream and core socialist values. Efforts should be made to deepen the research and building project of Marxist theories, strengthen ideological and moral building and social integrity building, enhance national consciousness and the consciousness of rule by law and social responsibility, advocate the spirit of science, carry forward traditional Chinese virtues, and pay attention to spreading correct value orientation to the society through laws and policies.

China will support the production of excellent cultural products, strengthen cultivation of cultural talents, and achieve development and prosperity in the fields of literature and art, journalism and publishing, radio, film and television. Work should be done to carry out the innovation project of philosophy and social science, and build new type of think tanks with Chinese characteristics. China will build a system for inheriting excellent traditional Chinese culture, strengthen the protection of cultural heritages, revitalize traditional crafts, and implement the project of compiling classic works of China; strengthen and improve the work of ideological and cultural publicity at the grass-root level, and deepen various mass activities for cultural and ideological progress.

Efforts should be made to deepen reform of cultural system, implement major cultural programs, and improve the public cultural service system, cultural industry system, and cultural market system. China will promote the standardization and equalization of basic public cultural service, guide the flow of more cultural resources to grass-roots in urban and rural areas, innovate ways of public cultural service, and ensure the basic cultural rights and interests of the people. China will promote structural optimization and upgrading of the cultural industry, develop leading cultural enterprises and creative cultural industries, foster new forms of cultural operations, and expand and guide cultural consumption. Scientific knowledge should be popularized. Nationwide reading boom should be advocated. China will develop

sports and promote nationwide exercise campaign in order to enhance people's health. A good job should be done in the preparation for the 2022 Winter Olympics in Beijing.

China will firmly grasp the correct orientation of public opinion, improve the mechanism for guiding social public opinion, and spread positive energy; strengthen the construction of Internet ideological and cultural base, implement the Internet content building project, develop positive Internet culture, and create clean Internet environment. Work should be done to promote the integrated development of traditional and emerging media, accelerate the digitalization of media, and create a number of new mainstream media. Media structure should be optimized, and order of information spread should be standardized. Efforts should also be made to strengthen capability of international publicity, explore innovative ways of international cultural spread, cultural exchange and cultural trade, and promote the going global of the Chinese culture.

(4) Promote the integrated development of economic construction and national defense construction. China will take into account both development and security, integrate enriching the nation with strengthening the military, carry out the strategy of integrated development of the military and people, and establish an all-factor, multi-sector and effective development pattern featuring the in-depth integration of the people and army.

While advancing the process of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, China will comprehensively promote the construction of national defense and military. Under the guidance of the Party's military strengthening goals in the new situation, China will implement the new military strategic principles, strengthen Party building and ideological and political building in the army, strengthen military preparations on all directions and in all fields, strengthen the building of new combat forces, speed up defense and military reform, and vigorously promote military governance according to law and in a strict manner. By 2020, the tasks and goals of defense and military reform should be basically completed, with mechanization basically realized, and great progress made in terms of informatization. China will

build a modern military force system with Chinese characteristics that can win information-based wars and effectively complete missions and tasks.

The organization and management system, working and operating system, and policy and institution system for the integrated development of army and people should be improved. Leadership institutions for the integration of army and people at the national and provincial (including autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government) levels should be established. China will lay out special plans to coordinate economic construction and national defense construction. Work should be done to deepen the reform of industrial system concerning defense science and technology, and establish collaboration and innovation mechanism for science and technology of national defense. Legislation for the integrated development of the military and people should be promoted. China will come up with a batch of major programs and initiatives in the maritime, space and cyber space sectors, forge a number of innovation demonstration zones for the integration of the army and people, and enhance the coordinated use of advanced technology, industrial products, and infrastructure by the army and people.

Popular national defense education and reserve forces building should be strengthened. Modernized armed police force building should be enhanced. The army and government should be more united, so should the army and people. The Party, government, army, police, and civilians should make united efforts to consolidate our borders and national defense. Party committees and governments at all levels should actively support the building of national defense and the army reform, and the People's Liberation Army and armed police troops should actively support economic and social development.

## **V. Upholding Green Development and Improving Ecological Environment**

China will stick to enriching the country and benefiting the people through green development, provide the people with more quality ecological products, promote the formation of green way of development and living, and advance the prosperity of the people and the country as well as building a beautiful China in a coordinated way.

(1) Promote the harmonious coexistence between man and nature. China will

make use of nature in a moderate and orderly way, adjust and optimize spatial structure, identify red lines for the protection of agricultural and ecological space, and build scientific and rational urbanization pattern, agricultural development pattern, ecological security pattern, and natural shoreline pattern. Unified and standardized national ecological experimental zones should be established.

Work should be done to readjust the scale of cities based on the accommodating capacity of resources and environment, optimize cities' forms and functions according to natural landscape, and carry out green standards for planning, design, and construction.

China will support green and clean production, promote green transformation of traditional manufacturing, advance green and low-carbon industrial system of circular development, and encourage the upgrading and renovation of techniques, technology, and equipment of enterprises. Green finance should be developed, with the establishment of Green Development Fund.

Efforts should be made to strengthen education on China's resources and environment as well as ecological values, cultivate environmental awareness of the public, and promote the consciousness of green consumption throughout the society.

(2) Speed up the construction of major functional zones. China will give play to the role of major functional zones as the basic institution for the development and protection of China's land and space, implement plans for building major functional zones, improve related policies, publish planning map for major functional zones throughout the country and lists of major production areas of agricultural products and key ecological functional areas, and help various regions to carry out development positioning based on their major functions. Based on the plan for major functional zones, China will coordinate all kinds of spatial arrangements, and promote the "integration of various plans."

Efforts should be made to make the industrial structures of optimized development regions such as Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, the Yangtze River Delta and the Pearl River Delta more advanced and efficient, prevent and treat "urban diseases," and reduce the increment of construction land year by year. The industry and

population concentration of key development areas should be intensified. Key ecological functional zones should adopt negative lists for industry access. China will enhance transfer payment to main production areas of farm products and key ecological functional zones, strengthen incentive compensation, and establish horizontal and basin ecological compensation mechanisms. A number of national parks should be integrated and established.

China will uphold conservation of biological diversity, carry out emergent protection of endangered wildlife, and build centers for the rescue, protection and breeding of wildlife as well as gene banks. Work should be done to strengthen the import and export management of wild animals and plants, and guard against the invasion of harmful foreign species. China will crack down on illegal trade in wildlife products such as ivory.

China will divide the country into units made of administrative zones at the county or city level, and establish space governance system consisting of space planning, using purpose management and control, auditing of natural resource assets accumulated by local leaders before they leave their positions, and differentiated performance assessment system.

(3) Promote low-carbon and circular development. China will promote energy revolution, accelerate innovation of energy technology, and establish a clean, low-carbon, secure and efficient modern energy system; increase the proportion of non-fossil energy resources, and promote the clean and efficient use of fossil fuels such as coal. The development of wind, solar, biomass, hydro, and geothermal energies should be accelerated, and the development of nuclear power should be conducted in a secure and efficient way. Efforts should be made to strengthen the building of stored energy and smart grid, develop distributed energy, and promote energy-saving and low-carbon allocation of electricity. China will open mining rights in an orderly way, and actively develop natural gas, coalbed methane, and shale gas. Reform of the energy system should be carried out, with an effective and competitive market mechanism taking shape.

China will promote low-carbon development of transport, give priority to public

transport, strengthen the building of rail transport, and encourage green travel by tools such as bicycle. China will carry out the new energy automobile promotion plan, and raise the level of industrialization of electromobile. The energy efficiency standards for buildings should be raised, and green buildings and construction materials should be promoted.

China will take the initiative to control carbon emissions, strengthen energy-consumption control for industries with large energy consumption, effectively control the carbon emissions of key industries such as electric power, iron and steel, building materials and chemicals, support optimized development zones in their efforts to take the lead in reaching the peak of carbon emissions, and carry out the demonstration program of zones with near-zero carbon emissions.

China will implement the circular development leadership program, promote the circular production of enterprises, circular combination of industries, and circular renovation of industrial parks, and reduce material consumption per unit of output. Efforts should be made to strengthen the connection of classified recycling of domestic waste with the recycling of regenerative resources, and promote the circular links of the production system and the living system.

(4) Conserve resources in all ways and efficiently use them. China will give high priority to resource conservation, and establish a value of intensive and recycling use of resources.

Efforts should be made to strengthen the management of binding indicators, and carry out the double control of total volume and intensity of energy and water consumption and construction land. China will implement the plan of popular energy-saving campaign, raise standards for the saving of energy, water, land, materials and minerals, and carry out the leadership action by examples of those who have done outstanding jobs in energy-saving and water-saving.

China will implement the strictest management system for water resource, produce and build our cities based on the volume of water, and establish a water-saving society; set reasonable water prices, prepare water saving plans, implement programs such as utilization of water resources accumulated from rains

and floods, use of regenerative water, desalination of sea water, build national groundwater monitoring system, and carry out comprehensive treatment for areas that have over-exploited groundwater; adhere to the most stringent land conservation system, adjust the structure of construction land, reduce the proportion of industrial land, promote the redevelopment of low efficient land in urban cities and re-tilling of wasteland after mining activities, and strictly control the scale of land use in collective construction in rural areas. The pilot of farmland fallow rotation system should be explored and implemented.

China will establish and improve the initial allocation system for the rights to the use of energy, water, waste emission, and carbon emission; innovate systems for paid use, budget management, and investment and financing; and cultivate and develop trade markets. Contracted energy management and water-saving management should be promoted.

We should advocate rational consumption, strictly avoid extravagance and waste, and guard against the atmosphere of extravagance. All-round conservation should be implemented in links such as production, circulation, storage, and consumption. We should control the spending of public funds, carry out in-depth actions against excessive packaging, food-wasting, and excessive consumption, and promote the social climate of diligence and thrift.

(5) Intensity environmental governance. Centering on the improvement of environmental quality, China will carry out the most stringent environmental protection system, and establish an environment governance system featuring the co-governance by the government, enterprises, and the public.

China will promote comprehensive prevention and treatment of multiple pollutants and environmental treatment, carry out joint prevention and control and co-treatment of river basins, and vigorously implement the action plan to prevent and treat the pollution of air, water, and soil; implement the plan to make all industrial pollution meet our standards when emitted, and realize the overall coverage and stable operation of living sewage and waste treatment facilities in urban areas; expand the control scope of total quantity of pollutants, and list environmental quality indicators

including fine particles as binding indicators; give equal importance to urban and rural environmental treatment, intensify the prevention and treatment of agricultural pollution, coordinate drinking water safety, water source and toilet renovation, and waste treatment in the countryside, and promote the use of waste from the planting and breeding industries as new resources and their decontamination treatment.

Efforts should be made to reform the basic institutions for environmental treatment, establish an enterprise emission permit system covering all stationary pollution sources, and carry out a vertical management system of monitoring and enforcement by environmental protection agencies in administrations under the provincial level. A nationwide real-time online environment monitoring and control system should be established. The system to publish environment-related information should be improved. China will explore to establish trans-regional environmental protection agencies, carry out environmental protection inspections, and make related law enforcement even more stringent.

(6) Build a strong shelter for ecological security. China will give priority to protection and natural recovery, implement the ecological protection and restoration project for mountains, rivers, forests, farmlands and lakes, construct ecological corridors and protection networks for biological diversity, and comprehensively improve the stability and eco-service functions of forest, rivers, lakes, wetlands, grassland, oceans, and other kinds of natural ecosystems.

China will carry out large-scale afforestation, strengthen the construction of major forestry projects, improve the natural forest protection system, completely stop commercial logging of natural forest, and increase the area and stock volume of forests. We should give play to the role of state-owned forests as the driving force for national afforestation. Efforts should be made to expand the conversion of farmland to forests and grassland, and enhance the protection of grassland. No transplant of natural big trees into cities should be allowed. China will innovate mode of property right, and guide capital of various sources to invest in afforestation.

China will strengthen water ecological protection, systematically treat river basins, connect the water systems of rivers, lakes and reservoirs, and carry out



conversion of farmland to wetland, and fish-farms to shoals. The comprehensive treatment of desertification, stony desertification, and soil erosion should be promoted. The ecological protection of river sources and headwaters should be intensified. The Blue Bay Campaign should be launched. The prevention and treatment of geological disasters should be enhanced.

## **VI. Upholding Open Development and Realizing Win-win Cooperation**

In order to create a new situation of opening-up, we must enrich the implications and raise the level of opening-up, promote strategic mutual trust, economic and trade cooperation, cultural and people-to-people exchanges in a coordinated way, and strive for a deeply integrated pattern of mutually beneficial cooperation.

(1) Improve the strategic layout of opening-up. Efforts should be made to advance two-way opening, and promote the orderly flow of domestic and international factors, efficient allocation of resources, and the in-depth integration of markets.

China will improve the regional layout of opening-up, strengthen the construction of ports and infrastructure in inland and border areas, open cross-border transport corridors featuring the cooperation of various ways of transportation, develop export-oriented industrial clusters, build opening-up bases with different advantages and priorities, support coastal areas to fully participate in global economic cooperation and competition, and foster advanced manufacturing bases and economic zones with global influence. The development level of border economic cooperation zones and cross-border economic cooperation zones should be raised.

China will accelerate the optimization and upgrading of foreign trade, and upgrade ourselves from a big trading nation to a strong trading nation. Efforts should be made to improve the layout of foreign trade, innovate development mode of foreign trade, strengthen the construction of marketing and after-sales service network, improve the competitiveness of traditional advantageous products, consolidate our share in the export markets, transfer foreign trade into one featuring good quality yet nice prices and optimized import and export, and strengthen new export-oriented industries including equipment manufacturing. Trade in services should be developed.

We should carry out an active import policy, and open our market wider to the whole world.

Efforts should be made to improve the layout of investment, expand areas of opening-up, relax limits on access, and actively and effectively bring in foreign capital and advanced technology. Work should be done to support enterprises to expand overseas investment, promote the going global of equipment, technologies, standards and services, deeply integrate into global industrial chain, value chain and logistics chain, construct a number of overseas production bases for bulk commodities, and foster a number of transnational companies. Efforts should be made to actively build a financial cooperation service platform for international production capacity and equipment manufacturing.

(2) Establish a new system of opening-up. China will improve an internationalized business environment featuring rule by law and great convenience, and improve institutional mechanisms that are beneficial for win-win cooperation and in line with global trade and investment rules. Work should be done to establish systems that can facilitate new types of trade approaches including cross-border electronic commerce, improve the services trade facilitation system, and comprehensively implement the integration of single window and customs clearance. The construction quality of pilot free trade zones should be improved, and this attempt should be promoted and copied in wider areas.

Efforts should be made to comprehensively carry out pre-access national treatment and negative list management systems, and promote the equality and fair play of domestic and foreign-funded enterprises. China will improve overseas investment management, as well as promotion policies and service systems for overseas investment. The opening-up of the service industry should be expanded in an orderly manner, and market access to banking, insurance, securities, and pension should be widened.

Two-way opening-up of the financial industry should be enhanced. China will realize the RMB's convertibility under capital accounts in an orderly way, and promote the RMB to join the SDR and become a convertible currency that can be

used freely. The way of management and use of foreign exchange should be changed from positive listing to negative listing. China will relax limits on currency exchange for overseas investment, loosen foreign exchange management requirements for enterprises and individuals, and relax restrictions on overseas capital operation of transnational companies. Efforts should be made to strengthen international monitoring of income and expenditure, and maintain basic balance of international payments. China will promote the two-way opening of capital markets, and improve and gradually remove quota limits on domestic and overseas investment.

China will promote more countries to sign bilateral investment agreements and legal assistance agreements with high standards, and strive for mutual exemption or simplification of visa procedures with more countries. An overseas interest protection system should be built. China will also improve monitoring measures against money laundering, terrorist financing and tax evasion, and perfect the institutional mechanism for risk prevention.

(3) Advance the construction of the “Belt and Road.” China will uphold the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, and that of wide consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, improve bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms, carry out market-oriented operations with enterprises at the center, promote pragmatic and mutually beneficial cooperation with win-win results in various fields with relevant countries and regions, and foster a new all-round opening-up pattern featuring the interaction of land and sea, and China and other countries, as well as two-way opening of both Western and Eastern China.

China will promote the connectivity of infrastructure and building of international grand channels, and join hands to build corridors for international economic cooperation; strengthen cooperation in energy and resources, and improve the converting rate of local processing; join hands with other countries to build overseas industrial agglomeration zones, promote the building of local industrial systems, and extensively carry out cooperation in the fields of education, science and technology, culture, tourism, health, and environmental protection, etc. so as to benefit the local people.

China will strengthen cooperation with international financial institutions, participate in the construction of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and New Development Bank of BRICS, give play to the role of the Silk Road Fund, and attract international fund to co-build an open, pluralist, and win-win platform of financial cooperation.

(4) Deepen cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, as well as between the mainland and the Taiwan region. We should comprehensively and properly implement the principles of “one country, two systems,” “Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong,” “Macao People governing Macao,” and a high degree of autonomy, support Hong Kong and Macao to give full play to their special advantages, improve the position and functions of Hong Kong and Macao in national economic development and opening-up, and support Hong Kong and Macao to develop economy, improve people’s livelihood, promote democracy, and advance harmony.

We should support Hong Kong’s efforts to consolidate its position as the center for international finance, shipping and trade, and its participation in the country’s two-way opening and construction of the “Belt and Road.” We should also support Hong Kong’s efforts to strengthen its status as a global hub for offshore RMB business, and promote sectors such as financing, commerce and trade, logistics, and professional services to be more high-end with higher value added. We should support Macao in developing world tourism and leisure center, and business and trade service platform between China and Portuguese-speaking countries, and promote the rational, pluralist, and sustainable development of Macao’s economy.

We should enhance the mainland’s opening towards Hong Kong and Macao, and speed up building Guangzhou-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation platforms including Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin. Exchanges and cooperation on fields such as society, people’s livelihood, science and technology, culture, education, and environmental protection between the mainland and Hong Kong and Macao should be deepened. Regional cooperation including the pan-Pearl River Delta should be strengthened.

We should uphold the “1992 Consensus” and the one-China principle, stick to the belief that “two sides of the Taiwan Straits belong to one family,” and deepen

cross-strait economic cooperation based on mutual benefit and win-win results. Efforts should be made to promote the coordinated development of cross-strait industrial cooperation, and two-way opening cooperation such as financial cooperation and trade investment. We should promote the building of economic zone at the western bank of the Taiwan Straits, and foster cooperation platform (including Pintan) with the Taiwan region. Work should be done to expand cross-strait people-to-people exchanges, deepen cross-strait exchanges and cooperation in terms of agriculture, culture, education, science and technology, and society, etc. enhance the well-being of compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Straits, and benefit more ordinary Taiwanese citizens, young people, and SMEs.

(5) Actively participate in global economic governance. Efforts should be made to promote the reform and improvement of international economic governance system, actively take the lead in global economic agenda, and promote the development of the international economic order in the direction of equality, fairness, and win-win cooperation. China will strengthen international coordination of macroeconomic policies, promote global economic balance and financial security, and ensure steady growth of the world economy. China will take an active part in the making of international rules in new fields such as the Internet, deep sea, polar regions, and aerospace.

Efforts should be made to promote the process of multilateral trade negotiations, advance the balanced, win-win and inclusive development of multilateral trading systems, and establish a system of international economic and trade rules that is just, rational and transparent. China will support the equal participation of developing countries in global economic governance, and promote the reform of international monetary system and international financial regulation.

China will speed up the implementation of the free trade zone strategy, promote the negotiations of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the construction of the Asia-Pacific Free Trade Zone, and be committed to establishing a globally oriented high-standard free trade zone network.

(6) Actively shoulder international responsibilities and obligations. China will

stick to the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities, equality, and respective capability, actively join negotiations in response to global climate change, and implement commitments on emission reduction.

Efforts should be made to expanded scale of foreign aid, improve ways of foreign aid, offer more free advice and training including human resources, development planning and economic policies to developing countries, expand foreign cooperation and aid in fields such as science and technology, education, health, disaster prevention and mitigation, environmental management, wildlife protection and poverty reduction, and intensify our humanitarian assistance. China will take the initiative to participate in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Work should be done to maintain international public security, oppose all forms of terrorism, actively support and join the peacekeeping operations of the UN, strengthen international cooperation in nonproliferation, participate in the management and control of hot and sensitive issues, and join hands with other countries to ensure the security of international channels. China will enhance multilateral and bilateral coordination, and take part in safeguarding global cyber security. International cooperation against corruption should be promoted.

## **VII. Adhering to Development Shared by the People, and Enhancing the Well-being of the People**

According to the requirements of “everyone involved, everyone doing their best, and everyone enjoying,” we should adhere to the bottom line, give prominence to key points, improve systems, guide expectation, focus on equal opportunities, guarantee basic living standard for the people, and ensure that all people will jointly enter a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

(1) Increase the supply of public services. China will adhere to the principles of universal benefits, ensuring basic living standards, equalization and sustainability, start from solving the most pressing problems of the greatest and most direct concern to the people, enhance functions and responsibilities of the government, and improve the co-building ability and sharing level of public services.

Efforts should be made to strengthen the basic public services including

compulsory education, employment service, social security, primary care and public health, public culture, and environmental protection, and strive to achieve full coverage. China will increase transfer payments to old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas, and poor areas; and strengthen our help and support for the special difficulties of special groups of people.

Work should be done to innovate ways of offering public service. If the government can purchase the service, it will not directly offer service itself; if the service can be offered through the cooperation of the government and social capital, we should extensively attract the participation of social capital. Reform of social undertakings should be accelerated.

(2) Implement the crucial poverty eradication project. Poverty eradication for poor rural population is the most daunting task for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. We must give full play to our political advantages and institutional strengths, and resolutely win the poverty eradication battle.

China will implement targeted poverty alleviation and poverty eradication, and carry out policies based on different people and places, so as to improve the effect of poverty alleviation. Efforts should be made to carry out classified alleviation for impoverished families. China will support those with working capability to develop special industries and transfer jobs, implement poverty alleviation relocation for areas that are no longer suitable for the living of people, implement ecological-protection-oriented poverty alleviation for areas with extremely important yet fragile eco-systems, implement basic insurance policies for those who have lost working ability, and offer medical aid and guarantee to those who have turned impoverished because of diseases. China will connect the basic living allowance policy with the poverty alleviation policy, and offer all possible insurance to poor people.

Efforts should be made to expand the coverage of infrastructure in poor areas, and solve the problems of roads, water, electricity, and Internet based on the specific conditions of different places; in cases where the exploitation of water, electrical, and mineral resources has occupied collective land in poor areas, an experimental

approach to compensate by giving original residents collective equity can be implemented, and an assets income support system for the poor people can be explored.

China will improve the quality of elementary education and level of medical service, and promote the equalization of basic public services in poor areas; establish and improve the service system for caring rural left-behind children, women, and old people.

Work should be done to implement an accountability system for poverty eradication; further improve the working mechanism in which the Central Government coordinates work, provincial governments (including autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government) shoulder general responsibility, and cities and counties implement policies; enhance assessment of responsibility for poverty eradication, with priority given to the assessment of achievement by impoverished counties; intensify poverty alleviation investment by the Central Government and provincial governments, give play to the complementary roles of policy-related finance and commercial finance, integrate various kinds of poverty alleviation resources, and open up new financial channels for poverty alleviation; improve collaboration between Eastern and Western China, as well as targeted poverty alleviation mechanism of Party and government offices, armies, mass organizations, and state-owned enterprises, and encourage various enterprises, social groups, and individuals to voluntarily involve in poverty alleviation by way of supporting a task until it is completed; the old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas, and concentrated and contiguous poor areas should be the key objectives of the poverty eradication campaign.

(3) Improve the quality of education. We should fully implement the educational guidelines of the Party, carry out the fundamental task of cultivating people with virtue, enhance education of the core socialist values, and cultivate socialist builder and successor with the all-round development of moral, intellectual, physical and aesthetical capabilities; deepen educational reform, give priority to enhancing the students' sense of social responsibility, innovation spirit, and practical ability, and



emphasize on them throughout the whole process of national education.

China will promote the balanced development of compulsory education, and comprehensively improve the quality of education and teaching; popularize senior high school education, promote the exemption of miscellaneous fees for secondary vocational education in a step-by-step and classified manner, and the miscellaneous fees for high school education should be cancelled firstly from registered students from poor families; develop pre-school education, and encourage the development of quality and low-fee kindergartens that open to all; improve ways of financial support, and achieve overall coverage of students from poor families.

China will promote educational equity; speed up the standardizing construction of public schools for compulsory education in urban and rural areas, strengthen the team building of teachers, particularly those in the villages, and promote the exchanges of teachers in urban and rural areas. A good job should be done in terms of special education.

China will improve the teaching and innovation capabilities of teachers, and make several universities and a number of disciplines reach or get close to top class in the world; establish a modern vocational education system, and promote the integration of production and teaching, as well as cooperation between schools and enterprises; optimize the curriculum layout and talent cultivating mechanism, and encourage undergraduate colleges with necessary conditions to transform into applied ones.

China will implement and deepen reform of the examination and enrollment system and that of education and teaching; establish individual learning accounts and credit accumulation system, and smoothen channels for continuing education and lifelong learning. Efforts should be made to promote information-based education, develop distance education, and expand the coverage of high quality educational resources; improve monitoring and guidance for education, and strengthen social supervision; support and standardize the development of private education, and encourage social forces and private capital to provide diversified educational services.

(4) Promote employment and entrepreneurship. China will adhere to the strategy

of prioritizing employment, implement a more proactive employment policy, create more jobs, and address structural employment problems; perfect supporting policies for new start-ups, encourage entrepreneurship driving employment, establish entrepreneurship service platform for everyone.

China will integrate human resource markets, break the separation of urban and rural areas, different regions, and different industries, eliminate identity and gender discrimination, and safeguard the equal rights to employment of workers; strengthen support for flexible employment and new ways of employment, and promote the independent employment of workers. Work should be done to implement employment promotion and entrepreneurship leading plans for university graduates, with a view to guide the employment and entrepreneurship of young people. Employment assistance will be intensified to help those who find it difficult to find a job get employed.

Efforts will be made to promote lifelong vocational skills training system, implement the plan to increase the vocational skills of the new generation of migrant workers, and carry out actions to offer free vocational training for children from poor families, graduates of middle and high schools who have failed to be enrolled by schools of higher level, migrant workers, people who have lost their jobs or transferred to other positions, as well as retired soldiers. China will promote the skilled worker training model featuring the combination of industry and academics, and the cooperation between schools and enterprises, and promote new type of apprenticeships in enterprises; improve the benefits of skilled workers, perfect professional title evaluation system, and popularize the practice of linking professional technical titles and skill levels with household registration in big cities.

China will work to improve the quality, work participation, and productivity of the workforce, enhance the flexibility of the labor market, and promote the free flow of labor in different regions, industries, and enterprises; establish harmonious labor relations, and safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of workers and enterprises;

Improve the employment service system and the capacity of employment services; and improve the statistical indicator system for employment and unemployment.

(5) Narrow income gap. China will synchronize the growth of residents' income with our economic growth, and the increase of salary with productivity, and constantly increase the income of urban and rural residents; readjust the distribution pattern of national income, standardize initial allocation, and increase the adjustment intensity of redistribution.

China will improve scientific salary determination mechanism, normal growth mechanism and payment guarantee mechanism, and promote the collective wage negotiation system in enterprises; improve the minimum wage growth mechanism, perfect the mechanism upholding contribution of market assessment factors and distribution according to the contribution, and improve the wage system suited to the characteristics of public institutions.

China will implement policies conducive to the reduction of income gap, significantly increase the income of low-income workers, and enlarge the proportion of middle-income people; speed up the establishment of the individual income tax system that combines the imposition of tax on total income and on different income items; increase property income through various channels; standardize the order of income distribution, protect lawful income, regulate hidden income, curb the gain of income by non-market factors such as power and administrative monopoly, and prohibit illegal income.

Efforts should be made to support the development of charities, and extensively mobilize social forces to carry out social assistance, mutual help, and voluntary services. Taxation policies that encourage giving back to the society and helping the poor should be improved.

(6) Establish a fairer and more sustainable social security system. China will implement the national insurance plans, basically covering all people as stipulated by law; adhere to actuarial balance, improve financing mechanisms, and distinguish the responsibilities of the government, enterprises, and individuals; appropriately lower social insurance fees; improve the social security system.

China will improve worker pension insurance personal account system, and improve the incentive mechanism of more pay more gain; achieve nationwide

coordination of the basic pension for workers, and establish the rational adjustment mechanism for basic pension. Work should be done to broaden the investment channels of social security fund, strengthen risk management, and improve return on investment; gradually increase the proportion of state-owned capital gains paid to public finance, and transfer part of state-owned capital to enrich social security fund; introduce the policy on gradual extension of retirement age; develop occupational pension, enterprise annuity, and commercial endowment insurance.

China will improve mechanisms for the stable and sustainable financing and reimbursement rate adjustment of medical insurance, and study the implementation of policies on medical insurance payment and participation for retired workers; fully implement the major disease insurance system for urban and rural residents; reform ways of payment to medical insurance, and give play to the fee-controlling role of medical insurance; improve personal accounts, and coordinate consultation fees; realize direct settlement for fees of hospitalized retirees relocated in other provinces; integrate medical insurance policies and treatment and management of medical insurance for urban and rural residents; encourage the development of supplementary medical insurance and commercial health insurance; encourage commercial insurance institutions to get involved in the treatment of medical insurance; combine maternity insurance with basic medical insurance and implement them.

China will coordinate rescue and relief systems, strengthen policy coherence, promote the integration of systems, and ensure the basic living of people with economic difficulties.

(7) Promote the construction of healthy China. China will deepen the reform of medical and health system, promote the interaction of medical service, medical insurance, and pharmaceutical supply, promote the separation of medical service and pharmaceutical sector, implement classified medical service, and establish primary care health system and modern hospital management system that cover both urban and rural areas.

Efforts should be made to promote the comprehensive reform of public hospitals in an all-round way, insist on the public nature of hospitals, abandon interest-oriented

mechanisms, and establish a staff management and salary system suited to the industrial characteristics of medical service; optimize the layout of medical institutions, improve the medical service system featuring the interaction and complementarity of higher and lower levels of institutions, improve the model for medical service at the grass-root level, and develop distance medical service; promote the flow of medical resources to the grass-roots and rural areas, and promote work concerning general practitioners, family doctors, the medical service ability of highly needed areas, and electronic health records. Efforts should be made to encourage social forces to develop the health service industry, and promote the equal treatment of non-profit private hospitals and public hospitals; strengthen supervision and control of medical quality, improve mechanism for dispute mediation, and build harmonious relations between doctors and patients.

China will give equal importance to Chinese and Western medicines, and promote the development of traditional Chinese medicine and medicine of minority groups; improve the basic drug system and the mechanism for drug supply and guarantee, rationalize the prices of drugs, and increase the free supply of special drugs including those to prevent and treat AIDS. We should improve drug quality and ensure medicine safety. Work should be done to strengthen the integrated prevention and treatment of major diseases such as infectious diseases, chronic diseases, and endemic diseases, and occupational hazards; and reduce the fees for the treatment of major and chronic diseases in various ways. A healthy lifestyle should be advocated, and mental health services should be strengthened.

China will implement the food safety strategy, and establish a strict and efficient food safety management system governed by the whole society, so as to remove worries of the people about what they eat.

(8) Promote the balanced development of population. China will adhere to the basic state policy of family planning, improve the population development strategy, and comprehensively implement the policy of “one couple with two babies at most.” Efforts should be made to improve the level of public services such as reproductive health, maternal and child care as well as kindergarten. Help should be offered to

families with special difficulties in complying with the family planning policy, and attach importance to family development.

China will actively respond to population ageing, carry forward the social spirit of respecting, caring and helping the elderly, establish a multi-layer old-age service system based on households, dependent on communities and complemented by old-age service agencies, promote the combination of health care and old-age service, and explore the establishment of long-term care and insurance system. Efforts should be made to open the market of old-age service in an all-round way, and support all kinds of market players to increase old-age service and product supply by ways such as purchasing service and equity cooperation.

China will stick to the fundamental national policy of equality between men and women, and protect the rights and interests of women and minors; support the career development of the physically challenged people, and improve the systems to support and help them.

### **VIII. Strengthening and improving the Party's leadership to provide strong guarantee for the realization of the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan**

Development is the top priority of the Party in governing and rejuvenating the country. Party committees at all levels must deepen their understanding of the development rules, enhance the capacity and level of leading development, promote the modernization of national governance systems and governance capacities, and better promote economic and social development.

(1) Improve institutional mechanisms for the Party to lead economic and social development. We should adhere to the principle that the party commands the overall situation and coordinates all quarters, give play to the core leading role of the Party committees (Party groups) at all levels, enhance institutional construction, improve the institutional mechanisms for and approaches to work, and strengthen the Plenary Session's decision-making and supervision role; make our decision-making more scientific, improve the Party committee's working mechanisms to study strategies for economic and social development, regularly analyze economic trend, research major principles and policies, and improve the decision-making consultation mechanism and

the information release system.

We should optimize the knowledge structure and professional structure of our team of leadership, attach importance to cultivating leaders and cadres with strong political awareness, professional knowledge, high governance ability, courage of shouldering responsibilities, and fine style of work and life, and improve professional level; deepen the reform of personnel system for cadres, improve political performance evaluation system and mechanisms of reward and punishment, and mobilize the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of cadres at all levels.

Efforts should be made to strengthen the construction of Party organizations at all levels, enhance the function of grass-roots Party organizations as a whole, give play to their fortress, vanguard and exemplary role, and motivate cadres to uphold the pioneering spirit, overcome difficulties and better lead the people to complete the building of a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner.

We will always be on the way of fighting against corruption and building a clean government. We can never stop or relax the anti-corruption efforts. We should adhere to strictly administering the Party in a comprehensive manner, implement the requirement of “to be strict to cultivate oneself, use one’s power, and conduct self-discipline; and to uphold integrity in work, business starting up and dealing with others,” strengthen the disciplines and rules of the Party, clarify the responsibilities of conductors and supervisors in the construction of a clean Party and government, perfect the long-term mechanism for the improvement of style of work and life, enhance the restraint and supervision of power operation, consolidate achievements of the anti-corruption efforts, build an effective mechanism in which people dare not, cannot and will not corrupt, strive for upright cadres, clean governments and fair politics, and create favorable political ecology for economic and social development.

(2) Mobilize the people to unite and strive for progress. We should uphold democracy in an all-round manner, implement the Party’s mass line, improve the ability of publicity and organizing the people, strengthen consultation of major issues concerning economic and social development as well as issues related to the immediate interests of the people, safeguard the people’s various rights and interests

in accordance with the law, and inspire the sense of ownership of people of all ethnic groups to build the nation.

We should strengthen ideological and political work, innovate institutional mechanisms and ways of work with respect to issues related to the people, give play to the roles of trade unions, the Communist Youth League, Women's Federation and other such organizations, properly handle conflicts among the people, and try our best to unify the thoughts and power of the whole society to promote reform and development, and maintain social harmony and stability; attach great importance to ideological work, and earnestly safeguard ideological security.

Efforts should be made to consolidate and develop the most extensive patriotic united front, fully implement the Party's policies on intellectuals, ethnic minorities, religions and overseas Chinese, give full play to the role of democratic parties, association of industry and commerce, and personages without party affiliation, carry out publicity and education on ethnic unity in an in-depth manner, guide the accommodation of religions and socialism, promote harmonious party relations, ethnic relations, religious relations, class relations, and relations between compatriot at home and abroad, consolidate the unity of people of all ethnic groups nationwide, and strengthen the unity of Chinese people both at home and abroad.

(3) Speed up the construction of a strong country with abundant talents. We should vigorously implement the strategy of giving priority to the development of talents, promote the system reform and policy innovation of talent development, and establish advantages of talent system that is internationally competitive.

Work should be done to promote strategic talent restructuring, give prominence to professionals in cutting-edge and rare fields, implement major talent projects, and focus on finding, cultivating and gathering strategic scientists, technology leaders, entrepreneurial talents and highly skilled personnel; implement more open policies to introduce innovative talents, intensify the work to bring in rare talents with urgent needs, and gather and use talents from all over the world; give play to the role of the government as a guiding investor, and encourage enterprises, universities, research institutes, social organizations and individuals to orderly participate in human



resource development and talent introduction.

We should optimize the allocation of human resources, remove obstacles hindering the flow of talents, and improve the horizontal and vertical mobility of the society; improve the incentive mechanism of talent evaluation and service guarantee system, create a social environment conducive to the possibility that everyone can become talents and young talents stand out in competition, and improve the policy system conducive to the flow of talents to the grass-roots level and the Central and Western China.

(4) Promote development by the thinking and approach of the rule of law. Upholding the rule of law is the inherent requirements for developing socialist market economy. We must adhere to administering the country in accordance with the law, and comprehensively improve the Party's ability and performance of governing the country in accordance with the Constitution and other laws, and managing and governing the Party in accordance with the Party's rules and regulations.

The Party should strengthen its leadership in legislation; speed up legislation in key areas, give equal importance to legislation of new laws, modification of outdated laws, abolishment of laws no longer suitable for China's situation, and law interpretation, advance scientific legislation and democratic legislation in an in-depth way, and accelerate the formation of an improved legal system.

We should strengthen the construction of government based on the rule of law, set, exercise, constrain and supervise the power in accordance with the law, regulate and govern economy in accordance with the law, promote comprehensive law enforcement, and bring all the government's activities onto the track of the rule of law. Efforts should be made to deepen the reform of judicial system, respect judicial rules, promote judicial justice, and improve judicial guarantee of rights and interests and judicial supervision on power; carry forward the spirit of socialist rule of law, strengthen the concept of respecting, learning and abiding by laws of the whole society, public officials in particular, and establish good atmosphere and tradition of the rule of law.

(5) Enhance and innovate social governance. We should build a safe China,

improve the social governance system featuring the leadership of the Party committee, dominance of the government, collaboration of the society, participation of the public and guarantee of the rule of law, promote more precise and delicate social governance, and establish a social governance pattern built and shared by the people; improve the mechanism for interest expression, interest coordination, and interest protection, and guide the people to exercise their rights, express their demands, and settle disputes in accordance with the law; enhance community service functions, and achieve the virtuous interaction among government administration, social adjustment and the residents' autonomy.

We should strengthen the building of basic systems of social governance, establish the basic database for national population, unified code of social credit system and related real-name registration system, improve the social credit system, and enhance the social psychosocial service system, psychosocial counseling mechanism, and crisis intervention mechanism.

Work should be done to improve the institutional mechanisms for the comprehensive governance of social security, speed up building the three-dimensional prevention and control system for social security based on informationization, and establish basic comprehensive service management platform; implement the social stability risk assessment system for major decisions, improve the comprehensive mechanism for identifying, early warning, mediating, handling and dissolving social conflicts, strengthen and improve the petition letter and mediation work, and effectively prevent and resolve conflicts and disputes; strictly prevent and punish illegal deeds and criminal activities in accordance with the law, so as to maintain social order.

We should firmly establish the concept of secure development, give top priority to the people's interests, strengthen popular safety awareness education, and improve public security system; implement and improve work safety accountability and management system, carry out the principles of equal responsibility for the Party and the government, dual responsibility in one position, and holding those who neglect their duties accountable, strengthen prevention and treatment of the root problems,

reform safety assessment system, improve early warning and emergency response mechanisms, intensify supervision, regulation and law enforcement, find out and resolve safety problems in a timely manner, and resolutely prevent the trend of frequent occurrence of extraordinarily serious safety accidents; implement the project of removing the production and storage of enterprises handling dangerous chemicals in a safe and environment-friendly way, strengthen the building of the basic capacities for work safety and capacities for disaster prevention and mitigation, and earnestly safeguard the safety of the people's life and property.

Efforts should be made to implement the overall national security concept, implement the national security strategy and national security policies in key areas, improve national security review regime, enhance the rule of law concerning national security, and establish a national security system; strictly prevent and crack down on the penetration of the hostile forces and subversion activities, violent and terrorist activities, ethnic separatist activities, and extremist religious activities, and resolutely safeguard the country's political, economic, cultural, social, information and defense security.

(6) Ensure the implementation of the goals and tasks laid down in the Suggestions on the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan. In making the "Outline of the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" and specific plans, we should resolutely implement the decisions and arrangements of the Party Central Committee, and implement the concepts for development, main goals, key tasks, and major initiatives identified by these Suggestions. All regions should prepare their own Thirteenth Five-Year Plans based on their local reality. Plans of various levels and kinds should add indicators that can clearly reflect the concepts for development, namely, innovation, coordination, greenness, openness, and sharing, increase binding indicators for the governments to fulfill their duties, and earnestly implement all decisions and arrangements laid down by the Plenary Session.

To reach the development goals for the "Thirteenth Five-Year Plan" period, we enjoy a promising future while shouldering heavy tasks. The whole Party and people of all ethnic groups in the country should unite more closely around the Party Central

Committee with comrade Xi Jinping as General Secretary, work hard with one heart, and join hands to fight for the great victory of the deciding stage of building a moderately affluent society in a comprehensive manner.