Part 1 Guidelines, Main Objectives and Development Concepts

13th Five-Year Plan period is a decisive stage of comprehensively building a moderately prosperous society. We must conscientiously implement the strategic decisions and deployments of the Party Central Committee, accurately grasp the profound changes in the domestic and international environment and conditions for development, and actively adapt, grasp and lead the new normal of the economic development, fully promoting innovative development, harmonious development, green development, opening development, shared development, in order to ensure the full building a moderately prosperous society.

Chapter 1: Environment for Development

12th Five-Year Plan period is an extraordinary period of five years for China. Facing with the sophisticated international environment and arduous task of domestic reform, development and stability, the Party Central Committee and the State Council unite and lead people of all ethnicities to work hard, explore and seek innovations, and have made remarkable achievements in economic and social development, successfully completed the major objectives and tasks defined in the 12th Five-Year Plan.

Actively respond to a series of major risks and challenges including the continued impact of the international financial crisis, to adapt to the new normal of economic development, constantly innovate and improve macro-control, to push forward for the good momentum of optimization on economic structure, shift of development power, and development mode change in rapid rate. The economic development maintains at rather high speed, the overall economic output is ranked number two in the world; the GDP per capita has increased to 49,351 RMB (equivalent to 7,924 USD). Economic restructuring has made significant progress; growth in agriculture maintains steady, the accumulated weight of service sector in the GDP is higher than the one of industry sector, consumption rates continue to improve, the gap between urban and rural areas are closing, urbanization ratio for resident population has reached 56.1%, the infrastructure has been comprehensively improved, the development of high technologies industry and strategic emerging industries grows fast, and a number of major scientific and technological achievements reached the world advanced level. The public service system is basically established and the coverage is continued to expand, the educational level is improved significantly, the overall health situation for all citizens is improving dramatically, the poverty is reduced significantly, the living standard and quality of the people are further improved. The building-up of ecological society has made new progress, the main functional areas are gradually perfected, the main pollutant emissions continued to decrease, energy saving and environmental protection has improved significantly. The reforms were deepened across the board vigorously,
the economic system continues to be improved, the people's democracy is expanding, the voyage has begun with the rule of law. Comprehensive diplomacy has made major progress, the international status has been improved significantly, the opening-up is deepened that China has become the first trading power in the world and the major state for foreign investment, the Chinese currency is included in the basket of currencies which make up the IMF’s Special Drawing Right (SDR). The Chinese dream of great rejuvenation and the socialist core values are deeply rooted in people's heart, the national soft power of cultures is increasing rapidly. The military reform with Chinese characteristics has made significant achievements that army building-up has started its new journey. The overall strengthening of party discipline has opened up the new prospects, the building-up on party working style and discipline has had remarkable results. The economic strength, technological strength, defence strength, and international influence have reached a higher level.

It is more important that, since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the General Secretary unswervingly adheres to and further develops the socialism with Chinese characteristics, dares to practice and be good at innovation, deepens the understanding of the ruling pattern of the Communist Party, the building-up of the socialism, and the development path of the human society, constitutes a series of new ideas, thoughts and strategies on governance, which provide scientific theoretical guidance for deepening the reform and speeding up the socialist modernization under the new historical conditions.

<table>
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<th>Column 1: The implementation of 12th Five-Year Plan</th>
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<td>Indicators</td>
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<td>Economic development</td>
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<td>(1) Gross National Products (GDP), in trillion</td>
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<td>(2) The share of value-added of the service sector, in %</td>
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<td>(3) urbanization ratio for resident population, in%</td>
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<td>(4) The consolidation rate of nine-year compulsory education, in %</td>
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<td>(5) Gross enrollment rate for high school period, %</td>
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<td>(6) The share of expenditure on research, experiment and development in the GDP, in %</td>
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<td>(7) Patents owned per 10,000 people</td>
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<td>Resources and environment</td>
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</table>
(8) Cultivated agricultural land reservation, in 100 million mu | 18.18 | 0 | 18.65 |
(9) The percentage of water usage reduced per unit of industrial value added | - | [30] | - | [35] |
(10) The efficiency coefficient for water use in agriculture | 0.53 | - | 0.532 | - |
(11) The share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption, in % | 11.4 | - | 12 | - |
(12) The energy consumption reduced per GDP unit | - | [16] | - | [18.2] |
(13) The CO₂ emission reduced per GDP unit | - | [17] | - | [20] |
(14) Major pollutant emission, in %
chemical oxygen demand sulfur dioxide | - | [8] | - | [12.9] |
ammonia nitrogen | [8] | - | [18.0] |
nitrogen oxide | [10] | - | [13.0] |
(15) The growth of forest percentage of forest cover
forest reserves (100 million m³) | 21.66 | - | 21.66 | - |
People's life | 143 | - | 151 |
(16) The disposable income per urban resident, in Yuan | - | >7% | - | 7.7% |
(17) The net income per rural resident, in Yuan | - | >7% | - | 9.6% |
(18) The urban registered unemployment rate, in % | <5 | - | 4.05 | - |
(19) The newly employed urban resident, in 10,000 | - | [4500] | - | [6431] |
(20) The number of urban residents who participated basic endowment insurance, in 10 million | 3.57 | - | 3.77 | - |
(21) The participation rate of three basic rural medical insurance, in % | - | [3] | - | >3 |
(22) The progress of government-subsidized housing projects, in sets of apartments | - | [3600] | - | [4013] |
(23) Total national population, in 10 million | <13.90 | - | 13.75 | - |
(24) The estimated average life span, in years | 74.5 | - | 76.34 | - |

Note:
1. The GDP and the increase of income per resident are calculated in comparative prices, the absolute number is calculated in the price of the year.
2. The Cultivated agricultural land reservation of 2015 is updated according to the data of 2015 National Land Survey.

3. Numbers in [] are cumulative numbers for five years.

During the 13th Five-Year Plan period, both foreign and domestic development environments are more sophisticated. From international perspective, peace and development remain as the main theme of the era unchanged, multi-polarization, economic globalization, cultural diversity, and social informationization have been further developed. The impact and the deep influence of the international financial crisis still remains for a long time, the recovery of the world economic follows a twisted path with adjustment in depth, the growth is weak. The economic trends of major economic powers and their macro-policies show differentiation, the financial market is unstable, the commodity prices are in fluctuations, the global trade is in downturn, the protectionism is strengthened, the challenges and risks for emerging economies are significantly increased. It is at the dawn of the new technological and the industrial revolutions, the international energy arrangements are under the major adjustments. The global governance system is under the profound changes, the strength of the development countries continues to be increased, the global powers tend to be balanced gradually, the reconstruction of the international trading system is speeding up, the multilateral trading system is challenged by the regional free trade system with high standards. In certain regions the geopolitical games are intensified, traditional security threats and non-traditional security threats are intertwined, the international relations are sophisticated than ever. The unstable and uncertain factors in the external environment are increasing significantly, the risks and challenges we face in development are increasing.

From domestic perspective, the fundamentals of long term economic remain positive; the development prospects is still broad, but the demands for better quality and efficiency, and fast upgrading and transition are further urgent. The economic development has entered into the period of a new normal; the trends for approaching to an advanced economy, more optimized labour division and more rational structure are more and more obvious. The consumption upgrade is accelerated; the market is vast; the material foundation is solid; the industrial system is completed; the financial supply is sufficient; the human resources are rich; the cumulative effect of innovation is becoming significant; the comprehensive advantages are still significant. New type of industrialization, informatization, urbanization and agricultural modernization are developed in depth, future growths are generating, new growth points, new growth polar, and new growth belts are developing rapidly.

The comprehensively deepening reforms and the comprehensively promoting of the rule of law have created new positive momentum and stimulated new vitality. At the meantime, we must clearly recognize the problems of extensive development models, unbalanced, uncoordinated and unsustainable issues still remains, shift on economic growth, negative influences of structural adjustment and change of driven forces for development are intertwined, facing the challenges of steady growth, structural changes, risk management, improving the livelihood and others. Lack of effective demands and effective supplies are coexisted, the structural contradictions are more prominent, the traditional comparative advantages are weakening, the innovation ability is not strong, the pressure of economic down turn is increasing, the financial contradictions between revenue and expenditure are more prominent, and the potential financial risks are increasing.
Agricultural infrastructure remains weak, overcapacity issues are serious for certain industries, housing inventory is high, business efficiency is under the slide, and debt level continues to rise. The development in urban and rural areas is not balanced, the land development is inefficient and extensive, the resource constraints are tightening, and trend toward ecological deterioration has not been fundamentally reversed. The supply for basic public service is still insufficient, the incoming gap is large, the population is aging, and mission for poverty eradication is arduous. Major security accidents happens, factors which will unstable the society is increasing, the degree of social standards and civilized standards are needed to be improved, the rule of law is needed to be strengthened, the difficulties of maintain social harmony and stable are increasing.

Comprehensively speaking, our country is still in the major strategic opportunity period, which provides room for achievement, but also facing challenges of overlapped contradictions and increased potential risks. We must accurately grasp the profound changes of connotation and requirements of the strategic opportunity period, enhance the sense of crisis and responsibilities, strengthen the bottom line thinking, respect the laws and national conditions, actively adapt to and lead the new normal, adhere to the important principle of socialist political economics with Chinese characteristics, insist the liberation and the development of social productive forces, adhere to the direction of reform on socialist market reform, adhere to mobilize the enthusiasm from all parties, be confident, push forward while facing great difficulties, continue to concentrate energy on our own matters, focus on achieving breakthroughs on structural optimization, driving forces enhancement, resolving the contradiction, and improving the shortages, effectively change the mode of development, improve the development quality and efficiency, work hard to get stride across the "middle income trap", and constantly explore the new development realm.

**Chapter 2 Guidelines**

Let us hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, thoroughly implemented the guidelines of the 18th CPC National Congress, and the 3rd, 4th and 5th plenums of the 18th CPC Central Committee, follow the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents and the Scientific Outlook on Development, thoroughly implement the important speeches by Party General Secretary Xi Jinping, adhere to the strategies of building a moderately prosperous society, comprehensively deepening the reform, comprehensively implementation of the rule of law, comprehensively stressing the party discipline, insist taking the development as first priority, firmly establish and implement the development ideas of innovation, harmony, green, open and share, take the quality improvement and efficiency as the central goals, take supply-side structural reforms as the main line, expand the effective supply to meet the effective demand, speed up the formation of systems and modes which will lead the new normal on economic development, maintain the strategic focus, insist to seek progress with stability, coordinately push forward the economic, political, cultural, social, ecological and Party building-ups, ensure the timely completion of a moderately prosperous society, and provide more solid foundation for the implementation of the second century goals and the China’s dream of its great rejuvenation.

We must abide by the following principles:

- We must maintain the people’s principal position in the country. People is the fundamental forces for development, the fundamental purposes of the development are achieving,
safeguarding and developing the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the people. We must insist the development thought of taking the people as the center, improving the livelihood of the people and encouraging the overall development of the human beings are the start points and goals, develop people’s democracy, safeguard the social fairness and justice, protect people’s rights of equal participation and development, fully mobilize the people’s enthusiasm, initiative and creativity.

- We must follow the scientific development. Development is of overriding importance, development must be scientific. Our country will still in the primary stage of socialism for long time, basic national conditions and social principal contradiction have not changed, which is the fundamental basis for the development plan. We must persist in taking economic construction as the center, thinking from reality, to grasp the new features of development, increase the efforts of the structural reform, accelerate the transformation of economic development, and achieve higher quality, more efficient, fairer and more sustainable development.

- We must insist the deepening reform. Reform is the powerful driving force for the development. Taking improvement and development of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and promoting the modernization of the national governance system and capability as the overall goals, perfecting the decisive function of the market in allocation of resources and better use of the institutional system, focusing on economic reform, speeding up the improvement of all aspects of the institutional mechanisms, getting rid of all institutional barriers which is not in favor of the scientific development, and provide continued power for the development.

- We must adhere to the rule of law. The rule of law is a reliable guarantee of the development. We must unswervingly take the path of rule of law with Chinese characteristics, accelerate the construction of socialist legal governance system with Chinese characteristics, build up a socialist country ruled by the law, to promote scientific legislation, strict law enforcement, fair justice, and universal application of the law, accelerate the construction of economy with rule of law and society with rule of law, put the economy social development into the legal track.

- We must adhere to co-ordination of both domestic and international overall considerations. Full scale opening is an inevitable requirement of the development. We must adhere to open the door to engage in construction, on one hand based on domestic, fully use of the advantages of resources, markets, system, and other factors, but also focus on linkage effects between domestic and international economies, actively respond to changes in the external environment, better use of two markets and two types of resources, promote mutual benefit and common development.

- We must uphold the party’s leadership. Party leadership is the biggest advantage of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics; it is also the fundamental political guarantee to achieve sustained and healthy economic and social development. We must comprehensively implement the party discipline, constantly enhance the Party’s creativity, cohesion and combat effectiveness, and constantly improve the party’s governing capabilities and ruling level, to ensure the development of our country on the right course to plow the waves.

**Chapter 3: The main objective**

In accordance with the new objectives and requirements of building a moderately prosperous society, the main objectives of economic and social development in the next five years are:
- Maintaining the medium-high rate of economic growth. On the basis of improving the balanced development, inclusion, sustainability, GDP and income per capita of urban and rural residents in 2020 should be doubled comparing with ones in 2010, major economic indicators should be balanced and harmony, quality and efficiency should be improved significantly. The industry should be upgraded to high-end level, agricultural modernization should reach significant progress, the integration of industrialization and information technology should be further improved, the development of advanced manufacturing industries and strategic emerging industries should be accelerated, new industries and new formats continue to grow, the proportion of the service industry should further increase.

- Innovation-driven development with remarkable results. The strategy of innovation-driven development should be implemented in depth, the innovation should be flourished, and the total factor productivity should be improved significantly. Technology and economy are integrated in depth, the allocation of innovation factor should be more efficient, the breakthrough should be achieve in focused areas and the core technology, the capability of independent innovation should be comprehensively enhanced, marching towards the innovative country and the country with talents.

- Development of coordination should be significantly enhanced. Contribution of consumption to economic growth continues to increase; investment efficiency and business efficiency should be significantly increased. Significantly improving the quality of urbanization, urbanization rate of household population should be accelerated. A new pattern of coordinated regional development should be basically formulated, the development of space layout should be optimized. The depth and breadth of opening should be rising, the capability of global allocation of resources should be further enhanced, the structure of import and export should be optimized, and international payments should be balanced in general.

- People’s living standards and quality should be generally improved. The public service systems including employment, education, culture, sports, social security, health care, housing and others should be improved; the equalization of basic public services should be also steadily improved. Education modernization has reached important progress; the education received by working-age population should be increased significantly. The full employment should be relatively achieved, the income gap should be narrowed down, and the proportion of middle-income population should be increased. Helping lift out of poverty all rural residents falling below the current poverty line, and achieve poverty alleviation in all poor counties and areas.

- The degree of social civilization and national quality should be improved significantly. China's dream and socialist core values further win the hearts and minds of the people, patriotism, collectivism and socialist ideology should be widely promoted, social morel of being positive, integrity and solidarity should be more intense, the national ideological and moral qualities, scientific and cultural quality and health quality should be improved significantly, the overall legal awareness of the society is growing. Public cultural service system should be basically completed, and the cultural industry has become a pillar industry of the national economy. Chinese cultural influence should continue to expand.
Overall quality of the ecological environment should be improved. Green production and lifestyle should be improved, and carbon levels should be lowered. Development and utilization of energy resources should be more efficient, the consumption of energy and water resources, land for construction, and carbon emissions should be effectively controlled, and the emissions of major pollutants should be significantly reduced. The layout of the main functional areas and ecological security barrier should be basically formed.

All aspects of the system should be more mature and more firmed. Major progress should be achieved in national governance systems and governance modernization, fundamental institutional systems in all areas should be basically formed. People's democracy should be improved, the government based on the rule of law should be basically completed, and judicial credibility should be improved significantly. Human rights should be effectively protected, and property rights should be effectively protected. The new opening economic system is basically formed. The modern military system with Chinese characteristics should be further perfected. Institutionalization of party building-up should be significantly improved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column 2: Major indicators of economic and social development during 13th Five-Year Plan</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Planned target</th>
<th>Actual implementation</th>
<th>Properties</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Year 2015</td>
<td>Year 2020</td>
<td>Average annual growth rate (accumulated)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Economic development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1) Gross National Products (GDP), in trillion</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>&gt;92.7</td>
<td>&gt;6.5%</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Overall labor productivity (10,000 Yuan per capital)</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>&gt;12</td>
<td>&gt;6.6%</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Urbanization ratio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resident population</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>[3.9]</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered population</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>[5.1]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The share of value-added of the service sector, in %</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>[5.5]</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Driven for innovation |
(5) The expenditure on research, experiment and development, in % | 2.1 | 2.5 | [0.4] | Estimated |
(6) Patents owned per 10,000 people | 6.3 | 12 | [5.7] | Estimated |
(7) The contribution rate for scientific improvement, in % | 55.3 | 60 | [4.7] | Estimated |
(8) Popularity rate of Internet |
| Fixed broadband for house hold, in % | 40 | 70 | [30] | Estimated |
| Mobile broadband | 57 | 85 | [28] |
### Welfare of the people

| (9) The increase of disposable income per urban resident, in % | - | - | >6.5 | Estimated |
| (10) The average education for working-age population, in years | 10.23 | 10.8 | [0.57] | Restrictive |
| (11) The newly employed urban resident, in 10,000 | - | - | [>5000] | Estimated |
| (12) The number of rural resident be lifted out of poverty, in 10,000 | - | - | [5575] | Restrictive |
| (13) The number of residents who participated basic endowment insurance, in % | 82 | 90 | [8] | Estimated |
| (14) The housing reconstruction in the shanty town, in 10,000 sets | - | - | [2000] | Restrictive |
| (15) The estimate average life span | - | - | [1] | Estimated |

### Resources and environment

| (16) Cultivated agricultural land reservation, in 100 million mu | 18.65 | 18.65 | [0] | Restrictive |
| (17) The newly added land for construction, in 10,000 mu | - | - | [<3256] | Restrictive |
| (18) The water usage reduced for 10,000 Yuan in the GDP | - | - | [23] | Restrictive |
| (19) The energy consumption reduced per GDP unit | - | - | [15] | Restrictive |
| (20) The share of non-fossil fuel in primary energy consumption, in % | 12 | 15 | [3] | Restrictive |
| (21) The CO₂ emission reduced per GDP unit | - | - | [18] | Restrictive |
| (22) The growth of forest percentage of forest cover | 21.66 | 23.04 | [13.8] | Restrictive |
| forest reserves (100 million m³) | 151 | 165 | [14] | Restrictive |
| (23) The air quality The ratio of days with good air quality per year for cities at or above prefecture level, in % | 76.7 | >80 | - | Restrictive |
| The reduction of concentration for cities do not reach the PM2.5 standard, in % | - | - | [18] | Restrictive |
Chapter 4 Development concept

In order to achieve development goals, solve development problems, generate development advantages, we must firmly establish and implement the new development concept of innovation, coordination, green, open, and sharing.

Innovation is the first driving force to lead the development. Innovation must be placed at the heart of overall national development, all aspects including theoretical, institutional, scientific and technological, and cultural innovation should be prompted, let the innovation to be integrated with all the works of the party and the country, so that innovation to become the common practice in the whole society.

Coordination is the inherent requirement of sustainable and healthy development. We must firmly grasp the overall layout of the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics, correctly handle the major relationships in the development, focus on promoting the coordinated development of urban and rural regions, promote coordinated economic and social development, promote simultaneous development of industrialization, informatization, urbanization, agricultural modernization, while enhancing the hard power, focus on enhancing the soft power of the nation, and constantly enhance the development of integrity.

Green is a necessary condition for everlasting development and an important manifestation of the people’s desire for a better life. We must adhere to the fundamental national policy of saving resources and protecting the environment, adhere to the sustainable development, insist the civilized development path of production development, affluent life and good ecology, accelerate the construction of resource-saving and environment-friendly society, formulate the formation
of the harmonious development of man and nature and the new pattern of modernized development, prompt the building up of beautiful China, and offer new contributions to the global ecological security.

Open is the only way to national prosperity and development. We must conform to the trend of China’s economy integration into the world one, pursue the opening strategy of win-win, adhere to the measures of the coordination of internal and external demands, balance of import and export, both focusing on bringing in and going out, attracting investment, technology and talent from overseas simultaneously, develop advance level of open economy, and actively participate in the global economic governance and supply of public goods, improve the institutional voice of China in the global economic governance, and constitute broad communities of interest.

Sharing is the essential requirement of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We must insist the development for the people, development depends on the people, the achievements of development shared by the people, make more effective institutional arrangements, so that all people have greater access in the development of mutual construction and sharing, enhance the driven forces of the development, promote unity of the people, march toward the common prosperity.

Adhere to innovational development, harmonious development, green development, opening development, and sharing development, which are profound changes related to overall development of our nation. The new development concept of innovation, coordination, green, open, and sharing is an interrelated collection, is the collective representation of the development thoughts, development directions, and development focuses embedded in the 13th Five-Year Plan, must be represented through every stage and field of economic and social development in the 13th Five-Year Plan.

Chapter 5 Main line of development

We must implement the new concept of development, adapt, grasp and lead the new normal in economic development, while moderate expanding the aggregated demand, focus on promoting the supply-side structural reforms, in order to meet the growing, escalating, and individualized demands of the general public on material, cultural and ecological needs. We must use the reform to push forward the structural change, push forward the market-oriented reform in key areas and stages, adjust all kinds of distorted policies and instructional arrangements, prefect the market environment and mechanism of fair competitions and the survival of the fittest, utmostly stimulate the microscopic vitality, optimize the allocation of factors, promote the upgrade of industrial structure, expand the effective and middle to high level supplies, enhance the adaptability and flexibility of the supply structure, and improve the total factor productivity. We must take improving the efficiency and the quality of the supply system as the goal, implement the policy pillars that the macroeconomic policy must be stable, industrial policy must be accurate, microeconomic policy must be flexible, reform policy must be solid, social policy must have the bottom line, reduce the productive capacity, reduce the stock, deleveraging, reduce the costs, make up the shortage, speed up the building up of new driven forces for development, transform and upgrade the traditional advantages, consolidate the root of real economy, promote the overall improvement of social productive level.

Part 2 Implementation of Innovation-driven Development Strategy
Seek development on the basis of innovation, focus on scientific and technological innovation, base on the development of talent, promote the integration of scientific and technological innovation and mass entrepreneurship and innovation, and realize creativity-oriented development that is more innovation-driven and has more first-mover advantages.

Chapter 6 Strengthen the Leading Role of Scientific and Technological Innovation

To give full play the leading role to scientific and technological innovation in comprehensive innovation, improve fundamental research, promote original innovation, integrated innovation and secondary innovation, strengthen the ability of self-dependent innovation, and provide impetus for the economic and social development.

§ 6.1 Promote Breakthrough in Strategic Frontier Areas

Adhering to scientific 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. Focus on the objectives, emphasize the priorities, speed up on the key national science and technology projects, and launch new key science and technology projects. Moreover, China will accelerate its paces to make breakthrough in the development of core technologies in fields such as next-generation information communications, new energy, new material, aerospace, biology, medicine and intelligent manufacturing. Strengthen the strategic and technological deployment in the fields of deep seas, lands, and space. Make systematic and technological solutions to the restrictions of the modernization of agriculture, urbanization, the governance of environment, health and pension, and public services. Improve the basic and frontier scientific research on the evolution of the universe, material structures, the origin of life, and brain and recognition. China will actively work to propose and initiate major international scientific research plans and programs, and establish several international cooperation platforms of innovation.

§ 6.2 Optimize the Systems of Innovation Institutions

China will clearly announce the functional orientation of the innovation subjects, and establish an integrated innovative network of politics, industry, study, research and application. Moreover, China will strengthen the principle and leading role of enterprises in innovation, encourage enterprises to launch fundamental and frontier innovative research, proceed with the project of a hundred 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 promote the integration of science and education, advocate the establishment of innovation systems of higher education institutions, vocational schools and scientific research institutes, and support first-notch universities and scientific research institutes to set up interdisciplinary science research teams. China will demonstrate the advantages of new national systems under the market economy when proceeding with major projects. China will implement national technology innovation project, establish industry technology innovation league, develop market-oriented R&D institutes, and promote interdisciplinary collaborative innovation.

§ 6.3 Improve Basic Abilities of Innovation
China will aim at the frontier of the world science development, and deploy first-notch laboratories at the national level from the perspective of national objectives and strategies. The country will accelerate the establishment of major national scientific infrastructure in the fields of energy, life, earth system and environment, material, particle and nuclear physics, space and astronomy, engineering technology, and interdisciplinary subjects, and set up a comprehensive national science centre based on the existing sophisticated equipment. China will build a stable of national technological innovation centres relying on enterprises, universities, and research institutions, and it will promote the universities and research institutions to open up the science and research infrastructure and innovation resources.

§ 6.4 Build Regional Innovation Centres

Guide innovation elements assemble and flow, establish cross-regional innovation network. To give full play to the role of central cities, national innovation model area, and national hi-tech industrial development zone where universities and science research institutes gather, and form innovation provinces, cities and regional innovation centres. Systematically proceed with the comprehensive innovation reform. Support Beijing and Shanghai to be established as technology innovation centres with global influence.

Special Column 3 Scientific and Technological Innovation 2030—Major Projects

1. Major Scientific and Technological Projects: ①aero-engine and gas turbine; ②deep-sea space station; ③quantum communication and computer; ④brain science and brain-inspired research; ⑤national cyberspace security; ⑥on-orbit service and maintenance system of deep space probe and spacecraft.

2. Major Projects: ①independent innovation in seed industry; ②clear and efficient use of coal; ③smart power grids ④sky-earth integration of information networks; ⑤big data; ⑥intelligent manufacturing and robots; ⑦research, development and application of new major materials; ⑧environmental governance in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area; ⑨health security.

Chapter 7 Advance Mass Entrepreneurship and Innovation in an In-depth Way

Integrate mass entrepreneurship and innovation into all the areas and phases of development, encourage all the major subjects to develop new technologies, products, commercial activities, and modes to build new engines of development.

§ 7.1 Establish Public Service Platforms for Start-ups Businesses and Innovation

China will launch "start-ups and innovation" action programme, encourage the society to establish low-cost, convenient and open service platforms that face the general public and provide services to small, medium and micro enterprises, and establish model bases and cities of "start-ups and innovation". The government will strengthen the integration of information and resources, and open patent information resources and scientific research bases to enterprises. China will encourage big enterprises to set up technology transfer and service platforms, and provide entrepreneurs with technical support. The country will improve its cultivation services
for enterprises, and create an open service carrier that combines services for start-up business with venture capital as well as online with offline to give full play to the role of venture capital funds provided by the government.

§ 7.2 Comprehensively Proceed with Mass Entrepreneurship, Crowd-sourcing, Crowd-supporting and Crowd-funding

We should rely on the Internet to expand channels between market resources, social demand, and start-up businesses and innovation. China will improve the mass entrepreneurship in professional space, online platforms and within the enterprises to promote the sharing of innovation resources. The country will promote the crowd-sourcing of ideas of research and development, the operation and maintenance of manufacturing, knowledge and content, and daily life services, and encourage the public to participate in the division of labour of online production and distribution. China will also develop public crowd-supporting, sharing crowd-supporting and crowd-supporting of mutual assistance, improve the regulation system, and standardize the development of material crowd-funding, share crowd-funding and online lending.

Chapter 8 Establish Mechanisms that Stimulate Innovation

China will get rid of the systematic barriers that restrict innovation and achievement transformation, optimize the adoption of innovation policies, and form mechanisms that has vitality, high efficiency in innovation achievement transformation, and high innovation value.

§ 8.1 Deepen the Reform of Scientific Management System

China will follow the principles of science research, and transform government functions from research and development administration to innovation service. The country will launch a reform on the system of scientific research funds management, deepen the reform of science projects management supported by the state finance, and improve the mechanisms of the formulation of planned projects and implementation. China should establish a united science management platform, and complete the sharing mechanism of scientific and technological reports, innovative investigation, and open access to resources. The national decision-making consultation system in the areas of science and technology will be further improved, and entrepreneurs will have more say in the national innovation decision-making system. The market-oriented science projects should be led by enterprises. Expand the autonomy of educational and science and research institutions, put into practice medium and long-term target-oriented assessment mechanisms, focus more on the research quality, the value of originality, and actual contribution. China will endow innovation leaders with more rights to control human and financial resources and to make decisions on technical routes. China will support independent exploration and include non-consensual innovation. The country will deepen reform in the intellectual property area, and strengthen the judicial protection of intellectual property rights.

§ 8.2 Promote the Transformation of Scientific Achievements and the Mechanism of Benefits Distribution

China will proceed with the transformation of scientific achievements, comprehensively decentralize the rights of disposal, use and benefit, support scientists and technicians to do part-
time jobs and be off the duty to transform scientific results. The country should set up an innovative scientific and technological financing model for the whole process from experimental research, middle test, and production, in order to promote the capitalization and industrialization of scientific results. The country should implement the distribution policies based on the increase of value of knowledge, and raise the incentives of stock share, options and dividends for innovation talents.

§ 8.3 The Establishment of An Inclusive Innovation Supporting Policy System

China will create a market competition environment that encourages innovation, get rid of the regulations and industry standards that impede innovation, speed up the legislation in weak links of innovation, and strengthen the industrial technical policies and supervision of the implementation of standards.

Chapter 9 Implementation of the Strategy of Prioritizing the Development of Talents

China will take talents as the primary resource that supports development, speed up the systems of talent cultivation and policy innovation, establish systematic advantage that has international competitiveness, raise the talents’ quality, prioritize the structure of talents, and accelerate the construction of a strong country with abundant talents.

§ 9.1 Organize A Massive Group of Talents

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. China will cultivate a group of party and government talents that are politically conscious, professional, good at managing people, and that have international vision. The country should discover, mainly support and give full play to the young and excellent talents. China will launch a reform on the talent cultivation model in educational institutions, and guide the establishment of the link between talent cultivation chain with the industry and the innovation chains.

§ 9.2 Promote the Optimal Allocation of Talent

Work should be done to establish and complete the talent mobility mechanism, to improve the horizontal and vertical mobility in the society, and to promote the orderly and free mobility of talent between different units and regions. China will complete the incentive policies of salaries, medical treatment, title assessment and pensions to encourage talent to work in grassroots levels, Midwest and remote areas. The country will launch talent communication and assistance between costal areas in the east and old industrial bases in the Midwest and northeast areas, and proceed with the talent training programs for the west hold by cities in the east.

§ 9.3 Create A Nice Environment for Talent Development

Improve the incentive mechanism of talent evaluation and service guarantee system, and create a social environment conducive to the possibility that everyone can become talent and young
talent stand out in competition. Give play to the role of the government as a guiding investor, and encourage the exploration of talent and talent introduction. Complete the talent assessment standards that are performance and contribution oriented. China will guarantee that talent participate in the distribution of benefits by innovation factors like their knowledge, skillset and management skills, and that talent will be rewarded by market value; it will strengthen the material and spiritual incentives, and encourage talent to advocate the spirits of utter devotion. Create a social environment that respects professionals, and advocate modern spirit of craftsman. China will implement more active, open and effective talent introduction policies, complete the permanent residency system for foreigners, and loosen up the conditions of permanent residency for skilled talent. Work should be done to expand the scale of overseas students in China, to optimize the structures of overseas students, and to complete the mechanism of cultivation. The country will cultivate and recommend talent to work in international organizations, complete the supporting policies and create a channel for them to work back in China.

**Special Column 4 Major Talent Projects**

1. Innovative Talent Promotion Programme
   Establish a series of scientists’ workshops in advantageous science and research areas, and focus on supporting and cultivating young and middle-aged scientific and technological innovative leaders; build innovation teams in key areas; focus on supporting scientific and technological innovative entrepreneurs, and establish a series of model bases of innovative talent cultivation.

2. Young Talent Development Programme
   Cultivate outstanding young talent in major subject areas; establish a series of national young talent cultivation model bases in high-level research-oriented universities and research institutes, and choose excellent students to cultivate; choose talent among fresh graduates from high schools and universities to seek further studies overseas annually, and track their situations and proceed with cultivation.

3. Enterprise Operation and Management Talent Quality Promotion Project
   Cultivate entrepreneurs that have international vision, strategic thinking, and innovation spirit; foster 10,000 operation and management talent that are proficient in strategic planning, capital running, quality managing, human resource managing, and areas like accounting, financing and law.

4. Thousand-talent Scheme and Ten-thousand Talent Scheme
   Introduce strategy scientists and science and technology leading talent that can launch original innovation, make breakthrough on key technologies, develop high-tech industry, and lead new-rising subjects. Introduce around 10,000 overseas talent to return (come) to China for innovation and business, and choose and support approximately 10,000 domestic talent that are in shortage.

5. Professional and Technical Talent and Knowledge Updating Project
   Foster millions of high level technical talent that are in shortage in key areas. Establish a series of national continuing education bases based on the existing educational institutions in higher educational institutions, science and research institutes, and big enterprises.

6. National High-skilled Talent Rejuvenation Program
Establish a series of masters' workshops on the national level, 1,200 model bases of high-skilled talent cultivation, and foster 10 million high-skilled talent.

Chapter 10 Expand New Spaces for Development Driving Force

We should stick to the principles of guiding by demand and supply innovation, raise the quality and efficiency of supply, activate and release effective demand, formulate the effective circle between consumption and investment, and the upgrading of demands and supply, and increase the new development vitality.

§ 10.1 Promote the Upgrading of Consumption

China should adapt to the accelerated upgrading of consumption, release consumption potential by improving the environment, meet and create consumption needs by improved supply and innovation, and continuously strengthen the basic function of consumption that drives economy. Increase consumption ability, improve the consumption expectation of the general public, explore the consumption potential in rural areas, and expand the residents' consumption. Let the expansion of service consumption drives the upgrading of consumption structures, support new consumption, like information, green, fashion and enjoyment consumption, and steadily promote bulk stock consumption including houses, cars, and nursing services for the elderly. Promote the development of the new consumption model that integrates online and offline. Furthermore, work should be done to implement projects to raise the quality of goods, strengthen the protection of consumers' rights, fully play the role of consumers' association, and create a nice consumption environment. Actively guide the trend of overseas consumption to turn to domestic consumption. China will optimize the layout of free-duty stores in major tourist destinations, and develop international consumption centres.

§ 10.2 Expand Effective Investment

China will expand effective investment based on effective demand, optimize the structure of supply, raise investment efficiency, and give play the key role of investment towards steady growth and restructuring. To give play the leading role of social investment, create a level playing field for investment and operation, encourage private capital and enterprise investment, and activate the vitality and potential of the private capital. To give full play the leverage role of the government, increase the investment in public goods and services, human resources, and the areas that are beneficial for the upgrading of the structure of supply, for strengthening the weak links during the establishment of a well-off society, for the coordination between urban and rural areas, and for increasing the potential of development; launch a series of major investment projects that are comprehensive, strategic and fundamental.

§ 10.3 Cultivate the New Advantage of Exportation

China should adapt to the demand changes in the international market, accelerate the transformation of way of development in foreign trade, optimize the structure of trade, and give play to the role of exportation to the economic growth. China will strengthen the combination between overseas investments and export expansion and foster new advantages of foreign economic cooperation with technology, standards, branding, quality, and service as the core,
promote the exportation of high-end equipment, and increase the technology and added value in exported products. The country will expand the exportation of services, complete the service system like after sale maintenance, and improve the coordinated development of onshore and offshore outsourcing services. Furthermore, China will show more support to the exportation of micro, small and medium enterprises.

**Part 3 Establish a new development system**

Develop the tractive function of the reform of the economic system, correctly manage the relationship between the government and the market, achieve breakthrough development in key areas and key links of the reform, and create mechanisms which are beneficial to the guidance of the New Normal of economic development.

**Chapter 11 Adhere to and perfect the basic economic system**

Adhere to the mutual development of the public ownership system as the main part and various ownership systems. Firmly consolidate and develop the public ownership of the economy, firmly stimulate, support and guide the development of the private ownership of the economy. Supervise various ownership systems of the economy according to the law.

§11.1 Vigorously promote the reform of state-owned enterprises

Unswervingly make state owned enterprises stronger and better, foster a group of key enterprises which have self-innovation capacity and international competitiveness, strengthen the vitality of state-owned economy, control, influence and risk resistance capacity, in order to better serve the strategic goals of the country. The main objective of business type state-owned enterprises is to strengthen the vitality of the state-owned economy, enlarge the function of state-owned assets and realise the preservation or increase of state-owned capital, independently carrying out production and management, realize "survival of the fittest" and "orderly withdrawal and advancement". The main objective of public welfare type state-owned enterprises is the protection of the people’s livelihood, to serve the society and provide public goods and services, introduce market mechanisms, strengthen capital control, quality of products and services, efficiency of operation and support capability evaluation. Accelerate the reform of turning state-owned enterprises into stockholding corporations; improve the modern enterprise system and the corporate governance structure. Establish a "professional manager system" and improve the differentiated salary system and incentives for innovation. Speed up the process of stripping off the social functions of enterprises and resolve the problems left over by history. Try hard to carry forward the progress of land reclamation reform.

§11.2 Improve various state-owned property management systems

Give priority to the management of capital and strengthen the supervision of state-owned assets, increase capital returns and prevent the loss of state-owned assets. Reorganize state-owned capital investment and the operation of companies. Increase the allocation of state-owned capital and operational efficiency and develop an effective platform to restructure, distribute and adjust the flow of state-owned capital. Improve the mechanisms to ensure the rational flow of state-owned capital, promote the strategic adjustment of state-owned capital, and guide more state-owned capital investments into the important branches of national security, lifelines of national
economy and other key areas. Establish a list of supervisions rights and a list of responsibilities for contributors of state-owned assets. Steadily promote a unified supervision for commercial state-owned assets, and establish a budget system for managing state capital which covers all state-owned enterprises and different levels of responsibility. Carry out a full audit of economic responsibilities of state-owned enterprises, state-owned capital and business leaders.

§11.3 Actively and steadily develop a mixed ownership economy

Support state-owned capital, collectively owned capital and private capital to do cross-shareholding and merge with each other. Promote reform within the public ownership economy to diversify stock rights. Actively and steadily push state-owned companies to develop a mixed ownership economy and develop pilot models for the mixed ownership reform. Bring in non-public capital to contribute to state-owned company reform and encourage the development of mixed ownership enterprises with non-public capital holding. Encourage state-owned capital to use various methods to buy shares of private enterprises.

§11.4 Support the development of a private economy

Adhere to equal rights, equal opportunities and equal rules; better stimulate the vitality and the creativity of the private sectors of the economy. Abolish various forms of unreasonable rules in the non-public sectors of the economy; remove various invisible barriers, assure legal and equal usage of production factors, fair participation in market competition and equal protection by the law, jointly fulfil social responsibility. Encourage private enterprises to enter more areas according to the law.

Chapter 12 Establish a modern property rights system

Strengthen a modern property rights system, which is characterized by clear ownership, specific power and responsibilities, strict protection and free circulation. Advance the legalisation of property rights protection and protect the rights and interests of various ownership economies according to the law. Define property right ownership according to the law, assure the interests and rights of state-owned capital and the right to autonomy in business operations of enterprises; improve rules, processes and open results of the property rights transaction system of state-owned assets. Improve the collective property rights and powers of rural areas, comprehensively complete the contracted management of rural areas, homestead, rural housing, collectively establish a verification and registration certification for land. Advance the identification method of members of collective economic organisations and realise forms of ownership of the collective economy, fold stock quantification of business assets to members of collective economic organizations. Regulate the trading of rural property rights and improve the management of decision-making processes of rural collective assets. Comprehensively implement a unified registration system for real estate. Speed up the construction of a property rights system for natural resource assets, confirm the main body of property rights and innovate the implementation form of property rights. Protect the rights and interests of the owners of natural resources assets and fairly share the benefits of natural resources assets. Deepen the reform of the mining rights system. Establish a stable environmental equity trading system and platform. Strictly implement an intellectual property rights protection system, improve an intellectual property rights ownership system which benefits the stimulation of innovation and construct a
transaction and service platform for intellectual property rights. Build up an intellectual property rights great power.

**Chapter 13 Strengthen a modern market system**

Accelerate the formation of a unified open market system with orderly competition, build a mechanism to guarantee fair competition, smash regional fragmentation and industry monopolies, try hard to erase market barriers, facilitate the free and orderly flow of commodities and elements and equal exchange.

§13.1 Improve elements of the market system

Facilitate the build-up of an urban-rural unified market for construction land, under the precondition of (1) complying with the plan, (2) the usage management system and (3) the acquirement according to the law, advance the same market entry, the same rights and same price of the rural collective management of construction land and state-owned construction land. Strengthen the collective land acquisition system, reduce the scope of land acquisition and regulate the acquisition procedure; improve the mechanism which safeguards the rights and interests of farmers whose land had been acquired. Develop pilot projects for curtilage financial mortgages, moderate circulation and voluntary exits with compensation. Improve the market allocation system for industrial land. Make overall arrangements for the human resources market and implement an equal employment system. Strengthen the build-up of various technological transaction platforms, strengthen the transaction rules of the technology market and encourage the development of technology intermediary agencies.

§13.2 Advance the reform of the price formation mechanism

Reduce government intervention into the price formation, comprehensively decontrol prices for competitive commodities and services; decontrol electricity, oil, natural gas, traffic and transportation, telecommunication and other areas with competitive prices. Straighten out the medical service prices. Improve the water price formation mechanism. Perfect the stepped electricity price system for residents; comprehensively implement the stepped water price and gas price system. Strengthen the linkage mechanism for commodity subsidies. Establish and improve government investment in public services and public welfare services and coordinated price adjustment mechanisms. Standardize pricing procedure, strengthen supervision and check-ups of costs and increase cost openness.

§13.3 Maintain fair competition

Abolish various regulations and practices which obstruct a single market and fair competition. Improve competitive policies and rules for market competition; implement an examination system for fair competition. Relax market access and strengthen the market exit mechanism. Strengthen the market supervision and anti-monopoly law enforcement system, which has unified regulations, clarified responsibilities, is just and effective and has legal safeguard. Strictly control the mandatory standards of product quality, safe production, energy consumption and environmental damage, establish and improve the regulation of conduct and supervision approaches for the market bodies. Strengthen the socialisation of regulatory mechanisms as well
as smooth complain and report channels. Intensify the regulation of online transactions. Crack down on the production and sale of imitations.

Chapter 14 Deepen reform on administration and management system

We will fasten government function transformation, continue to advance administrative streamlining and the delegation of power, combine empowerment and regulation, optimize services, improve administrative effectiveness, and stimulate market vitality as well as social inventiveness.

§14.1 Deepen the advancement of administrative streamlining and power delegation

We will establish and improve the management system which involves the making of power list, responsibility list, and negative list, stipulate the rights and responsibility boundaries among government and market and society. We will deepen the reform on administrative approval system, minimize government's intervention towards business operation, and minimize the scope of government approval. We will strengthen the pertinence and synergy of the advancement of administrative streamlining and power delegation, deepen the reform on commercial system, and provide convenient service. We will deepen the reform on public institutions that bear administrative functions, and vigorously promote the separation of public units from government.

§14.2 Improve the effectiveness and capacity of government supervision

We will transform the intention of supervision, strengthen supervision in all stages of events, produce scientific and effective market supervisory regulations, procedures and standards, perfect the supervisory responsibility system and promote the modernization of supervision. We will innovate the supervisory mechanism and methods, advance comprehensive law enforcement and mega data supervision, and coordinate our supervision through the market, creditability, law enforcement, and etc. We will conduct random inspections on personnel and law enforcement officers, and will reveal the inspection result to the public. We will strengthen social supervision.

§14.3 Optimize government service

We will innovate government service, provide open and transparent, efficient and convenient, as well as fair and accessible government service and public service. We will accelerate the construction of administrative approval standardization, optimize service process and service standards for the service projects directly facing enterprises and people. We will strengthen business coordination between departments. We will promote the model of "internet + government service" and comprehensively advance open governance.

Chapter 15 Accelerate fiscal and taxation system reform

We will focus on resolving key issues including the distribution of responsibility regarding central-local administrative power and expenditure, improving local taxation system, strengthening local development capability, and easing the enterprise's burden. We will deepen
the reform on fiscal and taxation system, establish and improve a modern fiscal and taxation system.

§15.1 Establish a rational and orderly financial pattern

We will establish a system where administrative power and duties of expenditure remain compatible, moderately strengthen central administrative power and duties of expenditure. Together with taxation reform, we will take into consideration of tax category and nature, further organize the central and local revenue distribution, and improve the division method of value-added tax. We will improve the central-to-local transfer payment system, regulate the general transfer payment system, improve the capital distribution method, and increase the transparency of finance transfer payment. We will improve the financial resource distribution system under provincial level.

§15.2 Establish a comprehensively regulated, open and transparent budge system

We will establish and improve the system of budgeting, execution, as well as supervision of mutual constraints and mutual coordination. We will improve the government budget system, increase the coordination efforts among government-wide foundation budget, state-owned capital operation budget and general public budget, and improve the budgeting system for social insurance foundation. We will implement the balance mechanism for cross-year budgeting as well as medium-term financial planning management, strengthen their continuity with economic and social development planning and programming. We will comprehensively advance budget performance management. We will establish government property report system, deepen the reform on government debt management system and establish a regulated government debt management and risk warning mechanism. We will establish government comprehensive financial report system on accrual basis and fiscal balance target management system. We will expand the scope of publicity on budgetary information and provide more details in the publicized information.

§15.3 Reform and improve the taxation system

In accordance with the requirements including optimizing the taxation structure, stabilizing macro-tax burden, advancing taxation management according to the law, we will comprehensively implement the legal principle of taxation, establish a modern taxation system where the tax categorization remains scientific, structure remains optimized, relevant law remains sound and its administration remains effective. We will gradually increase the ratio of direct tax, implement reform on price taxation on resources, and gradually expand the scope of taxation. We will clear up and regulate relevant administrative utility charges and governmental foundations. We will impose environment protection tax, improve local tax system, advance legislation on real estate taxation and improve the custom tariff system. We will accelerate reform on non-tax revenue management, and establish a non-tax revenue management system that is scientific and regulated, legal and evidence-based, meanwhile open and transparent. We will deepen the reform on state taxation and land taxation system, improve taxation methods, improve taxation performance. We will implement the use of electronic invoice.

§15.4 Improve fiscal sustainable development system
We will perfect the fiscal expenditure structure, amend unsustainable expenditure policies, adjust ineffective or inefficient expenditure, vacate and return repeated or misplaced expenditure. We will establish a system that links treasury revenue management with transfer payment capital management. We will innovate fiscal expenditure methods, guide social capital to participate in the provision of public goods, so that the fiscal expenditure can be maintained at a reasonable level, fiscal deficits and government debt can be controlled within the carrying capability, and hence, ensure the fiscal sustainability.

Chapter 16 Accelerate the financial system reform

We will improve financial institutions and market system, promote healthy development of the capital market, improve the monetary policy mechanism, deepen financial supervision mechanism reform, improve modern financial system, increase the efficiency of the real economy concerning financial services and its ability to support the economic transition and effectively ensure the prevention and mitigation of financial risks.

§16.1 Enrich the financial institution system

We will improve the financial institution system where commercial finance, development-oriented finance, cooperation-oriented finance play their roles and remain complementary to each other. We will construct a multi-layered, distinct banking institution system with broad coverage, expand the private capital flows that enter the banking sector, and develop inclusive financial service as well as medium, small and micro financial organizations of different business forms. We will regulate the development of internet finance, and steadily advance the comprehensive operation of financial institutions. We will promote transparency on private financing, and regulate the development of microfinance institutions, financing guarantee institutions and etc. We will increase the management level as well as service quality of financial institutions.

§16.2 Improve financial market system

We will proactively develop an open, transparent and healthy capital market, increase the ratio of direct finance, and lower the leverage ratio. We will create the condition to implement registration system for stock issuing, develop multi-layered equity financing market, deepen reform on Venture Exchange and The New Three Board, regulate development of regional equity market, establish and improve board transfer mechanism and withdrawal mechanism. We will improve the bond issuance registration system and bond market infrastructures, and accelerate the interconnectivity of bond market. We will develop financial services that meet the innovation needs, steadily advance bond product innovation, promote financing methods that include high yield bonds and the combination of equity and debt, vigorously develop finance rental service. We will improve the market mechanism of interest rate and exchange rate, and strengthen the pricing benchmark function of the yield curve of Treasury bond. We will push forward the development of markets of inter-bank borrowing, repurchase, note, foreign exchange, gold and etc. We will steadily advance market innovation of derivatives that include future and etc. We will accelerate insurance and reinsurance market development, explore and establish issuance assets.
trading mechanism. We will establish secure and efficient financial infrastructure and implement national vault project.

§16.3 Improve financial market system

We will strengthen the construction of financial macro-prudential regulation management system, strengthen coordination, reform and improve the financial regulation framework to adapt to modern financial market development, define clear supervisory responsibilities and risk prevention and management responsibilities, and establish a financial management system where monetary policies coordinate with prudent management. We will coordinate the supervision on financial institutions of systematic importance, financial companies, and important financial infrastructures, coordinate integrated statistics in financial sector, strengthen financial comprehensive management and functional supervision. We will improve central and local financial management system. We will improve the supervisory framework according to our national conditions and international standards, establish functional supervision targeting all types of investment and financing activities, as well as conduct regulation framework that effectively protects the legal rights of financial customers, and achieve a full coverage of financial risk supervision and regulation. We will improve the national financial capital management system, strengthen foreign exchange reserve operation and management, and optimize the utilization of foreign exchange reserve. We will utilize and develop financial risk management instrument in an effective manner, improve supervisory alert, pressure test, assessment management and market stabilization mechanism, and prevent systematic, or regional financial risks.

Special Column 5: Modern financial system construction

1. Financial factor supply laid special emphasis on structural reform

We will build a multi-level, diversified and complementary financial market that meets the need of real economy investment and financing. We will promote mixed ownership reform on financial intuitions and improve corporate governance. We will support the development of technology finance, green finance, regional medium and small finance, inclusive rural finance and preferential poverty reduction finance.

2. Improve financial adjustment and control mechanism

We will improve interest rate marketization, and innovate regulating instruments for monetary policies. We will strengthen the orientation function and structural adjusting effect of credit and loan policies. We will enhance the flexibility of RMB exchange rate, and improve the CNYX of the reference of a basket of currencies. We will establish prospective guiding mechanism at the Central Bank and dredge the transmission channel of domestic and foreign currencies.

3. Implement robust opening-up in the financial sector

We will construct cross-border trading platform for policy-oriented finance as well as development-oriented finance. We will establish national financial security review mechanism and anti-financial sanction mechanism, and improve anti-money laundering system, as well as anti-terrorist financing system.
4. Establish macro-prudential regulation framework in the financial sector
We will create and establish conversion period policy instrument that helps prevent systemic financial risk. We will establish systems of comprehensive statistics, risk monitoring and management, as well as emergency response and rescue regime of financial crisis that remain applicable to all the financial institutions, financial holding companies, financial infrastructures, all sorts of investment and financing activities, internet finance and cross-border financial trading. We will construct mega data credit investigation system and multi-layer payment system.

5. Strengthen legal construction in the financial sector
We will improve financial customer right protection system, break the implicit guarantee and rigid pay, and manage credit default in accordance with law. We will let deposit insurance system play its role, improve the market disposition and exit mechanism for problematic financial institutions. We will explore and establish collective litigation system, strengthen financial criminal punishment and strike a severe blow on illegal financing.

Chapter 17 Innovate and improve macroeconomic regulation and control

We will improve the macro-control system, innovate macro-control methods, strengthen the cooperativity of macroscopic policies, more focus on increasing employment, stabilizing commodity price, adjust structure, increase benefits, prevent and control risks, protect environments and more focus on guiding market behavior and social expectations, so as to create a more stable macro-economic environment for structural reforms.

§17.1 Strengthen the lead role of strategic planning
We will implement macro-control on aggregate supply and demand in accordance with national medium-term and long-term development plan and target. National development strategy and plan will come into play a leading and constraint role. All sorts of macro-control policies shall serve the need of the overall development. We will improve the policy system where fiscal and monetary policies remain the main policies while industry policies, regional policies, investment policies, consumption policies as well as price policies coordinate and cooperate, and strengthen the coordination of fiscal and monetary policies.

§17.2 Improve regulation methods and enrich policy instruments
We will adhere to gross balance and optimized structure. Keeping the economic operation in a reasonable speed and increasing the quality and benefits would remain the fundamental requirement and policy orientation of macro-control. On the basis on interval control, we will strengthen directional adjustment and control, opportunity control, take accurate control measures, and implement timely fine tuning. We will stabilize set tone of policy, improve communication with the market, and increase productivity and transparency, so as fiscal policy can play a better role in supporting orientation control. We will improve the operation targets of monetary policy, adjust and control framework and transmission mechanisms, build target interest rate and interest rate corridor system, and propel the quantity-based monetary policy to transform towards price-oriented monetary policy.

§17.3 Improve policy making and decision-making mechanism
We will strengthen economic monitoring and early warning, and increase the level of analysis, study and judgement regarding the international and domestic situation. We will strengthen key issue study and policy preparation, and improve policy analysis and evaluation and adjustment mechanism. We will establish and improve major macro-control policy coordination mechanism, create an effective control synergy. We will establish modern statistical survey system, push forward the innovation regarding statistical survey system, mechanism, and methods, focus on the utilization of internet technology, statistical cloud technology, mega data technology, improve the timeliness, comprehensiveness and accuracy of economic operation information.

§17.4 Deepen reform on investment and financing system

We will create power list and duty list system for the project management of enterprise investment projects, and to better exercise the enterprise’s independent investment decision power. We will further simplify the investment approval procedures, reduce, integrate and regulate project application approval, improve online approval supervisory platform, establish parallel approval system for enterprise investment projects. We will further loosen the market entry limit in areas that include infrastructure, public utilities, etc., implement a government-society cooperation model that allows management with special permission, and government purchasing services, encourage social capital participation on investing construction and operation. We will improve fiscal capital investment model, and better exercise the lever function of venture capital guidance funds.

Part 4 Promoting agricultural modernization

Agriculture is the foundation for completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all aspects and realizing the modernization of China.

Chapter 18 Improving the capacity for protection of food security

We shall guarantee basic grain self-sufficiency and absolute food security, adjust and optimize agricultural structure, and improve the comprehensive productivity, quality and safety levels of agricultural products, so as to form effective agricultural product supply of more rational structure and more powerful guarantee.

§ 18.1 Improving the level of guaranteed food production capacity

China will stick to the strictest farmland protection system and comprehensively delimit permanent basic farmlands. The nation will implement the strategy of “guarantee grain production through farmland protection and technological development”, and with the focus of major producing areas of bulk agricultural products like grain, China will extensively promote farmland irrigation, land reclamation, improvement of low-yield and medium yield farmlands and construction of high-standard farmlands. Furthermore, China will perfect the system of balancing arable land, research and explore supplementary arable land schemes by the nation for major construction projects, and comprehensively promote the topsoil stripping reuse of construction occupied farmland. Also, we will establish functional areas for grain production and protected areas for important agricultural products to guarantee stable cultivated area of rice, wheat and other grains. In addition, China will perfect the benefit compensation mechanism in major grain production area, and advance the establishment of green, high-yield and effective grain production.
§ 18.2 Accelerating the promotion of adjustments in the agricultural structure

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. The country will guide to adjustment of agricultural planting structure, and support the building of production base of cotton, oilseed, sugar crops, soybeans and forest and fruit in the most suitable areas. Also, we will balance the scale of farming and animal husbandry and carrying capacity of resources and environment, advance grain crops for feeding and an integrated model of farming and animal husbandry, and develop livestock husbandry in rural areas. Furthermore, the nation will enhance development of modern prataculture and herbivorous animal husbandry, standardize and scale-up aquaculture and livestock husbandry, and develop dairy industry in a safer manner with high quality. In addition, efforts will be made to implement horticultural production project featuring better quality and higher efficiency, develop special cash forest and under-forest economy, and optimize production distribution of agricultural products with special characteristics. China will also accelerate the construction of modern agricultural demonstration area.

§ 18.3 Pushing for the integrated development of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in agriculture

Agricultural industry chain and value chain will be established and benefit affiliating mechanism will be built in multiple forms. The nation will cultivate subjects for integration, innovate ways of innovation, expand channels for farmers to increase their income so that more value-added benefit can be shared. We will also proactively develop processing industry of agricultural products and agricultural productive service industry. By exploring various functions of agriculture and profoundly integrate agriculture with tourism and leisure, education, culture, health and wellness, we will develop new forms of industry including sightseeing agriculture, 体验式农业 and creative agriculture. Further, China will fasten the paces to develop urban modern agriculture, invigorate rural resources and thus increase farmers’ property income.

§ 18.4 Guaranteeing the safety and quality of agricultural products

China will speed up to improve standardization of agriculture and comprehensively advance agricultural standardized production. Efforts will be made to strengthen quality and safety of agricultural products and supervision of agricultural inputs. The nation will also enhance safety management of production area, implement production area exit and market access system and build up a traceable, connected and shared information platform of agricultural product quality and safety. Moreover, we will improve the agricultural product quality and safety supervision system that covers the whole process from farmland to dining table. Treatment of excessive pesticide residues and veterinary drug residues will be strengthened, and China will implement a strict standard of edible additives of agricultural products. The Campaign to Establish National Agricultural Product County Featuring Safety and Quality will be launched. The country will improve its capacity of animal and plant epidemic prevention and control and enhance imported agricultural product quality and safety supervision. China will also build up premium agricultural product brand and support branding marketing strategy.

§ 18.5 promoting the sustainable development of agriculture

China will vigorously boost the development of eco-friendly agriculture. The country will implement an action to achieve zero growth of chemical fertilizer and pesticide usage, and comprehensively promote the technology of soil testing for formulated fertilization and precise and efficient usage of pesticides. Demonstration projects of farming-husbandry-integrated
recycling agriculture will also be implemented to promote the resourceful utilization and harmless disposal of waste from farming and husbandry. Moreover, the country will launch comprehensive prevention and treatment of agricultural diffused pollution and actions to protect and improve arable land quality by promoting deep tillage agricultural product major production areas and strengthen the protection of black soil in Northern Eastern area. Priority will be given to groundwater funnel area, heavy metal polluted area and eco severely degraded areas, and rotation and fallow system trial projects on arable land will be explored and implemented. In major irrigation regions, the nation will comprehensively launch actions to scale up efficient and water-saving irrigation. Also, dry land farming will be promoted. In Yarkant River and Hotan River basin in south Xinjiang and areas of severe water shortage like Hexi Corridor, Gansu and Baicheng, Jilin, we will launch special projects on water saving. The country will also enhance meteorological services for agricultural development. Trial demonstration area of agricultural sustainable development will be established.

§ 18.6 Opening international cooperation in agriculture

China will improve regulation mechanism of agricultural products trading, optimize allocation of import sources, and under the condition of supply security, expand export of competitive agricultural products and moderately increase import of agricultural products in short supply in China. Also, the nation will proactively develop cooperation with overseas agricultural sector, establish overseas production, processing, storage and transport base of scale, and nurture cross-border agricultural enterprises with international competitiveness. Moreover, the country will explore new fields of international agricultural cooperation and support multi-lateral agricultural technological cooperation.

Chapter 19 Building a modern management system in agriculture

Guided by the development of multiple forms of moderate scale operation, China will innovate agricultural operating and organizing forms and build up a modern agricultural management system based on households management, linked with cooperation and integration and supported by socialized service, and thus increasing the comprehensive profits of agriculture.

§ 19.1 Developing operations on an adequate scale

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 achieve multiple forms of agricultural moderate scale operation though methods of farming replacement, cooperating farming, trusteeship of land and joint stock partnership.

§ 19.2 Fostering the development of new models of enterprise in agriculture

China will perfect the policy scheme which contributes to the development of new types of agricultural business entities, assist the development of major households of farming and husbandry and family farm and guide and promote the development of farmers' cooperative. Also, the country will cultivate the leading enterprises of agricultural industrialization and step up efforts to cultivate new type of professional farmers, so that a team of high quality modern agricultural producer and operator can be built. Furthermore, we encourage and support the investment of modern agriculture by industrial and commercial capital, and promote new forms of operating model like agriculture-commerce union.

§ 19.3 Perfecting the socialized agricultural service system
China will implement the socialized service supporting projects of agriculture and cultivate management service organizations. We encourage scientific research institutes, industry associations, leading enterprises and qualified management service organizations to perform activities of public interests, and we also encourage new types of agricultural service entities in multiple forms to develop specialized and scale services. The country bolster innovate trials of agricultural production socialized service and actively promote cooperative, hosted, customized or other form of services. Furthermore, China will strengthen circulation facilities of agricultural products and improve market construction, enhance delivery in rural areas and comprehensive service network and encourage the development of e-commerce in rural areas. Project to precool agricultural products with special characteristics in their production areas and express going to countryside projects will be implemented. In addition, the country will also deepen comprehensive reform of supply and marketing cooperatives and innovate socialized service mechanism of agriculture.

Chapter 20 Improving the level of informatization and of technical equipment in agriculture

China will perfect modern agricultural technological innovation promoting system, quicken the development of mechanization in agriculture, enhance the integration of agriculture and information technology, and develop smart agriculture, thus improving agricultural productivity.

§ 20.1 Improving the level of technical equipment in agriculture

China will boost technological independent innovation of agriculture and accelerate to make technical breakthrough of biotechnological breeding, agricultural machinery equipment and green production volume increase. We will promote high-yield varieties suitable for mechanized planting and regional standardized high yield and efficient cultivation model, and create innovation conditions for major agricultural laboratories. In order to develop modern seed industry, the nation will strive to tackle major technical problems of fine varieties, implement a new round of variety update and replacement action plan, establish breeding base of national level, and cultivate integrated leading companies of seed industry. Also, China will promote mechanization of main crop production, and enhance integration of agricultural mechanization and techniques. Grass-root agricultural technology promoting network will be improved and developed.

§ 20.2 Pushing for information construction in agriculture

China will push forward the integration of information and agricultural production management, operation management, market circulation and resources and environment condition. Regional trial project of agricultural Internet of things will be implemented. Through the application of agricultural Internet of things, we can improve the intelligence and precision level of agriculture. We also enhance agricultural comprehensive information service capacity by promoting big data in agriculture. Furthermore, we encourage Internet enterprises to establish agricultural service platform to connect production and marketing, and we will also accelerate agriculture-related e-commerce.

Chapter 21 Perfecting the system for support and protection of agriculture

With the focal point of guaranteeing major agricultural product supply, increasing farmers’ income and achieving sustainable development of agriculture, China will perfect its policy of strengthening agriculture, benefiting farmers and enriching rural areas, and improve effective support and protection of agriculture.
§ 21.1 Continuing to invest more in agriculture

China will establish a stable input increase mechanism for agriculture and rural areas. We optimize the agriculture-related fiscal expenditure structure, innovate agriculture-related capital investment method and operation mechanism, improve overall planning and strive to increase the efficiency of agricultural subsidy policy. The country will expand the scope and scale of “Green box” subsidy in a step-by-step manner, and adjust “Amber box” policy. Also, we will combine the “three subsidies” of agriculture into agricultural supporting and protecting subsidy, improve the allowance policy for purchasing agricultural equipment to benefit more grain farmers, new types of management entities and major production areas. Arable land protection compensation system will also be established.

§ 21.2 Perfecting systems for harvesting and storage of agricultural products as well as price systems

China will emphasize both market-oriented reform and protecting farmers’ interests, and improve agricultural product market regulation system and market system. We will continue to implement and improve the minimum procurement price policy for rice and wheat, and deepen the target price reform for cotton and soybean. Agricultural product target price insurance trial projects will be explored and launched. Efforts will be made to reform pricing mechanism of corn and purchasing and storage system in an active and prudent manner, and corn producer subsidy system will be established. In addition, the country will implement grain purchasing, storage and supply security system, determine the scale of grain and other important agricultural products reserves in a scientific way, reform and improve grain purchasing and storage management system and adjusting mechanism, and encourage diversified market entities including circulation, processing companies to participate in agricultural product purchasing and storage. We will also strive to build up smart grain depots and advance grain-saving and loss-reducing process.

§ 21.3 Innovating with financial services in agriculture

China will give play to the role of all kinds of financial institutions for supporting agriculture, and develop inclusive finance in rural area. We should improve the system for development financing and policy-based finance to support agricultural development and rural infrastructure construction, enhance rural credit cooperatives reform and strengthen the service function of provincial credit union. The country will also bolster the development of village and township banks or other different forms of rural financial institute, prudently launch mutual financing trial within rural credit cooperatives and establish and improve agricultural policy credit guarantee system. Moreover, the agricultural insurance system should also be improved, and China will expand the trial scope of “insurance + future goods” step-by-step so as to expand the coverage of insurance and increase insurance level. We will also improve the agricultural insurance catastrophe risk dispersion mechanism.

Special Column 6 Major projects for agricultural modernization

1. Construction of high standard farmland
With the focus of major grain production area, priority should be given to construct high standard farmland to guarantee food security, and farm projects including farmland irrigation and drainage facilities, roads for machinery farming, farmland shelterbelt forest, power transmission and distribution facilities and soil improvement. 53.3 million hectares of high standard farmland should be guaranteed, and 66.7 million should be strived to reach. Arable land quality rating and monitoring program should be implemented.

2. Modern seed industry
National germplasm resources collection, storage and research system should be established. Special attention will be given to strengthen key technologies research and development, including utilizing heterosis, molecular tailoring breeding, cell engineering and chromosome engineering, highly effective breeding and seed intensive processing. Efforts will be made to enhance capacity building like seed quality inspection. Hainan, Gansu, Sichuan and other national breeding base and 100 regional breeding bases for fine breed will be built up.

3. Water-saving agriculture
Promote water saving irrigation technology and enhance water saving in of project, all varieties, agricultural technologies and management. Accelerate to implement regional effective water saving irrigation projects of scale, such as Water Saving for Grain Volume Increase in north-eastern region, Water Saving for Energy Efficiency Increase in north-western region, Water Saving for Ground Water Extraction Reduction in north China region and Water Saving for Emission Reduction in south China. Newly added area for effective water saving irrigation area should reach 66.7 million hectares, and effective utilization coefficient of farmland irrigating water should be increased above 0.55.

4. Mechanization of agriculture
Eliminate the bottleneck of machinery transplanting of rice, machinery transplanting and reaping of rape and machinery reaping of cotton and sugarcane. Promote high-powered agricultural equipment with sound performance and portable, durable and low energy small and medium sized planting and reaping machines and pest control equipment. 500 of entirely mechanized demonstration county will be set up, and mechanization rate for farming and reaping major crops should reach beyond 70%.

5. Smart agriculture
“Internet plus” modern agriculture will be implemented. Internet of things transformation will be implement towards farming on large area, animal husbandry and fishery production. Enterprises related to e-commerce, logistic, business and trade and finance are encouraged to participate in building up agriculture-related e-commerce platform. Agricultural information inspection, analysis and alert system will be set up.

6. Quality and safety of agricultural products
Great efforts will be made to reduce the usage of pesticide and fertilizer in agricultural production. Pollution free products, green food, organic products and products with geographical indications should be developed and promoted. Epidemic and insect pest inspection and alert and green prevention and control should be advanced, and agricultural product quality and safety tracking information system will be established, so as to achieve connectivity of all kinds of tracking platform and inspection information sharing. Action to treat veterinary used antibacterial will be launched, and veterinary drug and pesticide residue limits should be geared to standards of Codex .

7. Cultivating new types of agriculture operation entities
Demonstration household farmlands, demonstration agricultural cooperatives, industrialization demonstration bases and demonstration service organizations should be established. Modern agricultural talent plan will be implemented. Action to cultivate leading entities of new types of agricultural operation will be launched, and training program for modern youth farmland
operators, talent with practical abilities and new type of professional farmers will be implemented.

8. Integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries in rural area
Demonstration trial project of integrated development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries in “Hundreds of counties, thousands of towns and ten thousand of villages” in rural area will be implemented, and thus forming scalable integrated development models and types of business, leading rural industry integration enterprises and industry integration forerunner regions.

Part 5 Optimizing the modern industrial system

Looking to realize in-depth structural adjustments, we will give strength to the real economy, conduct structural supply-side reforms, nurture a strong start-up/ emerging industry, transform and upgrade the traditional industry, and accelerate the creation of a new industrial system with a strong capacity for innovation, high quality of products and services, close collaboration, and that is friendly to the environment.

Chapter 22 Implementing strategies to assert China as a powerful industrial country

We will implement the "Made in China 2025" plan in depth, and with a focus on improving basic capacity and innovation capacity in the manufacturing industry, promote the fusion of information technology and manufacturing technology on a deep level, advance the development of the manufacturing industry toward a more high-end, smart and green service direction, and nurture new competitive advantages in the manufacturing industry.

§22.1 Comprehensively improving capacity related to industry bases

We will implement projects for strong industrial bases, with an emphasis on bottlenecks related to the "four basics". We will reach breakthroughs in key infrastructural materials, core infrastructural components (parts), advanced infrastructural techniques, and production technology. We will guide companies dealing with complete products and higher learning institutions, research institutes and companies dealing with the "four basics" to work together over production and demand. We will support coordination over the whole industrial chain for innovation and joint research; we will systematically resolve key issues related to the "four basics" in engineering and industrialization. We will strengthen the establishment of systems for standards, measurements, and certification and accreditation related to industrial bases. We will implement projects for the establishment of innovation centres in the manufacturing industry, and support the establishment of industrial design centres.

§22.2 Accelerating the development of new models of manufacturing

We will implement projects for developing innovation in high-end equipment, and clearly improve our independent design level and system integration capabilities. We will implement smart manufacturing processes, accelerate the development of key technological equipment for smart manufacturing, and strengthen standards concerning essential areas like smart
manufacturing, electronic industrial equipment, and core supporting software. We will beef up the establishment of industrial internet facilities, verification of technologies as well as demonstrations and promotion. We will promote the "Made in China + internet" plan in order to reach substantial breakthroughs. We will nurture the popularization of new models of smart manufacturing, and promote a conversion toward more flexibility, "intelligentization" and precision in production. We will encourage the creation of alliances for smart manufacturing, implement plans for green manufacturing, promote green life cycle management of products, and build a system for green manufacturing. We will promote a transition in the manufacturing industry from production to production service, and guide manufacturing enterprises to extend the service chain, and boost the added value of services. We will advance the transformation and upgrade of manufacturing concentration zones, build a series of demonstration bases for new models of industrialization, and build up several advanced manufacturing centres.

§22.3 Promoting the transformation and upgrade of traditional industries

We will implement a great plan for technological conversion and upgrade, improve the policy system, and support enterprises comprehensively improving their level in areas like product technology, industrial arts equipment, environment protection and energy efficiency and aiming to reach international benchmarks. In key sectors, we will realize group breakthroughs toward the medium or high end. We will launch special actions to improve the supply of consumer products. We will encourage mergers, and create an industrial organization with big corporate groups at its core and with high concentration, refined division of labour, and high-efficiency coordination. We will support the development of specialized small and medium enterprises.

§22.4 Strengthening the establishment of quality brands

We will implement a strategy to establish China as a big power in quality products, strengthen overall corporate quality management, launch actions to improve brands quality, solve a number of general key technological problems that influence our ability to improve product quality, strengthen the legal protection of trademarked brands, and create a group of competitive name brands. We will build an open supervision system for companies' products and service standards based on self-disclosure, and support companies improving online quality measurement and control and quality traceability over a product's entire life cycle. We will perfect systems for quality supervision, strengthen detection and assessment centres at the national level, and test the establishment of public services for testing and certification. We will create systems for punitive damages related to quality of commercial products.

§22.5 Actively and reliably dissolving excess capacity

We will comprehensively use the mechanisms of the market, economic measures, legal recourses and the necessary administrative actions, and increase the strength of administrative leadership, in order to achieve market clearance. We will build guiding mechanisms with constraints based on industrial skills, technology, energy use, environment protection, quality and security etc; strengthen industry regulations and supervision of market access, and resolutely eliminate production capacity that is lagging. We will create a special fund to incentivize the restructuration of the industrial framework. Through mergers and reorganizations, debt restructuration, bankruptcy and clearance, injecting assets and creating efficiencies, we will orderly and with
method accelerate the dissolution of excess capacity in industries like coal or steel. We will actively and reliably evacuate and dispose of enterprises, and appropriately and correctly deal with reconversion of labour.

§ 22.6 Lowering costs for real-economy enterprises

We will launch actions to lower costs for real-economy enterprises. We will further implement decentralisation and simplification of government, streamline and standardize pre-administrative approval intermediary services, sort out and standardize intermediary services fees, and lower institutional transaction costs. We will rationally determine minimum wage standards, streamline and unify the "five insurances and one fund" system, appropriately lower the proportion of taxes, and lower the costs of labour for enterprises. We will lower the tax burden related to the value-added tax and the rate of the turnover tax, put in order enterprise-related funds, sort out irrational enterprise-related charges, and lower the tax burden of enterprises. We will maintain mobility and a rational level of interest rates, innovate with products that correspond to enterprises' needs for direct financing, establish a national financing guarantee fund, and lower financing costs for enterprises. We will perfect the mechanisms that link energy prices and prices of coal-generated electricity inside China and internationally, and lower energy costs for enterprises. We will improve the management level of logistics organisations, standardise public road toll practices, and lower logistics costs for enterprises. We will encourage and guide innovative management of enterprises, improvements in industrial arts, and savings in energy and materials.

### Special Column 7: Projects for innovative development of high-end equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Aerospace equipment</th>
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<tr>
<td>We will create breakthrough in core technologies like aircraft engines and gas turbines, accelerate R&amp;D in large aircrafts, and promote industrialisation of airliners, helicopters, general-purpose planes and drones. We will develop modern airborne equipment and systems, and improve the supportive capabilities of civil aircrafts. We will develop next-generation heavy duty rocket launchers, and new models of satellites as well as other space platforms and payloads. We will achieve breakthroughs in applying core technologies for key spaceflight components.</td>
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<th>2. Marine engineering equipment</th>
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<td>We will develop equipment and systems for deep-sea probing, ocean drilling, exploitation and use of undersea resources, protection of marine operations etc. We will promote development and engineering of deep-see stations and large-scale floating structures. We will concentrate on breakthroughs in high-tech ships like cruise liners, we will also concentrate on core technologies like equipment integration, &quot;intelligentization&quot;, and modular design and manufacturing.</td>
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<th>3. Modern rail transportation equipment</th>
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<tr>
<td>We will develop modern and reliable rail transportation products and light, modular and generalized products. We will develop a new generation of high-speed, heavy-load rail transportation equipment systems, and strengthen our capacity to provide users with comprehensive capacity to solve issues over the entire life cycle of products. We will create national innovation centres for high-speed train.</td>
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4. High-level CNC machine tools
We will develop precise, high-speed and durable CNC machine-tools and basic manufacturing equipment, as well as integrated manufacturing systems. With a focus on improving reliability and maintaining precision, we will develop important function components and key application software, like high-level NV system, sensors, bearings and gratings.

5. Robot equipment
We will put great efforts in developing industrial robots, service robots, surgical robots and military robots, and pushing for automatization of key components like high-precision decelerators, high-speed and high-performance controllers, or high-performance servomotors and drivers. We will promote the commercial use of artificial intelligence in all fields.

6. Agricultural machinery
We will develop modern agricultural machinery adapted to the conditions of all kinds of farming work, especially develop high-horsepower tractors and compound machines, large-scale high-efficiency harvesters capable of harvesting different sorts of grain, high-precision seeding equipment and other crop equipment. We will also develop seeding equipment for cotton, cane sugar and other cash crops, and machinery for harvesting and field management.

7. High performance medical instruments
We will put an emphasis on developing medical imaging equipment, diagnostic equipment like superconducting magnetic resonance imaging systems and non-invasive respiratory support, or in vitro diagnostic devices like high-output gene-sequencing devices. We will develop treatment equipment like medical accelerators, heart valves and pacemakers, as well as implantable and interventional medical devices like stents, or artificial joints. We will develop medical devices with special advantages linked to Chinese medicine.

8. Modern chemical equipment sets
Building on coal chemical industry upgrade demonstration projects, that assemble key areas like grade coal, purification synthesis, energy use and waste water treatment, we will promote autonomy in complete sets of technical equipment. We will accelerate R&D for petrochemical integration and key equipment in the processing of downstream petrochemical products, so as to improve capacity for equipment to form a coherent whole.

Chapter 23 Supporting the development of strategic emerging industries

While aiming for the forefront of technology, with a firm grasp on the way the industry is developing, and putting emphasis around key areas, we will optimise government participation, create new space for the development of emerging industries, seize the high ground in the future competition system, and promote the value-added created by strategic emerging industries so that it reaches 15% of the country's GDP.

§23.1 Enhancing the supportive role of emerging industries

We will support strong industrial development in areas like the new generation of information technologies, new energy vehicles, biotechnology, green and low-carbon high-end equipment and
materials and digital creation. We will strongly push for innovation and industrialization in emergent cutting edge areas like semi-conductors, robots, additive manufacturing, smart systems, the new generation of aviation equipment, integrated space technologies and service systems, smart transportation, precision medicine, high-efficiency energy storage systems and distributed energy systems, smart materials, high-efficiency energy-saving and environmental protection, virtual reality and interactive audio-visual devices. We will create a series of new growth points.

§23.2 Nurturing the development of strategic industries

We will strengthen our forward-looking plan, and nurture a series of strategic industries in areas like aerospace and oceanography, information networks, life sciences, and nuclear technologies. We will strongly develop new types of airplanes and aircrafts, a new generation of work platforms and air/space integrated observing systems. We will strive to establish quantum communications and a ubiquitous, secure internet; we will accelerate the development of synthetic biology and regenerative medicine, and hasten the development of a new generation of nuclear power equipment and small nuclear-powered systems, as well as nuclear imaging and analysis for civil use; we will create new development advantages for the future.

§23.3 Establishing a new layout for the development of emergent industries

We will support the establishment of industrial innovation centres, and centres for the broad application of new technologies, we will support the transformation of cities with a high level of concentration in innovative resources into hotbeds of innovation and development in emergent industries. We will promote the rapid development of the innovation chain and industrial chain in emergent industries, and accelerate the constitution of special industrial clusters in emergent industries. We will implement the plan for a global network for development and innovation in emerging industries, encourage the repartition of innovative resources across the whole world by enterprises, and support the establishment of a series of overseas research centres.

§23.4 Perfecting the development environment for emerging industries

We will develop our capacity to provide strategic guidance and encourage competition, create access conditions favourable to the development of new technologies, new products, new industry formats and new models, and create regulatory rules and approval systems. We will encourage important infrastructure projects and public projects to make use of innovative products and services. We will establish a national strategic fund for industry development, fully let the venture capital guiding fund for innovative industries play its role, and focus on supporting innovative start-up companies in emerging industries.

Special Column 8: Strategic actions for the development of emerging industries

1. Innovation in a new generation of information technologies
   We will help build up an industrial system for integrated circuits, as well as promote development in artificial intelligence, smart hardware, new display technologies, mobile intelligent terminals, 5G, modern sensors and wearable devices.

2. Vast expansion of the bio-industry
We will accelerate promotion work for the large-scale application of biotechnologies like genomics, establish a network of demonstration systems, and push for large-scale development of a new generation of biotechnological products and services like personalized treatment, new drugs and biological breeding. We will pursue the establishment of essential platforms like gene and cell banks.

3. Smart detection of spatial information
We will accelerate the creation of a national spatial infrastructure for civil use with multi-mode remote sensing, mobile broadband telecommunications, and the global BeiDou Navigation Satellite System at the core of the project. We will create systematic technological support and build up industry competence in areas like global telecommunications services, disaster relief and prevention, supervision of resources surveys, urban management, climate and environmental monitoring, and location services. We will hasten the commercial use of the BeiDou satellite system and of remote sensing satellites.

4. Energy storage and distributed energy
We will realize industrialization and create key core technological breakthroughs in a new generation of photovoltaic cells, high-output high-efficiency wind power, hydrogen and fuel cells, smart grid, and new energy storage devices. We will develop integrated application systems for distributed energy technologies, and promote scale development of related technical equipment.

5. High-end materials
We will strongly develop a new generation of smart materials like shape memory alloys and self-repairing materials, a new generation of functional nanomaterials like graphene and super materials, and a new generation of semi-conductor materials like indium phosphide and silicon carbide. We will strongly develop a new generation of new structural materials like high performance carbon fibres, vanadium and titanium and high-temperature alloys, biodegradable materials and new biosynthesis materials.

6. New energy vehicles
We will implement plans to broaden the use of new energy vehicles, and encourage taxis and public transports to use new energy vehicles. We will strongly develop 100% electric vehicles and plug-in hybrid vehicles, and make important breakthroughs in key technologies like battery energy density and high and low temperature adaptability. We will realize uniformity of construction standards and compatibility/interoperability of service networks for battery charging infrastructure, perfect the continued support in the policy framework, and make the cumulative park of sold new-energy vehicles reach 5 million vehicles in the whole country. We will strengthen the treatment of used new energy vehicles batteries.

Chapter 24 Accelerating the development of a high-quality and efficient service sector

We will launch actions to accelerate the development of a modern service sector, expand the degree of opening of the service sector, optimize the development environment for the service sector, promote the extension of the manufacturing services industry toward specialisation and
a high-end value chain, and push for a transition in the life services industry toward conscientious service and high-quality.

§24.1 Promoting the specialization of producer services

With upgrading the industry and improving efficiency as our guiding principles, we will develop sectors like industrial design and innovation, engineering consulting, commercial consulting, legal accounting, modern insurance, credit rating, after-sales services and human resources services. We will deepen reform of distribution systems, push for the informatization, standardization and intensification of distribution, and promote the conversion and upgrade of traditional businesses toward modern distribution. We will enhance the building of logistics infrastructure, strongly develop third-party logistics and green logistics, cold-chain logistics and rural/urban distribution, and implement actions for innovation in the high-tech services industry. We will guide manufacturers to accelerate separation of services and outsourcing through specialization in the service sector. We will establish a standardization system for producer services linked to international systems, and improve the level of internationalisation.

§24.2 Improving the quality of life services

We will accelerate the development of services related to tutoring, elderly care, culture and entertainment, and health and fitness, strongly develop the tourism industry, take decisive actions to improve quality and efficiency in the tourism industry, accelerate the establishment of the Hainan International Tourism Island, and support the development of ecological tourism, cultural tourism, leisure tourism, mountain tourism etc. We will actively develop the domestic services industry, and push for scale development, and specialized development through networks. We will promote composite development in the life services industry, and encourage development toward tailored services and more and more personalization. We will support vocational training and skills assessment tests for industry workers, and promote the professionalization and specialization of industry workers. We will launch action plans for trust in the life services industry, promote marks signalling commitment to service quality and management systems, and nurture name brands in services.

§24.3 Perfect policies and the development system in the services industry

With an aim to expand market entrance of private capital, we will accelerate the liberalization of competitive services in electric power, civil aviation, railways, petroleum, natural gas, postal services and municipal utilities, expand liberalization in areas like finance, education, medicine, culture, internet and business logistics, and open composite pilot project to further liberalization. We will clear up all types of discriminatory regulations, and perfect policies allowing capital from all sectors of society to participate in the development of areas like medicine, education, child care, elderly care and sports. We will expand the scope of government procurement of services, and promote competitive procurement of services by third-parties.

Part 6 Expanding the scope of the internet economy
We will tightly follow information technology trends, implement a strategy to assert China as an internet power, promote the fusion between IT and economic and social development at a deep level, and accelerate the strong development of the IT economy.

Chapter 25 Creating ubiquitous, high-efficiency information networks

We will accelerate the establishment of a new generation of high-speed, mobile, secure and ubiquitous information infrastructure, push for broad use of information and internet technologies, and create a cyberspace ready for the internet of things, new man-machine interactions and space-ground integrated networks.

§25.1 Perfecting our next-generation high-speed optic fibre network

We will create the backbone for a modern telecommunication network, improve the speed of transmissions, and improve our capacity for grid dispatch and smart distribution. We will push for conversion toward optic fibre for broadband communications, and implement optic fibre coverage in towns and the countryside. We will provide capacity for internet access services at 1000 mbps or more, and offer flexible choices of services over 100 mbps for households in big and middle-sized cities. We will realize market penetration of optic fibre in 98% of administrative villages, and in the regions that possess the necessary conditions we will provide capacity for internet access services at 1000 mbps or more, with half or more of countryside households having flexible choices of broadband services over 50mbps. We will establish unimpeded international telecommunications facilities, optimize the layout of international telecommunication networks, and perfect cross-border land and sea cable infrastructure. We will establish the on-line silk road between China and Arabian countries etc. We will accelerate the establishment of the China-ASEAN information harbor.

§25.2 Establishing a modern and ubiquitous wireless broadband network

We will spread high-speed wireless broadband on a deep level. We will accelerate the establishment of the fourth generation of mobile telecommunication (4G), realize total coverage of towns in administrative villages with important concentration of population, and promote the public offering of free high-speed wireless local area network (WLAN) in town hotspots. We will speed up the network coverage building of remote mountain regions, pasturing areas, and islands and reefs etc. We will optimize national radio spectrum resources allocation, strengthen radio spectrum management, and protect safe and orderly radio communications. We will rationally regulate the use of satellite frequencies and orbital resources. We will accelerate the deployment of space internet, and realize the connection between land and space installations.

§25.3 Accelerating the development and application of new information network technology

We will actively push toward the fifth generation of mobile telecommunications (5G) and toward research on key technologies related to ultra-wideband; we will launch the commercial exploitation of 5G. We will take the lead in setting up a new generation of internet, progressing toward upgrading to internet protocol Version 6 (IPv6). We will set up the framework, the technological systems and the security protection systems for internet of the future. We will concentrate on reaching breakthroughs in key technologies like big data and the cloud, self-
operating systems, high-end industrial software and artificial intelligence technology in emergent sectors.

§25.4 Promoting an increase in speed and a decrease in the price of broadband internet

We will launch competitive industries with private capital entering the telecommunications infrastructure sector, form a commonly built and commonly shared infrastructure, and a market layout with business and services competing with each other. We will deeply advance the «integration of the three networks». We will strengthen our responsibility to generalize service, and perfect mechanisms for service generalization. We will take actions to increase internet speed and lower prices, simplify telecommunications charges, and improve price/quality ratio in the telecommunications industry. We will perfect the optimization of internet structure and access technology, as well as billing standards. We will strengthen supervision of billing practices.

Chapter 26 Developing a modern system for the internet industry

We will implement the "internet +" action plan, promote the broad and extensive use of internet, drive reform in production models and organization methods, and create a new form of industrial development based on networks, smart capabilities, services and collaboration.

§26.1 Solidifying the bases for internet applications

We will actively push forward the development of cloud computing and the internet of things. We will encourage core internet enterprises to create open platform resources, strengthen the creation of cloud services platforms, and support the migration of industry information systems toward cloud platforms. We will push forward a rational layout for perception equipment related to the internet of things, and develop open-loop applications for the internet of things. We will promote research in and application of key technologies related to physical information systems. We will establish a standards system for "internet +", accelerate development and popularization of key technological standards and basic common standards for internet and its composite applications. We will strengthen our voice in the creation of international standards.

§26.2 Accelerating composite development of internet in different areas

We will organize and implement the great "internet +" project, accelerate the advancement of business models, service models and management models based on the internet, as well as all types of innovation related to the supply chain and the logistics chain. We will nurture an "internet +" eco-system, and create new patterns for the collaborative division of labor thanks to the internet. We will guide big internet enterprises to open innovative resources for small and micro enterprises as well as entrepreneurial teams, and encourage the creation of open innovative alliance based on the internet. We will promote new forms of business innovations related to "internet +", encourage the creation of open sharing platforms for resources, explore the establishment of national information economy pilot demonstration zones, and actively develop the shared economy. We will promote the rapid development of new industry models like web-medicine, internet education and online/offline synergy. We will relax restriction on market access in integrated products and services.
Chapter 27 Implementing a national big-data strategy

With big data becoming a basic strategic resource, we will comprehensively implement actions to promote the development of big data, accelerate the promotion of open data-sharing and open application of data resources, and boost the transformation and upgrade of the industry as well as innovation in social governance.

§27.1 Accelerating open data sharing by the government

We will comprehensively promote collection of big data in important sectors, efficiently analyse joint data from government and society in a more integrated and deep way, and improve the efficiency and precision of macro-control, market supervision, social governance and public services. Through unified sharing and exchange platforms for government data, we will hasten sharing and utilization of cross-department data resources. We will accelerate the establishment of national unified open platforms for government data, and push for the open sharing of internet data systems and public data. We will create catalogues of openly shared government information, and promote the openness of data resources according to the law. We will form comprehensive plans for the establishment of infrastructure like national big-data platforms or data centers. We will study and develop laws and regulations on openness and protection of data, and establish government management methods for data resources.

§27.2 Supporting the healthy development of the big data industry

We will deepen the innovative use of big data in all industries, explore the development of new business models in coordination with traditional industries, and accelerate improvement of the big data industry chain. We will push to deal quicker with key technological problems in areas like massive data collection and storage as well as data cleansing, mining and analysis. We will work on technologies related to data visualization and data security and privacy. We will promote the development of big data software and hardware. We will perfect open support systems and the ecological environment for the big data industry, and strengthen standards systems and the quality of technical infrastructure.

Chapter 28 Strengthening protection of information security

We will create comprehensive plans concerning internet security and informatization development, perfect the national internet security protection system, strengthen the protection of important information systems and data sources, improve our internet governance capacity and ensure national information security.

§28.1 Strengthening the protection of data sources security

We will create systems for the management of big data security, establish a tiered management of data sources taking into account to their types, and protect secure, high-efficiency and reliable use. We will implement projects for protection of big data security, strengthen security protection during important steps like data sources collection, storage, application and open release, strengthen security assessment and protection during steps like open sharing of public
data sources, and establish capitalization of data sources and utilization of licence systems by internet enterprises. We will strengthen the protection of personal information, and severely punish illegal leaks or the sale of personal information.

§28.2 Scientifically implementing governance of cyberspace

We will perfect of the cyberspace governance, and bring about a safe and civilized web environment. We will create basic insurance systems for cyberspace governance, perfect laws and regulations related to internet security, and perfect efficient registering of internet information and real-name verification online. We will create investigation systems and standards systems linked to internet security, strengthen meticulous management of the cyberspace, clear out illegal and noxious information, and punish illegal internet activities according to the law. We will improve response mechanisms for sudden internet or information security events. We will advance the establishment of democratic, transparent and multilateral systems for international internet governance, actively participate to international efforts for the creation of international regulations for cyberspace security, in the fight against internet crime, or regarding internet security technologies and standards.

§28.3 Comprehensively ensuring the security of major information systems

We will establish systems for the protection of key information infrastructure, perfect the planning of information systems that involve national security, and create and operate supervision systems. We will pool strength and resources to create breakthroughs in information management, information security, security investigations and basic key supporting technologies, and improve our autonomous capacity for protection. We will strengthen capacity building in risk detection and sustained protection for core technical equipment related to key information infrastructure. We will perfect graded protection systems for major information systems. We will establish joint security protection mechanisms for major industries, major regions and important composite information systems. We will actively develop the information security industry.

### Special Column 9: Great informatization project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Broadband China</th>
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<tr>
<td>We will build high-speed high-capacity optical communication systems, implement improvement projects for broadband access in the countryside and in medium and small cities in China’s central and western regions, and expand international inbound/outbound bandwidth. We will roll out 4G technology as well as follow-up technologies, and create in depth extensive coverage in regions where it is needed.</td>
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<tr>
<th>2. Expansion of the internet of things</th>
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<tr>
<td>We will establish infrastructure for application of the internet of things and service platforms, and promote the creation of important demonstration projects for application of the internet of things. We will broadly develop the integrated application of the internet of things as well as development of innovative models, and enrich services related to the internet of things.</td>
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<tr>
<th>3. Development of innovation related to cloud computing</th>
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We will support the establishment of public platforms for cloud services, create a layout of cloud computing and big data centres, and improve our capacity to use cloud computing to solve concrete problems. We will promote cloud application services in important sectors like manufacturing, finance, public services, logistics and health care, and keep perfecting the cloud computing eco-system.

4. "Internet +" projects
We will promote projects related to "Internet +" in areas like innovation and entrepreneurship, cooperative manufacturing, smart energy, inclusive finance, public services, high-efficiency logistics, e-commerce, convenient transportation, green eco-systems, artificial intelligence and e-tax, access to justice, education and training, popularization of science, geographic information, credit, or culture and tourism. We will continue to expand areas of interaction.

5. Big data applications
We will create unified open platforms, progressively establish open public data sets, and encourage companies and the public to mine and use them. We will promote innovative big data applications in areas like governance, public services, industry development and technological research. We will push for establishment of integrated big data pilot zones like in Guizhou.

6. Informatization of the national government
We will accelerate the creation and use of a unified electronic network for administrative work, and perfect platforms for regulatory approval, credit information, public resources exchange, and price reporting information. We will accelerate the creation and use of a national basic information repository.

7. E-commerce
We will support the building of e-commerce infrastructure, and promote the innovative and composite exploitation of e-commerce in important sectors. We will push forward the establishment of cross-border e-commerce comprehensive pilot areas like in Hangzhou, and create international channels for e-commerce.

8. Protection of network security
We will implement special programs for national information security, improve capacity for security protection and level of support for industrialization in areas like key information infrastructure, important information systems and confidential information systems. We will implement important scientific projects for protection of the national cyberspace, create breakthroughs in key technologies like core chips, infrastructure software, key components and important complete products systems. We will create protection systems for national cyberspace security and information secrecy technology.

Part 7 Creating a network of modern infrastructure

We shall expand infrastructure construction, expedite and improve a modern infrastructure network that is safe, highly efficient, smart, green, and inter-connected, so that it can play a better role to lead and support social and economic development.
Chapter 29 Perfect the modern system for transportation and freight

We shall adhere network layout, intelligent management, integrated service, and green development of the system; we shall build comprehensive transportation system that channels domestic and international connectivity corridors, that extensively covers urban and rural areas, that has complete functions at transport nodes and that provides highly efficient transport services.

§ 29.1 building an internally through and externally extensive transport corridor network

We shall build a comprehensive transport corridor that channels east and west and connects south with north, we shall enhance the building of corridors for access to Xinjiang and Tibet, we shall create transport corridors that extends from China's northwest, southwest, and northeast to outside China, as well as maritime silk road corridors. We shall create fast-speed network with good quality, accelerating the network of high speed rail, improve and perfect national motorway network, construct regional and local high way in a temperate manner, enhance the functionality of hub airports, as well as that of the trunk and regional airports. We shall improve the rudimentary network with extensive coverage, expedite railway construction in the middle and western regions, push forward the renovation of national motorway and provincial motorway up to a higher quality level, as well as the construction of bottleneck segments, raise the specialised level of the facilities used for inland water transport and coastal transport, improve the construction of rural road and general airport, and promote the interconnectivity of oil and gas pipelines. We shall improve the service quality of postal network, and enhance the infrastructure construction for express delivery.

§ 29.2 constructing modern and efficient inter- and intra-urban transport

We shall put great efforts in developing inter-city rail road and city-suburb rail links in urbanised areas, encourage inter-city rail carriage using the existing rail links, and formulate a multi-layered rail transport core network to efficiently channel cities and towns of different sizes. We shall give priority to public transportation, accelerate the development of urban rail transit, Bus Rapid Transit and other public transport with large capacity, and encourage green transport. We shall promote custom-made transport models such as internet-booking etc. We shall strengthen the connection between central urban area and outskirts, and smooth the transport between inside and outside cities. We shall improve the building of parking facilities in cities. We shall strengthen the terminal construction for postal and express delivery network.

§ 29.3 creating integrated comprehensive transport hubs

We shall improve the spatial layout of transport hubs, transport Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou into international comprehensive transport hubs, raise the quality level of national, regional, and local comprehensive transport hubs, reinforce the construction of important hubs in the middle and western regions, promote the hub-building efforts of important border ports and enhance the radiating effects and capacity of the hubs. We shall imporve the comprehensive service function of the hubs, optimise transit facility and the networks for collective and separate transport, improve passenger and freight seamless transit, achieve efficient coordination.
between different modes of transport, make use of overall advantages and improve the logistics overall efficiency.

§ 29.4 promoting low-carbon, smart and safe development of transport service

We shall promote the low-carbon transport development, conservatively make use of resources, enhance the promotion and application of standardised and modernised transport equipment and energy conservative transport tools. We shall expedite the development of smart transport, promote the application of advanced information technology and intelligent technical equipment, improve the construction of joint-leg transport system, smart management system, and public information system; accelerate the development of multi-modal transport; and improve the quality and effectiveness of transportation service. We shall strengthen transport and postal safety management, and enhance the capacity for safety and security, as well as for emergency and rescue. We shall promote the reform agenda for taxi industry and the market reform for the railway sector, and accelerate the regime reform of airspace management.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Special Column 10: major projects for transport construction</th>
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| **I. High speed rail**
To speed up the improvement of HSR network, to channel the high speed railways that connect Harbin with Beijing with Hong Kong (Macaw), Lianyungang with Urumqi, Shanghai with Kunming, Guangzhou with Kunming; to build the HSRs that connect Beijing with HK (Taipei), Huhehaote with Nanning, Beijing with Kunming, Baotou Yinchuan with Haikou, Qingdao with Yinchuan, Lanzhou (Xining) with Guangzhou, Beijing with Lanzhou, Chongqing with Xiamen, to expand regional links. The operation mileage of HSR will reach 30,000km, covering 8-% of major cities. |
| **II. Motorway**
To expedite and promote the construction of highway network that includes 7 lines radiating from the capital, 11 lines running through north-south, 18 lines connecting east and west, as well as regional loop-lines, parallel lines and connecting routes. To enhance the motorway network density and service quality in the Yangtze River Economic Belt and Jing-Jin-Ji area, to promote the expansion work of congested highway segments. The newly built and renovated motorway mileage will be approximately 30,000 km. |
| **III. "Four coastal/border line" corridors**
To channel the coastal HSR line, coastal motorways and riverside HSR, to speed-up the construction of border highways and border railroads. To promote cross-border corridors with neighbouring countries and the corridors along the "One Belt One Road", to create and build logistic platforms for international freight carriage in Urumqi, Lanzhou and other important node cities. Build Shenzhen-Zhongshan channel. |
| **IV. Civilian airports**
To create international transit airports, to build Beijing new airport, to create international level airport clusters in Jing-Jin-Ji, Yangtze River Delta, and Pearl River Delta, to speed up building Harbin, Shenzhen, Kunming, Chengdu, Chongqing, Xi'an and Urumqi into international air |
transport hubs, to improve the regional transit airport functions. To implement the construction, relocation, and expansion work of busy airports, to build trunk and regional airports and general airports. To research the construction of airports that has a focal function on cargo/freight transport. To increase the number of civilian transport airports by 50.

V. Port and shipping facilities
To optimise the port clusters in the Bohai Rim, Yangtze River Delta, and Pearl River Delta, to accelerate the building of high-grade navigation channel in the Yangtze river, Pearl River-Xi River, Huai River, Min River and other inland rivers, to promote the shaping of international shipping centre in Shanghai, Tianjin, Dalian, and Xiamen, to orderly promote the building of special-purpose berth in the coastal ports for container, crude oil, and LNG transport vessels., to stably advance the construction of international cruise terminals in the Phoenix island in Hainan province, to improve the port intelligent level.

VI. City cluster transport
Within city clusters, to build the 1-2 hr transport lines between urban centres, and between urban centre and adjacent node cities, to create a one-hour commuting metropolitan area within which urban centres and adjacent major towns can be connected within one hour transport. To basically complete the city cluster inter-city rail transit network in Jing-Jin-Ji, Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta, midstream of the Yangtze River, Central China, Chengdu-Chongqing, and Shandong peninsula. To build the bone structure of intercity rail transit network in other city clusters. To carry out pilot railway projects in cities or suburban areas.

VII. Urban transport
To improve and optimise megacity rail transit network, to expedite the city rail transit network where the population is beyond 3 million, to optimise the urban public transport system, to build intensive parking facilities. To increase the urban rail transit operation mileage by 3,000 km. To make the crowded motorway exits smooth and less congested that link urban roads with motorways, to build ring roads in cities where conditions are suitable.

VIII. Rural area transport

IX. Transport hub
Focusing on HSR, urban rail transits, and airports, to create a bunch of open and dimensional comprehensive passenger transport hubs, to promote on-platform transit, to enhance the building of fast-track passage between major passenger hubs within a city, to reduce the time and distance spent on transit. To create multi-modal cargo transport hubs and to enhance efficiency of loading and unloading. To encourage the construction of an urban complex that relies on transport hubs to promote integrated development.

X. Smart transport
To promote the use of internet for transport infrastructure, transport tools, and operation information, to accelerate the formulation of vehicle-network and vessel-network, to improve malfunction warning mechanism, operation and maintenance, and intelligent dispatch system, to promote unmanned driving, digitalised devices and smart operation. To promote one-stop ticket system construction in the rail, civil aviation, and road passenger transport, to create public
Chapter 30 Building a modern energy system

We shall deepen energy reform, promote the transformation of methods in energy production and utilisation, optimise energy supply structure, enhance energy utilisation efficiency, build a clean and low-carbon, safe and efficient modern energy system, and maintain national energy security.

§ 30.1 promoting energy structure optimisation and upgrading

We shall balance and coordinate hydraulic power development and ecological conservation, adhere to ecology first, rationally and scientifically develop south-western hydro-power resources with focus on the major river basin. We shall promote the development of wind and photo-voltaic power generation, and support solar thermal power. Focusing on coastal nuclear belt, we shall safely build indigenous nuclear pilot projects. We shall promote the development of wind and photovoltaic power generation, and support solar thermal power. Focusing on coastal nuclear belt, we shall safely build indigenous nuclear pilot projects. We shall speed up bio-mass and geothermal development, actively develop coastal tidal resources. We shall improve the policy support given to wind, solar, and biomass power. We shall optimize the building of national comprehensive energy bases and strenuously promote the clean and efficient use of coal. We shall restrict the East and control the Central and Northeast China, while optimise the Western region, in terms of coal resource development, promote the green exploitation and transformation of large coal mines and encourage the use of new technology to generate coal power. We shall enhance onshore and offshore oil and gas prospecting and exploration, orderly open the mining rights, actively exploit and develop natural gas, coalbed methane, and shale gas and oil. We shall promote the oil-refining industry to transform and upgrade, carry out quality upgrading action plans for refined oil, and expand the sources for clean oil including bio-fuels.
§ 30.2 creating modern energy storage and transport network

We shall promote the development of energy storage and transport for multiple types of energy including coal, electric power, oil and gas, enhance the energy storage and peak shaving capacity, and expedite the construction of a safe and reliable modern energy storage network that facilitates the coordination and smooth transportation of various sources of energy. We shall
strengthen the building of regional core energy transmission network; complete the West-
Mongolia-Central China coal transport strategic corridor that channels north and south, optimise and construct the major network of the power grid and cross-region power transmission corridors. We shall accelerate the construction of strategic inland corridors for oil and gas import. We shall promote oil and gas storage facility construction, and improve oil and gas storage and peak shaving capacity.

§ 30.3 vigorously create smart energy system

We shall expedite the intelligent development of the entire energy sector and improve sustainable self-adjustment ability. We shall adapt to the distributed energy development, to the diversified end-user demands, optimise power demand-side management, speed up the construction of smart grid, improve interaction between the grid and power supply side, as well as between the grid and demand side. We shall promote the technological integration between energy and information technology sector, coordinate the infrastructure network construction for energy, information communication, and transport, and build a well-coordinated, integrated and complementary energy internet that channels "source-grid-load-storage".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Column 11: major projects for energy development</th>
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| I. Highly efficient and intelligent power system  
To expedite the construction of high quality power stations in terms of peak shaving function, including pumped storage power station, "champion" hydro-power station and natural gas peak shaving station, to promote the building of energy storage power station and pilot energy conservation plant, to strengthen the complementarity of various sources of power and storage facilities, to improve the adjustment capacity of power system and operation efficiency.  

II. Clean and efficient utilisation of coal  
To carry out coal power energy conservation and emission reduction upgrading projects, to overall implement the ultra-low emissions and energy saving transformation plan on top of coal-fired units, so as to realise average coal consumption less than 310 gram for per kwh electricity generated achievable for all existing thermal power stations, and less than 300 gram for per kwh electricity achievable for all newly-built power plants. To encourage the use of back pressure cogeneration units to provide heating, to develop multi-joint solution for heating, power and cooling. To raise the proportion of coal used for power generation (as compared to heating).  

III. Renewable energy  
Focusing on the hydraulic power in the southwestern region, to commence the construction of conventional hydro power station of 60 GW capacity. To coordinate the end-market and transmission lines, to orderly optimise the construction of northern region and coastal wind power projects as well as solar PV projects. To speed up the development of central-eastern region and southern region distributed wind and solar power. To carry out solar thermal power pilot projects. To build Ningxia national level renewable energy comprehensive demonstration area, and to vigorously promote the launch of renewable energy demonstration zones in Qinghai and Zhangjiakou. |
IV. Nuclear
To complete the AP 1000 projects in Sanmen and Haiyang. To build Hualong 1 pilot projects in Fuqing (Fujian province) and Fangchenggang (Guangxi autonomous region). To launch the construction of CAP 1400 pilot projects in Rongcheng, Shandong province. To launch the construction of a batch of coastal nuclear projects, and to accelerate the construction of the third phase of Tianwan nuclear project. To vigorously carry out the initial phase of inland nuclear projects. To speed up the research and demonstration and to promote the building of large scale commercial reprocessing plants. Operation capacity of the nuclear reactors will reach 58 GW, on top of which there will be 30 GW under construction. Enhance the safeguards system of nuclear fuel.

V. Non-conventional oil and gas
To build the coalbed methane industrial base in Qinshui basin, east rim of the Ordos Basin, and Bishuixing in Guizhou province. To accelerate the prospecting and development of shale gas in Changning-Weiyuan of Sichuan province, Peiling region in Chongqing, Shaotong in Yunnan province, Yan’an in Shanxi province, Zunyi-Tongren in Guizhou province. To promote the prospecting and exploration for tight oil, oil sand, and deep-sea oil and gas, as well as the comprehensive development and utilisation of oil shale. To push forward the resource prospecting and exploration for natural gas hydrate and commercial test exploration.

VI. Energy transmission lines
To build transmission lines from hydro-power base and large scale coal-power base and to focus on the building of new power transmission lines in the southwest, northwest and northeast regions based on the transmission lines identified by the "Twelve articles of Air Pollution Prevention and Control." To reinforce the efforts to build strategic land inlet passages for oil and gas imports in the northwest, northeast and southwest, as well as supporting trunk pipeline network. To improve the work of natural gas trunk pipelines that carry the gas from the west to the east, including the Shaanxi-Beijing leg and the pipeline from Sichuan to the east.

VII. Energy storage facilities
To complete the second phase of national oil reserve project and to launch the initial stage of the subsequent project. To build the reserve base for refined oil. To build natural gas storage facilities, to raise the capacity for gas storage, peak shaving, and emergency reaction. To build transit storage facilities for coal in coal-impoverished regions and in coal distributing areas, and to improve emergency reaction mechanism for coal. To expand the storage of natural Uranium.

VIII. Energy key technology and equipment
To speed-up the R&D and application of technologies including unmanned mining for coal, disaster prevention in deep wells, non-conventional oil and gas prospecting and exploration, conventional oil and gas exploration in the deep sea or deep underground, low temperature pyrolytic sub-mesenchymal conversion of low rank coal, ultra-supercritical coal power generation at 700 Celsius, the 4th generation nuclear technology, offshore wind power, solar thermal power generation, large scale power storage, geothermal application, smart grid etc. To raise the equipment manufacturing capacity for 3rd generation nuclear, GW-scale hydro-power units, efficient boilers and efficient electrical motors etc. To make breakthroughs in the
manufacturing and application of the critical components and materials for high power electronic equipment, and high-temperature super-conducting materials etc.

Chapter 31 Strengthening the protection of water security

We shall accelerate to improve the hydraulic infrastructure network, promote the scientific development, reasonable dispatch and conservative use of water resources, and strengthen the capacity for water security.

§ 31.1 optimising the allocation pattern of water resources

We shall scientifically demonstrate (the effectiveness of) and stably promote the construction of a batch of water diversion project, the key projects that channel river and late waters, and other major hydraulic projects; coordinate and strengthen the construction of middle-and-small scale hydraulic facilities; expedite the creation of safe and reliable urban-rural water security network that is featured by interconnectivity of different water sources. We shall take into account the local conditions to implement drought-resistant water source projects; strengthen the construction of water source projects for emergency and reservation. We shall scientifically develop and use ground water and all types of unconventional water sources; strictly control the extraction of underground waters. We shall promote systemic treatments for river basin, maintain the waters for basic ecological demands, and strengthen water protection and reservation capacity. We shall scientifically carry out cross-border river development and treatment, and deepen cross-border water cooperation with neighbouring countries. We shall scientifically carry out weather modification activities.

§ 31.2 improving the comprehensive system for flood control and disaster reduction

We shall reinforce the construction of key projects for river and late treatment; continue to carry forward the work on major rivers and lakes for embankment reinforcement, watercourse regulation, controlled hubs construction and flood storage and detention projects. We shall accelerate the treatment work for medium-to-small rivers, the prevention and treatment of mountain flood, the reinforcement work on dangerous reservoirs and sluices; promote the compliance-building for key seawalls. We shall strengthen the work on meteorological and hydrological monitoring, as well as hydrological and rainfall forecasts; improve the level of flood prevention and disaster elimination.

Special Column 12: major projects for water security

I. Large scale irrigation
   To complete the continued construction and water-conservative renovation tasks on 434 large-scale irrigation areas.

II. Water diversion
To construct the river-lake channelling work and major water diversion projects. To carry out the subsequent engineering and construction work for the east-middle segment of the water diversion projects.

III. Key water sources
To launch a batch of key water sources projects; to carry out draught-resistant water projects for emergencies; to strengthen the construction of regional key water sources including middle-scale water reservoirs.

IV. River and late governance
To build controlled hubs for river basins; to reinforce Yangtze River mid-to-downstream water control, dyke construction on the downstream of Yellow River and watercourse regulation and governance on the upper-to-midstream of Yellow River, Huai River treatment and other security projects for flood storage and detention. To carry out hydro projects and the preparatory work for river development projects.

Part 8 Promoting a new type of urbanization

We shall adhere to the people-oriented urbanisation in the form of city clusters, with the overall carrying capacity of the cities as support and mechanism innovation as safeguard measures, to accelerate the pace of urbanisation development, to raise the level of socialist new countryside, sparing no effort to eliminate the gap between urban and rural areas, to promote the integration of urban-rural development.

Chapter 32 Accelerating the transformation of migrant workers into permanent urban residents

We shall push forward the reform of household registration system and the equalisation of basic public service to all; improve the incentive mechanism for permanent residents to hold urban citizenship; promote the integration of migrant workers into urban life.

§ 32.1 deepening the reform of the household registration system

We shall encourage the rural migrant workers who have the ability to have stable employment and life in the urban area to bring their entire household into the city, to enjoy the same benefits and bear the same obligations with the urban residents. We shall prioritise the urban settlement for rural emigrants who enrol in military or who are students entering a higher school, who have already lived and worked in the urban area for more than 5 years, who have left the agricultural work with the entire family household, and who are the new-generation migrant workers. Cities that are provincial capitals or of lower levels shall life the obstacles and restrictions entirely to higher education graduates, technical workers, professional college graduates, and students who return from overseas studies. We shall link up the settlement in big cities with the professional titles and skill levels of the migrants. Major cities and metropolitans shall not attach urban settlement practices with conditions such as house purchasing, investment, tax paying, or credit systems. Megacities shall implement differentiated settlement policies, using the criteria such as the legal and stable employment, legally obtained and stable dwelling places (including leased
apartment), the years to have enrolled in the urban social security network, the years of consecutive residence etc. We shall reinforce the obligations on the part of local governments to push forward the transformation of migrant workers into permanent urban residents.

§ 32.2 implementing the residence permit system

We shall implement the "Interim Regulation on Residence Permit" to promote the coverage of the residence permit system into the entire urban regular resident population who have not formally settled in cities. We shall guarantee that the permit holders have the right to enjoy the compulsory education in the cities where they reside, and have access to basic public services including common employment service and public health service. We shall encourage governments of all levels to constantly expand the public service scope accessible to residence holders and to raise the level and quality of public services, to shorten their gap with urban household population.

§ 32.3 improving the mechanism that facilitates the transformation from rural migrant workers into urban permanent residents

We shall improve and complete the mechanism that links the fiscal transfer payment with practice of transforming rural population into urban residents, set up the mechanism that links the increasing of urban construction land with the number of immigrating workers settling down in the urban area, and establish the mechanism that links fiscal construction fund as urban infrastructure subsidies with the number of immigrating workers settling down in the urban area. We shall protect the land contract rights, homestead land use rights, and collective income distribution rights of the rural migrant workers who settle down in the city, and support and guide the legal and voluntary compensatory transfer of these rights. We shall deepen the comprehensive pilot scheme to promote new urbanisation practice.

Chapter 33 Optimizing the pattern and repartition of urbanization

We shall set up the strategic layout of "two-horizontal and three-vertical axes" urbanisation, which is featured by the two horizontal axes of land-bridge corridor and Yangtze River passage, along with the three vertical axes of coastal channel, Harbin-Beijing-Guangzhou passage, and the Baotou-Kunming corridor, and which is characterised by the reasonable layout and the coordinated development of cities and towns of different sizes.

§ 33.1 Expediting the building and development of city clusters

We shall optimise and enhance the city clusters in the east region, create international level city clusters in Jing-Jin-Ji, Yangtze River Delta, and Pearl River Delta areas, enhance the opening and competitive level of the Shandong peninsula and city cluster on the west coast of the Taiwan Straits. We shall nurture the city clusters development in the middle and western region, expand and development the clusters in Northeast China, central China region, midstream of the Yangtze River, Chengdu-Chongqing area etc, guide and support the North gulf area, central region of Shanxi province, Hohhot-Baotou-Ordos-Yulin region, Guizhou Province, central region of Yunnan province, Lanzhou-Xining, Ningxia, city cluster on the north slope of the Tianshan Mountain etc., form more economic pillars that sustain the support regional development. We shall promote the
city circles development that is centred in Lhasa and in Kashgar. We shall improve the city cluster
development coordination mechanism; promote industrial division of labour among city clusters
that are located in different regions, as well as interconnected and coordinated infrastructure
work, ecological protection and environmental governance; achieve the integrated and efficient
development of city clusters.

§ 33.2 Enhancing the radiating effect and driving force function of central cities

We shall develop a batch of central cities, and reinforce their service functions. Megacities shall
speed up internationalisation level, properly disperse non-essential functions of central cities or
downtown areas, and enhance efficient commuting and integrated development of central cities
with adjacent cities/region, to facilitate the formation of metropolitan areas. Large and medium
size cities shall accelerate the transformation and upgrading process of industries, extend their
industry and service chains to inland area, and create the economic growth nodes that will
promote regional development. We shall scientifically plan the development border of central
cities, and promote the transformation of city development from expansion pattern to a pattern
that enhances the cities' essential functions.

§ 33.3 Enhancing the radiating effect and driving force function of central cities

We shall speed up the development of medium-to-small sized cities, focusing on raising the
quality and increasing the numbers. We shall support and guide the industrial projects to settle
in medium and small sized cities and towns, improve urban utilities, infrastructure, and common
services facilities, and promote high-quality education, healthcare and other public service
resources to flow into medium and small sized cities and towns. We shall expedite the expansion
of service functions of large-sized towns, and empower those towns and districts of over 100,000
populations with administration decisions; improve the standards and criteria for setting up
cities and districts; orderly carry out the transformation of administrative ranking of large towns
into cities. We shall take into account the local conditions to develop small towns with local
characteristics, and improve the functions of border towns.
Chapter 34 Building harmonious and liveable cities

We shall transform the city development pattern, enhance city governance capacity, strengthen the preventative and control measures for "urban problems", constantly improve the urban environment, quality of life for residents, and urban competitiveness, and create cities that are harmonious, liveable and vigorous, with different characteristics.

§ 34.1 Expediting the building of new urban and cities

We shall adjust the scale of cities based on their resource environmental bearing capacity, carry out green planning, design and construction standards, implement ecological corridor construction and ecological repairing projects, and build green cities. We shall strengthen the modern information infrastructure construction, push forward the development of mega-data and internet of things, and create smart cities. We shall make use of the clustering effect of urban innovation resources, set up entrepreneurial venture park and innovation cradles, and establish innovative cities. We shall raise the level of openness and tolerance of cities, strengthen cultural and natural heritage protection, extend historical culture and build culturally-rich and civil urban cities. We shall strengthen the regulation on urban spatial development and utilisation, build up public transport oriented compact cities featured by high density and integrated functions.

§ 34.2 Strengthening the urban infrastructure construction

We shall develop safe and efficient modern city infrastructure system with rational layout, supporting facilities, and full-range functions. We shall accelerate urban water supply system renovation and construction. We shall strengthen the underground infrastructure renovation and
construction work of urban pipelines. We shall improve the construction of urban road, parking lots, and facilities to ensure transport safety, as well as bicycle and pedestrian facilities. We shall fully promote the building of accessibility facilities. We shall strictly implement the regulations that mandate supporting kindergartens and schools to be built in new residential areas. We shall strictly carry out the standards for parking lots and charging facilities in new residential areas. We shall strengthen the building of ecological facilities such as urban flood and waterlogging prevention and storage, and parks and greeneries, support sponge cities development, and improve urban public service facilities. We shall raise the disaster prevention capacity of urban architectures and infrastructure.

§ 34.3 Speeding up the reconstruction of the urban household shed area and dilapidated houses

We shall basically complete the tasks on the reconstruction of urban household sheds and dilapidated houses. We shall combine the household shed reconstruction work with urban renovation and industrial transformation and upgrading, expedite the promotion of reconstruction of the clustered household shed area and villages within cities, orderly push forward the comprehensive treatment of old residential areas, and the reconstruction of dangerous and dilapidated houses, as well as non-housing sets; household shed area reconstruction work shall cover the major towns nationwide. We shall improve the supporting infrastructure and strengthen project quality supervision.

§ 34.4 Raising city governance level

We shall innovate the city governance methods, reform the city management and law-enforcement mechanism, promote the exquisite, full-cyclical, and cooperative administration of cities. We shall innovate on the urban planning ideologies and methodologies; confirm the rational scale of cities, borders, intensity of development and conservation space; strengthen the planning and regulation on spatial dimension, planar coordination, holistic style and cultural continuity. We shall fully promote urban scientific designs, promote urban organic renovation, and advocate repairing work and renovation work. We shall development proper, economical, green and aesthetic architectures, raise the construction skills, safety standards and project quality, and promote prefabricated buildings and steel-structured buildings.

Chapter 35 Strengthening the housing supply system

We shall adhere to the housing supply system where the government provides the safeguard and support, and where market-oriented mechanism meets the multiple level of housing demands; optimise the supply-demand structure for housing; stably improve the level of residential housing.

§ 35.1 improving housing system that combines purchased and rental houses

We shall start from the solution to the urban new residents demands for housing, take the direction towards a housing system that combines both purchased and rental houses, and deepen the residential housing reform. We shall support rental housing especially for those non-local residential household populations who are not capable of purchasing houses; we shall provide rental subsidies in monetary form to eligible poor households. We shall expand public rental
houses to cover non-local household population, to achieve monetarised public rental housing. We shall study and improve the housing policies for public servants.

§ 35.2 Promoting the healthy development of the real estate market

Optimise the structure of the housing supply, promote supply and demand balance in the market, maintain the stable operation of the real estate market. In the areas having tight housing supply and demand, the scale of land using should be moderately increased. In the areas having large housing stock, it should be steady resolved and increase the effective demand for housing, and improve the monetization ratio of shantytowns. Actively develop the housing rental market and encourage all kinds of natural and institutional real estate investors to buy the stock, expand the rental housing market, encourage the development specialised companies having the rental housing as their main business. Promote the real estate industry's merger and restructuring, increase the industrial concentration, and develop the real estate investment trust fund in pilots. Develop the real estate in the new areas of tourism, pension, culture and so on. Accelerating the modernisation of housing industry, improve the quality of residential housing.

§ 35.3 Increasing the level of affordable housing

Residence permit holders should join the urban affordable housing system. There should be an overall planning of affordable housing in shantytowns with supporting facilities in order to ensure the construction quality and provide convenient living and travel conditions in daily life. Improve the supporting policies in the investment, credit, land, tax and so on. Raise the availability of the public renting housing through various channels. Simultaneously implement the affordable housing and the subsidies, and gradually increase the scale of subsidies for house renting. Improve the management system of the government-subsidised housing.

Chapter 36 Promoting the coordinated development between urban and rural areas

Promote the coordinated development between the new type of urbanisation and the new rural areas, enhance the economic influence at the county level, promote a proper balance of the public resources between urban and rural areas, expand the room for rural development so as to reach a coordinated development between urban and rural areas.

§ 36.1 Developing specialised county-level economy

Foster the development of a vibrant, specialised and professional county-level economy, improve the shift of urban functions to rural areas. Relying on the advantages of resources, promote intensive processing of agricultural products, services and labour-intensive industries in rural areas, and actively explore new industries transferring model to integrate into the regional industrial chain and production network. Guide rural secondary and tertiary industries to move into counties, towns and industrial parks. Expand the autonomy of county-level development and increase the basic financial guarantee.

§ 36.2 Accelerating the construction of beautiful and livable countryside
Promote rural reform and institutional innovation, enhance the service function of collective economic organizations, and vitalise the rural development. Improve the overall living conditions at rural areas. Scientifically plan the village building, farmland protection, village distribution, ecological conservation and other spatial layout. Speed up the construction and renovation of rural broadband, roads, dilapidated house, water, lighting, environment, fire-fighting and other facilities. Carry out a new round of renovation and upgrading for rural grid and achieve 99.8% power supply reliability. Consolidate and promote the implementation of rural drinking water safety project. Improve rural school conditions and teachers' working and living conditions, strengthen the primary health care institutions and rural doctors team building. Establish and improve the care service system for rural left-behind children, women, and the elderly. Strengthen and improve social governance in rural areas, improve the rural security prevention and control system, and further promote the construction of rural peace. Enhance cultural development in rural areas; promote the "Star civilization family," "five-good civilized family" and other activities to create and cultivate civilized rural environment, good family traditions, and new rural saints culture. Launch special projects to address the issue of unhealthy rural environment and the problems of illegal religious activities. Launch the ecological civilization demonstration villages and actions on the improvement of villagers living environment, increase the protection on the traditional villages, houses, ethnic villages, and rural culture heritage so as to have a happy, beautiful and livable countryside.

§ 36.3 Promoting a balanced allocation of public resources between urban and rural areas

Overall plan of urban and rural infrastructure networks, improve the long-term mechanism of rural infrastructure investment on the water, electricity, road, gas and communications network, and the environmental protection. Focus on the development of public services in rural areas and towns receiving more migrant workers, cities and towns to promote the extension of public services to rural areas, expand the basic public service from urban area to rural area in a unified and standards way.

Special Colum 13: Major projects under the new type of urbanisation

(1) Urbanisation of "three 100 million people"
Granting urban residency to around 100 million people with rural household registration living in urban areas and other permanent urban residents, completing the rebuilding of both rundown areas and "villages" in cities involving about 100 million people, and enabling around 100 million rural residents to live in local towns and cities in the central and western regions.

(2) Emerging small and medium-sized cities
With the aim of developing a host of emerging small and medium-sized cities with complete functions and unique features, move faster to expand the overall functions of eligible county seats and large towns in accordance with the size of the permanent urban population, the population density, and the size of the economy.

(3) Small towns with unique features
The development of small towns that possess unique resources, geographical advantages on cultural heritage will be promoted and help to increase their overall carrying capacity, expand
their power, and provide greater support as that their distinctive features can be used to develop industries such as leisure and tourism, commerce and logistics, information technology, smart manufacturing, science technology, and education or folk culture.

(4) Smart cities
Develop a number of new-type smart cities that focus on developing smart infrastructure, convenient public services, and refined social governance based on modern information technology and large data.

(5) Green and forest cities
Promote the construction of eco-friendly buildings, make green transport universal, advance the use of new energy supply system such as distributed energy and shallow geothermal energy, speed up the electrification of public transport, encourage an eco-friendly lifestyle, carry out the urban landscaping project, increase urban forest and green coverage, and build a number of exemplary green cities, eco-friendly cities and forest cities.

(6) Sponge cities
Improve drainage and rainwater control and regulation facilities in urban areas by ensuring rainwater can be absorbed by the ground and then retained, stored, purified, used, or drained. Support will be given to the development of sponge-like buildings and housing areas, roads and squares, and parks and green spaces.

(7) Underground pipeline networks
Promote the development of both trunk and feeders urban utility tunnels in coordination of with the work of upgrading old cities and developing underground spaces, especially in newly developed areas in cities, development parks and zones, and contiguous development areas. Upgrade urban underground pipeline networks for water supply, wastewater, rainwater, gas and heat supply, and replace overhead cables for power supply and communications with underground ones.

(8) Beautiful countryside
Promote new centralised water supply in rural communities so that the rural water supply coverage could reach 80%. Develop renewable energy based on the local conditions, build clean energy demonstration villages. Promote rural reconstruction, carry out the anti-earthquake retrofitting, complete of the reconstruction of dilapidated house. Carry out rural toilet transformation projects based on local conditions. Implement rural garbage governance, promote a comprehensive environmental project on 130,000 administrative villages, and implement the agricultural waste utilisation demonstration projects, set up sewage treatment and garbage collection facilities, advance rural sewage treatment, where 90% of living garbage in the administrative villages is properly treated. Promote river and ponds remediation in rural areas.
Part 9 Promote coordinated regional development

Based upon the overall strategy of regional development, guided by the Belt and Road Strategy, coordinated development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, and development of Yangtze River Economic Belt, form vertical and horizontal economic axes led by economic belts alongside the coastline, rivers, roads and railways, and create a new landscape of coordinated regional development where factors of production flow freely, core functions are effective yet restricted, basic public services are equally provided, and the carrying capacity of the environment and resources is taken into account.

Chapter 37 Deepen the implementation of the comprehensive strategy for regional development

Deepen the implementation of the comprehensive strategy for regional development, including the Western Development Strategy, Northeast Area Revitalization Plan, the Rise of Central China Plan, and East Takes the Lead in Development strategy. Develop innovative regional development policies and optimize the regional development mechanism so as to achieve coordinated and joint development of different regions and narrow the gap in development among all regions.

§37.1 Vigorously promote the development of the western regions

Prioritize the implementation of the Western Development Strategy and give full play to the role of the Belt and Road Strategy in western development. Promote interconnectivity and the construction of regional transportation hubs. Promote infrastructure development, especially transportation development in remote and underdeveloped areas. Facilitate advantageous industries such as the green processing technology of agricultural products and cultural tourism. Set up a number of national demonstration zones of industrial transfer and develop industrial clusters. With the support of areas with stronger carrying capacity of the environment and resources, increase the rate of on-the-spot processing and conversion of resources. Push forward the scientific development and efficient use of water resources. Strengthen environmental protection and the ecological barrier function. Ensure long-term and stable funds. Continue to support transfer payment and increase government investment. Ensure that basic public services are provided equally. Promote the opening up of cities to develop open economy.

§37.2 Vigorously promote the revitalization of old industrial bases like northeast area

Accelerate market-oriented reforms in institutions and mechanisms and restructuring to increase the vitality, intrinsic impetus and overall competitiveness of the northeast area. Build service-oriented governments improve the environment for doing business and promote the development of private economy. Encourage entrepreneurship and innovation, and attract innovation factors like talent, so as to make innovation the driving force for the development of the northeast area. Develop modern agriculture and enhance the quality and performance of traditionally advantageous industries. Establish demonstration zones of industrial transformation and upgrade, and push forward the development of manufacturing bases of advanced equipment and strategic bases of major technical equipment. Facilitate the
transformation of resource-dependent cities and old cities, and land subsidence amendment, which are crucial to people's lives. Speed up railway and electricity grid construction. Deepen SOE reforms, and solve the problems surrounding supporting factories sponsored or founded by state-owned enterprises. Facilitate the establishment of cooperation platforms between China and Russia, Japan, South Korea, etc.

§37.3 Promote the rise of central area

Formulate plans of the rise of the central area in the new era, develop a comprehensive system of favourable policies, and promote the integration of urbanization, industrial development and population aggregation, so as to form strategic supporting areas. Assist the construction of a modern 3D transportation system and modern logistics system in the central area that connect the north and the south, and the east and the west. Cultivate growth poles of metropolitan areas and clusters of cities alongside rivers, roads and railways. Accept industrial transfer in an orderly manner. Promote the development of modern agriculture and advanced manufacturing industry. Facilitate the transformation of the energy industry. Develop a number of strategic emerging industries and high-tech industrial bases. Nurture a number of industrial clusters. Strengthen the protection of the water environment and the mitigation of its pollution. Promote the development of ecological economy belts of Han River and Huai River and ecological economy zones of Poyang Lake and Dongting Lake. Promote the development of Zhengzhou Airport Comprehensive Economic Pilot Zone. Facilitate open economy in inland areas.

§37.4 Support the eastern area to take the lead in development

Support the eastern area to play a leading role in national development and mobilize other areas to develop. Push forward innovation-driven transformation of development to make this area a highland of innovation with global influence. Accelerate industrial upgrade, pioneer in the development of emerging industries and modern serve industry, and shape a world-leading base of advanced manufacturing industry. Speed up establishing a comprehensive system of open economy to participate in global cooperation and competition on a higher level. Pioneer in the equal provision of the public services, enhancing social civilization level, and the protection and improvement of the environment. Promote the coordinated development of areas surrounding the Bohai Sea. Facilitate the Pearl River Delta in its effort to become a new highland of opening up, innovation, transformation and upgrade. Accelerate the development of Shenzhen as a S&T and industrial innovation hub. Push forward trans-Pearl River Delta cooperation and the development of Pearl River-Xi River economic belt.

§37.5 Optimize mechanisms for coordinated regional development

Innovate in regional cooperation mechanisms and strengthen inter-regional, basin-wide coordination and cooperation. Optimize counterpart support systems and measures. Through developing cooperation platforms like jointly-built parks and "enclave economy", establish assistance mechanisms of mutual benefits that can ensure common development. Establish and improve mechanisms for inter-regional balance of interests such as the compensation for ecological protection and resource development compensation. Encourage institutional mechanisms of platforms and innovation operational patterns such as new national innovation
zones, national comprehensive reform pilot areas, key experimental areas of opening up and development.

Chapter 38 Promote the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region

Adhere to making full use of complementary advantages and achieving mutual benefits and regional integration. Adjust and optimize the economic structure and spatial structure. Explore new development and optimization models of populated and economically developed areas. Build a world-class city cluster centring on the capital which can also help the Bohai Sea region and the northern hinterland to develop.

§38.1 Orderly relocate Beijing’s "non-capital functions"

Actively and steadily push forward the dispersal of Beijing's non-capital functions and reduce the urban population density, prioritizing the dispersal of high-energy consumption and high-water consumption companies, regional logistics bases, professional markets, some of the education and training institutions, administrative services institutions and corporate headquarters. Construct the high-level administrative sub-centre of Beijing. Plan the construction of centralized carrying land and "micro-centres."

§38.2 Optimize location pattern and functional orientation

Construct of the spatial pattern consisting of one centre, two axes four districts and multiple nodes". Optimize the industrial layout. Promote the construction of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei as a collaborative innovation community. Beijing should focus on the development of knowledge economy, service economy and green economy, accelerates building an industrial structure of cutting-edge, advanced and high technology. Tianjin should optimize the development of advanced manufacturing industry, strategic emerging industries and modern service industry, and build the national advanced manufacturing R&D base and the operation demonstration area of financial innovation. Hebei should receive the transfer of non-capital functions of Beijing and technological achievements of Beijing and Tianjin, and prioritize the construction of the important national modern commercial logistics base, the new-type industrialization base and experimental zone of industrial transformation and upgrading

§38.3 Establish a unified modern transportation system

Build efficient and dense rail network. Strengthen trunk railway construction. Accelerate the construction of inter-city railway and the city railway and gradually form a network. Make full use of existing capacity to construct intercity and city trains, and make sure that lines dedicated to passengers cover all prefecture-level cities and above. Improve the highway network and enhance the technical level of national and provincial trunk roads. Construct port clusters of good division of labour. Improve port transportation system, and establish a new maritime coordinated regulatory mode. Create world-class aviation hubs, and build air transport coordination mechanisms.

§38.4 Expand environmental capacity and ecological spaces

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Construct regional ecological environment monitoring network, early warning systems and coordinated mobilizing mechanism. Reduce the totality of pollutants of regions. Strengthen joint prevention and control of air pollution. Implement gasification projects in key air pollution control regions. Make sure that particulate matter density decreased by more than 25%. Strengthen the protection of drinking water sources, and carry out joint pollution mitigation projects of rivers, lakes and seas. Delineate ecological protection red line, implement partition management, and construct the ecological corridor of rivers like the Yongding River. Beijing-Tianjin region should increase afforestation and carry out restoration projects in wetlands such as Baiyangdian and Hengshui Lake. Build a dam plateau’s ecological protection zone and Yan Mountain-Taibang Mountain Ecological Conservation Area.

§38.5 Promote the common creation and the common sharing of public services

Construct regional human resource information sharing and service platform, and employment and personnel policies of inter-regional convergence areas. Optimize the layout of educational resources, encourage colleges and universities to jointly build disciplines and share resource, and promote overall development of vocational education. Establish and improve the two-way recognition mechanism of test results and referrals within the region. Support pilot cooperative hospitals. Achieve smooth transition of pension insurance relationship among the three provinces and cities. Promote coordinated development of social insurance.

Chapter 39 Promote the development of the Yangtze River economic belt

Insist on ecological priority and strategic positioning of green development. The ecological environment of the Yangtze River repair should be put in the first place. Promote the coordinated development of the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, and the east, central and western areas to build a first demonstration belt of the construction of ecological civilization, innovation, and coordinated development.

§39.1 Establish green ecological corridors along rivers

Promote water conservation and water pollution control in the whole basin. Make sure that the water quality of the Yangtze River is at or better than Class III level. Basically realize the collection and handling of urban sewage and garbage along the river. Properly handle the relationship between rivers and lakes. Improve the storage capacity and strengthen ecological protection. Coordinate the planning of industries along the river, port shoreline, channel shoreline passing through the river, and water drainage and collecting outlet shoreline. Promote joint operation and mobilization of reservoirs of upper and middle reaches of the Yangtze River. Strengthen basin phosphate and phosphorus chemical pollution handling. Implement the Yangtze River Shelterbelt System and other major ecological restoration projects. Enhance the ecological functions of soil and water conservation. Strengthen the Yangtze River Basin geological disaster prevention and control. Strengthen protection and restoration of key ecological function areas. Establish the Yangtze Wetland Conservation Fund. Innovate in cross-regional ecological protection and environmental control linkage mechanism. Establish ecological protection and compensation mechanisms. Construct the Three Gorges eco-economic cooperation zone.
§39.2 Create high-quality integrated three-dimensional transportation corridors


§39.3 Optimize the layout of cities and industries along rivers

Enhance the city function groups o Yangtze River, the middle reaches of the Yangtze River and Chengdu-Chongqing. Give full play of Shanghai’s "four centres" leading role, and Chongqing’s role as a strategic pivot and joint. Create a network where core cities take the lead and small and medium sized cities give support. According to the carrying capacity of the environment and resources, guide the distribution and orderly transfer of industry in a reasonable manner. Create industrial clusters of special advantages. Foster the growth of strategic emerging industries. Construct high-density, competitive, and low-carbon green modern industrial corridor. Accelerate the construction of international tourism gold belt. Cultivate featured agricultural areas.

Chapter 40 Continue to support the development of all types of special zones

Promote the development of old revolutionary bases, ethnic minority areas, border areas and underdeveloped areas. Implement talent support program of remote and poor areas, border areas and old revolutionary base areas to promote economic development and enhance people’s living standards significantly.

§40.1 Support development and construction in old revolutionary areas

Increase support policies towards the revitalization and development of old revolutionary base areas. Vigorously promote the revitalization and development of the previous Central Soviet Area of Jiangxi-Fujian-Guangzhou, Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia, Dabie Mountain, Zuoyou River, Sichuan-Shaanxi and other key poverty-stricken old revolutionary base areas. Actively support the development of Yimeng, Hunan-Hubei-Jiangxi, Taihang Mountain, Hallufeng and other less developed old revolutionary base areas. Speed up transportation, water conservancy, energy, telecommunications and other infrastructure construction. Greatly enhance the level of basic public services. Increase the ecological construction and protection. Focus on cultivating competitive industries such as farming, forestry and others that can greatly increase people's income. Develop tourism of the revolution history. Actively promote the orderly development of
energy resources. Accelerate employment and labour transfer of the old revolutionary base areas.

§40.2 Promote the healthy development of ethnic areas

Prioritize the development of ethnic minorities and minority areas. Increase financial input and support, improve infrastructure, and improve basic public services. Support the development of industries with advantages and features of minority areas. Strengthen inter-provincial counterpart support and aid work. Increase support to Tibet and Tibetan areas in Sichuan province. Support the development of South Xinjiang. Promote minority development, and vigorously support the development of ethnic groups with small populations. Support the development of special commodity production of ethnic minorities. Protect traditional culture and heritage of ethnic minorities. Carry out national unity and progress demonstration activities to promote contacts and exchanges between various ethnic groups.

§40.3 Promote the development and opening of border regions

Promote the development of border cities and key test areas of opening up and development. Strengthen infrastructure interconnectivity and accelerate the construction of the backbone transport to outside areas. Develop Xinjiang as an important window opening to the West, Tibet the South Asia, Yunnan to Southeast Asia, and Guangxi to ASEAN. Support Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning, and Inner Mongolia, to be an important window and hub opening to the north and cooperation with Northeast. Accelerate the construction of Changjitu as pilot zone of opening up and development facing Northeast Asia. And vigorously promote the prosperity of border areas. Support people living near the border.

§40.4 Push for the conversion and development of areas in difficult circumstances

Strengthen policy support to promote resource, industrial and ecological decline areas to develop subsequent industries. Promote the transformation and innovation of resource-based areas. Form a new pattern of multi industries. Comprehensively promote the transformation of old industrial areas, independent industrial and mining areas, and coal mining subsidence areas. Support old industrial cities with industrial recession to accelerate its transformation. Optimize capacity reduction mechanisms of areas of overcapacity. Increase the effort of ecological restoration of degraded areas, and promote ecological migration in an orderly manner. Accelerate the reform of state-owned forest farms and forest areas, and achieve the basic completion of transfer of workers from key state owned forests and mergers and integration of state-owned forests.

**Special Column14: Major development projects of special areas**

| I. Old revolutionary base areas revitalization and development action |
| Planning and construct a number of railways, highways, regional airports, water conservancy hubs, energy projects, and information infrastructure construction projects. Vigorously implement the protection of natural forests, graphite comprehensive management, reforestation |
and other ecological projects. Support wind power, hydropower and other clean energy development. Construct a number of tourist routes of revolutionary history.

II. Vast expansion of the bio-industry Ethnic areas' efforts to be fairly well-off

Promote ethnic minorities with less population to achieve precision poverty alleviation, of the whole family the whole village. For residents living near the border who cannot easily be transferred to other areas for the purpose of poverty alleviation, take poverty alleviation measure locally. Protect and develop featured villages of ethnic minority. Focus on building a number of villages of ethnic characteristics and customs. Support traditional handicrafts protection and development.

III. Development and opening operations in border areas

Implement to transformation and upgrade of transport infrastructure projects in border areas. Promote the development of industries in border areas. Construct cross-border tourism cooperation area and border tourism pilot area. Implement livelihood improvement projects. Implement dynamic border resident subsidy mechanism.

IV. Transition of resource-exhausted regions

Support the development of a number of resource-exhausted cities of alternative industries to absorb the unemployed miners and those who used to live in shantytowns. Intensify efforts to implement the transformation and moving of independent industrial and mining areas. Support reconstruction and development of infrastructure, public service facilities and alternative industries platform. For some independent industrial mines of remoteness, resource depletion, and unfit for human living, implement migration and relocation. Basically complete 100 independent industrial and mining areas' transformation and relocation.

V. Revitalization and development areas of industrial decline

In capable old industrial cities build a number of industrial transformations and upgrading demonstration areas. Carry out comprehensive project of migration and renovation of old urban industrial areas. Co-ordinate and promote the relocation of businesses and cultivate new industries. Mitigate industrial pollution of land and waste land. Strengthen industrial heritage conservation and reuse. Basically complete Migration and transformation of more than 100 old industrial areas of the city.

VI. Development and transformation of severely ecologically degraded regions

 Expedite the geological environment governance of mines with issues left over by history. Complete recovery and management of 7.5 million mu of mines with issues left over by history. Prioritize supporting comprehensive management of key subsidence areas of coal mines, Orderly implement the resettlement of residents. Promote land reclamation, environmental improvement and ecological restoration. Complete the comprehensive management of 4.5 million mu subsidence areas of coal mines.
Chapter 41 Expand the development space of the Blue Economy

Insist on the integration of land and sea to develop marine economy and marine resources, protect marine environment, preserve marine rights and interests, and build China as a maritime superpower.

§41.1 Develop ocean economy

Optimize marine industrial structure, develop offshore fishing, promote large-scale desalination applications, support the development of marine bio-pharmaceutical industry and marine equipment manufacturing, and accelerate the development of marine service industry. The development of marine science and technology should focus on breakthroughs in the field of deep-water, green and secure marine high-tech. Promote smart marine construction. Innovate in market allocation of resources of the sea and islands. Further promote the country’s economic development pilot area construction of Shandong, Zhejiang, Guangdong, Fujian, Tianjin etc. Support Hainan to make good use of the South China Sea resources to develop maritime economy with local features. Construct marine economic development demonstration areas like the Qingdao Blue Valley.

§41.2 Strengthen the protection of ocean resources and environment

Implement the marine ecosystem-based integrated management, promote the construction of the main functional areas of marine, optimize coastal space layout, and scientifically control the development intensity. Strictly control the scale of reclamation, strengthen coastal protection and restoration, and make sure that natural shoreline retention rate is not less than 35%. Strictly control fishing effort, and implement moratorium system. Strengthen marine resources exploration and development and in-depth scientific investigation of polar oceans. Implement discharge standards of pollutants from the land and control real total amount of pollutants. Establish early warning mechanism of marine resources and environment carrying capacity. Establish marine eco-system red line, implement the wetland restoration projects and "eco-reefs" projects, and strengthen the protection of marine species of rare. Strengthen research on climate change in the ocean, enhance maritime disaster monitoring, risk assessment and disaster prevention and mitigation capabilities, enhance maritime pre-disaster strategies and improve maritime environmental emergency response capability. Implement marine supervision system and carry out normalized marine monitoring.

§41.3 Protect maritime rights

Ensure the effective protection of territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests. Enhance capacity building of law enforcement agencies at sea, deepen research on the historical and legal issues related to the sea, integrate use of various means to maintain and expand the national marine rights and interests, properly handle maritime violations, and protect freedom of sailing and safety of sea passage on waters under the jurisdiction of China. Actively take part in the establishment and protection of international and regional maritime order, optimize dialogue and cooperation mechanism related to the sea with neighbouring countries, and promote pragmatic cooperation at sea. Further improve coordination mechanisms of sea-related affairs, strengthen top design of maritime strategies and develop marine basic law.
### Special Column 15:

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<th>I. Blue Bay remediation</th>
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<tr>
<td>Water pollution treatment and comprehensive environment governance will be launched in Jiaozhou Bay, Liaodong Bay, Bohai Gulf, Hangzhou Bay, Xiamen Bay and Beibu Gulf. Newly added artificial sandy shoreline will be built to restore the natural coastal landscape and shoreline. Remedial environment treatment will be launched and artificial wetland will be created in Liaodong Bay, Bohai Gulf and other sea reclamation regions.</td>
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<th>II. Deep-sea exploration</th>
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<td>Achieve major technical breakthrough in the construction of Longgong-1 deep-sea experimental platform and build mobile and bottom-supported deep-sea experimental platforms. Research and develop a deep-sea detecting system that combines deep-sea environmental surveillance and activity detection. Promote the development of deep-sea sharing platforms for equipment application.</td>
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<th>III. Polar exploration</th>
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<td>Establish joint observation stations in the North Pole area and S&amp;T research stations in the South Pole area. Produce new icebreakers. Enhance aviation capability in the South Pole area. Primarily establish the land-sea-air observation platform in the two areas. Create technologies and equipment suitable for polar exploration. Establish information of polar environment and resources and service platform.</td>
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<th>IV. Global marine stereoscopic observation network</th>
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<td>Coordinate and design the layout of national marine observation (surveillance) network; promote the establishment of real-time online surveillance system for national marine environment and the building of overseas observation (surveillance) sites; gradually formulate a global marine stereoscopic observation (surveillance) network; and enhance the observation and study of marine ecology, currents, maritime meteorology etc.</td>
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Part 10 Accelerate the improvement of the ecological environment

Improve quality of environment as its centre and solve of serious ecological and environmental problems as its target, environmental protection efforts should be expanded to ensure that resources are used more efficiently, in order to provide the people with more quality ecological products, and advance the prosperity of the people and the country as well as building a beautiful China in a coordinated way.

Chapter 42 Speed up the construction of major functional zones.

Strengthen the role of major functional zones as the basic institution for the development and protection of China's land and space. Accelerate the improvement of policy system and help various regions to carry out development positioning based on their major functions.

§ 42.1 Promote Layout of major functional zones basically taking shape

China will make use of nature in a moderate and orderly way, adjust and optimize spatial structure, promote the "two vertical and three horizontal" centered strategic urbanization pattern, the "seven area and twenty three zone" centered strategic agriculture pattern, the "two screen and three belt" centered strategic ecological security pattern and the sustainable ocean space development pattern. Reasonable control the development of China's land and space, improve the ecological space. Make the optimized development regions more advance and efficient, optimize the space development structure, reduce the increment of construction land year by year, and increase the efficiency of the land use. The industry and population concentration of key development areas should be intensified, cultivate a number of growth poles that can drive the coordinated development of regions. Identify red lines for protection of agricultural and ecological space. Expand the coverage of ecological functional zones, strengthen the protection of the prohibited development zones.

§ 42.2 Improve related policies for building major functional zones

Based on the different plans for major functional zones, improve the policies regarding finance, industry, investment, population flow, land to be used for construction, resource development, and environmental protection. Carry out the classified assessment and performance evaluation. Key ecological functional zones should adopt negative lists for industry access. 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. Establish unified and standardized national ecological experimental zones. Set up the National Park system, a number of parks should be integrated and established.
§ 42.3 Establish the environmental governance system

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, and differentiated performance assessment system. Establish a national space-planning system, based on the plan for major functional zones, China will coordinate all kinds of spatial arrangements and promote the "integration of various plans". Improve the system for the development and protection of territorial space. Establish monitoring and early-warning mechanisms for environmental and resource carrying capacity, warnings will be issued and measures taken to place restrictions on regions which have exceeded or are approaching their carrying capacity. Implement assessment and evaluation of the national soil and mineral resources, improve the support capabilities of mapping geology information service, normalize the system for geographical situation supervision, and push forward the development of global geographical information resources.

Chapter 43 Promote resource conservation and intensive use
China will give high priority to resource conservation and establish a value of intensive and recycling use of resources. Promote the fundamental change in utilization of resources,

Establish a conservation resource intensive recycling concept to promote a fundamental change in use of resources, to strengthen the management of the whole process of saving, a substantial increase in the overall efficiency of resource use. Strengthen the management of whole process of saving, greatly improve the overall efficiency of resource use.

§ 43.1 Conserve resources in all ways

Promote the energy revolution. Implement the national energy saving plan, promote the comprehensive energy conservation in industry, construction, transportation and public institutions, upgrade the coal-fired furnaces, lighting, electrical system, implement the key projects to warm people by using the waste heat. We will energetically develop and promote energy saving technologies and products, carry out major technical demonstration. The "hundreds and thousands" management action and voluntary activities for energy conservation by major energy-consuming organizations will be improved. A management system and a measurement and verification system for energy-use will be established, performance evaluation criteria will be applied. We will launch projects to enhance the whole industry chain of energy efficiency and green architecture. Promote the energy-saving and low-carbon allocation of electricity. Promoting energy complex cascade utilization, the ceiling on total energy consumption will be limited to 5 billion tons of coal.

§ 43.2 Comprehensively establish a water-saving society

China will implement the strictest management system for water resource, promote the nationwide water-saving plan. Produce and build our cities based on the volume of water, strict industry access and quota-based management of the volume of water will be put in place in the water shortage area in regions seriously affected by water scarcity. Accelerate agricultural, industrial, urban water-saving transformation, promote comprehensive agricultural water price reform and integrated upgrading water-saving demonstration. Strengthen the regulation of key water consumption units, encourage multi-used water, make a better use of better quality water, use the water according to its quality. Establish water efficiency labeling system, promote water-saving technologies and products. Accelerate unconventional water resources utilization, implement programs such as utilization of water resources accumulated from rains and floods, use of regenerative water. The total water usage will be limited to 670 billion cubic meters.

§ 43.3 Strengthen the conservative and intensive land use
Strictly control the new construction land use, effectively control the chaotic expansion of new city and development zone. Work systematically to promote the redevelopment of low efficient land in urban cities and redevelopment of gentle hillside. Promote the multi-function use of the construction land, ground and underground three-dimensional integrated development and utilization, promote the recycling of stocking resources such as vacant buildings and factories. Strictly control the scale of land use in collective construction in rural areas. Explore and establish the storage system, making the best use of land that has already been made available. Carry out the investigation and assessment of the conservative and intensive use of construction land. Construction land use per-unit GDP will be reduced by 20 percent.

§ 43.4 Strengthen the conservation and management of mineral resources

Improving the system for managing the development and utilization of mineral resources, establish strict partition management, total control and exploitation access system, strengthen the coordination for complex mine development. Support the technical and technological upgrading of the mining industry, guide the merger and reorganization of small-scaled mining sectors, close the mining areas which are leg behind in technology and do harm to the environment. Vigorously push forward green mining areas and green mining industry demonstration, implement mineral resource conservation and comprehensive utilization demonstration projects, mineral reserve and resource protection projects, improve the exploitation rate of mineral resources, mineral recovery and comprehensive utilization. Increase the value of advanced mining industry by limiting its production, research will be conducted into the development of a system of national premiums for the use of mineral resources, a tax system for mineral resources will be completed. Finding new mining areas will make breakthrough progress.

§ 43.5 Vigorously develop circular economy

China will implement the circular development leadership program, promote the circular links of production system and living system, work hard to develop a circular economy and promote the recovery of resources from waste. Coordinate industries layout according the material flow and related degree, promote the circular renovation of industrial parks, establish compound urban and rural circular economy demonstration area, promote coupled co-existence among industrial sectors, parks and industry. Promote urban development and utilization of mine. Promote the use of waste from industrial solid waste. Improve the system for recycling and safe disposal of urban kitchen waste, construction waste and waste textile will be accelerated, development and
remanufacturing will be regulated, the extended producer responsibility (EPR) system will be put into effect. Improve the network for renewable resource recycling, strengthen the link between garbage classification and recycling of renewable resources.

§ 43.6  Promote diligence and thrift way of living

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. Encourage green travel by tools such as bicycle and public transportation, the system for restricting the use of single-use disposable products will be improved.

§ 43.7  Establish an effective mechanism for efficient use resource

Carry out the double control of total volume and intensity of energy and water consumption and construction land. Improve the system for meeting energy conservation targets, improve market regulation, standardized control and evaluation. Establish and improve the initial allocation system for the rights to the use of energy, water, waste emission and carbon emission. Innovate the system for paid use, budget management and investment and financing, cultivate and develop trade markets. Improve the system and raise the standards for the saving of energy, water, land, materials and minerals. Realize the full coverage of energy-saving standard in key industry and equipment. Strengthen energy saving assessment, review and monitoring. The responsibility system and the system of incentives for energy conservation will be improved. Further expand the fiscal policy demonstration on energy conservation. Unified and standardized transfer platform for national natural resources should be established. Carry out the leadership action by examples of those who have done outstanding jobs in energy-saving and water-saving. Strengthen the supervision of the soil environment of construction land.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Column 16 Major projects on resource conservation and intensive recycling</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. Promote the nationwide energy-saving plan. Promote the entrance of energy-saving products and services’ into the enterprise and family, Implement the plan to catch up with and overtake advanced countries with the focus on six major energy-intensive industries. Support 500 key energy consuming industries to carry out the comprehensive demonstration on enhancement of energy efficiency. Organise major projects on energy system optimization, energy-saving motor system reform, energy-saving technology industrialization demonstration, coal consumption reduction alternative and green lighting.</td>
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<td>2. Promote the nationwide water-saving plan.</td>
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Carry out comprehensive demonstration program for the building of water-saving society. Implement district metered methods in 100 cities; repair and renovate leakage areas to save water; encourage the use of reclaimed water as substitute; conduct advanced treatment and recycle for waste water; and revamp the five most water-intensive industries and relevant industrial zones towards water-saving. Establish 100 demonstration pilot sites for contractual water-saving management. Spread the use of water-saving instruments and encourage residents to replace water instruments that do not comply with water-saving standards. Carry out demonstration seawater desalination pilot projects on islands. Start to monitor major water-consuming entities.

3. Make intensive use of construction land
Improve the technical system for investigation and evaluation; establish national database for the intensive use and evaluation of construction land in development zones, universities, villages and counties; and promote the application of land-saving technologies and schemes.

4. Establish demonstration zones for green mines and green mining development
Accelerate the building of green mines; promote innovation in technologies, industries and management modes; and lead the transformation and upgrading of tradition mining industry. Select 50 major areas to establish demonstration zones for green mining development where there are abundant resources and advanced capacity for management innovation.

5. Guidance on circular development
Promote circular renovation in 75% national industrial parks and 50% provincial industrial parks. Build 50 industrial bases for the comprehensive utilization of industrial waste. Establish demonstration sites for the circular use of resources in 100 cities on the prefecture-level or above. Establish platforms for the online recycling of urban waste, for the resource management in industrial parks and for waste trade etc.

Chapter 44    Strengthen the intensity of comprehensively environmental governance

Improve the guidelines on and ways of conducting environmental governance. Carry out the most stringent environmental protection system, establish an environment governance system featuring the co-governance by the government, enterprises and the public. Improve ecological environment as a whole.

§ 44.1 Vigorously implement the action plan to prevent and treat pollution

Develop compliance planning for urban air quality, strictly putting into practice the bidding indicators, the number of days of heavy pollution at or above the prefecture level reduced by 25 percent. Strengthen the intensity of fine particles governance in key areas. Establish the environmental compliance supervision system for motor vehicles, vessels and fuel oil. Increase the city gas supply rate. Strengthen the monitoring of wing-borne dust in road and construction
area, prohibit open burning of straw. Carry out the comprehensive prevention and control over the river basin and sea area, strengthen the protection of sources of drinking water, improve the comprehensive management of the lake with poor water quality. Regulation of water functional zones will be improved, water quality compliance rate in major rivers and lakes is above 80 percent. Carry out investigations and integrated control over the groundwater pollution. Implement soil pollution classification grading protection and treatment, We will give high priority to the protection of the environmental safety of the land for agricultural use.

§ 44.2 Vigorously improve the emission standards for pollutant and reduce the total emission

We will implement the plan to make all industrial pollution meet our standards when emitted. Improve the pollutant emissions standardization system, strengthen supervision and monitoring of industrial pollution, published list of enterprises who failed to meet the standard and who will be give the deadline to rectify the existing problems. Reallocate, renovate or close the enterprises in city area where there is heavy pollution in an orderly way. Carry out the second national survey of pollution sources, reform the system and expand the control scope of total quantity of pollutants. Control the scope of total quantity of emission of Volatile organic compounds in major area and major industry, total national carbon emissions will be decreased by 10 percent. Implement clean energy replacement project in small and medium sized coal-fired facilities, villages and rural-urban continuum. Control the scope of total quantity of carbon emission the coastal area and all cities above prefecture level along river which ends in the eutrophic lake. Implement the clean production renovation in key industries.

§ 44.3 Strictly prevent the environmental risk

Implement the environmental risk management that covers the whole process. Strengthen the prevention of hazardous waste, carry out the targeted campaign against hazardous waste. Efforts will be made to intensify the prevention of heavy-metal contamination in major area and major industry. Strengthen the environmental and health risk capacity building in the assessment of toxic and harmful chemical substances. Promote the safety improvement of nuclear facilities and prevention of radioactive pollution. Strengthen the nuclear and radiation security regulation system and capacity building.

§ 44.4 Strengthen construction of environmental infrastructure

Accelerate the construction of urban garbage disposal facilities, improve the collection and transportation system, enhance the rate of waste incineration, handle the landfill leachate. Accelerate the construction and transformation of urban sewage treatment facilities and pipeline network, promote sludge harmless treatment and resource utilization, and realize the overall coverage and stable operation of living sewage and waste treatment facilities in urban area. City
and county sewage treatment rate will be kept at 95 percent and 85 percent. A nationwide and full covered real-time online environment monitoring and control system should be established. Promote the construction of environmental big data.

§ 44.5 Reform the basic institutions for environmental treatment

The environmental responsibilities of the local government should be effectively performed, carry out environmental protection inspections, environmental quality responsibility system and the evaluation system will be improved. Carry out a vertical management system of monitoring and enforcement by environmental protection agencies in administrations under the provincial level. Explore and establish trans-regional environmental institutions, implement basin-wide, cross-regional joint prevention and control, rural-urban coordinated governance. Promote an integrated multi-pollutant control and unified supervision, establish an enterprise emission permit system covering all stationary pollution sources, Implement “one-permitting” management for pollutant emission. Establish and improve the paid use and trading system for the waste emission rights. Make environmental law enforcement even more stringent, Launch trans-regional joint law enforcement. Strengthen the supervision and law enforcement, pursue strictly the accountability. Set up the industry environmental credit records and black list for illegal emission of pollutants, strengthen the self-supervision on emission of pollutants and environmental information disclosure, smooth channels for public participation, improve the public interest litigation system. Audit environmental protection responsibilities accumulated by local leaders before they leave their positions.

**Special Column 17: major projects for environmental management and protection**

1. Industrial pollution sources meet with emission standard
   We will transform enterprises (from industries that include iron and steel, cement, plate glass, papermaking, printing and dyeing, nitrogen, sugar manufacturing, etc.) that fail to meet with emission standards in a stable manner. We will outlaw heavily polluted projects that are not in compliance with national industrial policies. We will upgrade the sewage treatment infrastructures in industrial areas within a specified timeframe. All urban built-up areas in prefecture-level cities (and above) will basically phase out coal-fired boilers with capacities below 10t/h, finish desulfuration, denitrification and deducting transformation on coal-fired boilers with capacities above 35t/h, complete desulfuration transformation on sintering machines in the iron and steel industry, denitrification transformation in the cement industry and abandon the usage of high-mercury catalyst in polyethylene production by acetylene method.

2. Atmospheric pollution treatment
   We will focus on Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region and its peripheral areas, Yangtze River delta, Pearl River delta, and north-eastern area, control the region's total coal consumption volume, promote the "transfer-from-coal-to-gas" project in major cities, increase the gas consumption by 45b cubic metres, replacing a capacity of 189,000t/h provided by coal-fired boilers. We will implement
comprehensive treatment on volatile organic compounds from petrochemical and chemical enterprises, and petrol stations, accelerate the elimination of yellow label cars and aging automobiles, implement China VI emission standards and relevant oil product standards, advance the oil and gas recycling and treatment regarding fuel tank car as well as petroleum storage caverns.

3. Aquatic environment treatment
We will implement strict safeguard measures targeting headwaters of Yangtze River and Yellow River, as well as 378 waterbodies (including rivers, lakes, streams and reservoirs), those of which the water qualities reach Class III standard (or beyond). We will implement treatment projects regarding the pollution discharge into the rivers of important waterbodies (including rivers, lakes, streams and reservoirs), and finish the construction of major drinking water sources meeting relevant standards. We will implement comprehensive treatment projects on water pollution in major lakes, including Lake Taihu, Lake Dongtinghu, Lake Dianchi, Lake Chaohu, Lake Boyanghu, Lake Baiyangding, Lake Wuliangsuhai, Lake Hulunhu, Lake Alibei, etc., implement interior source treatment in rivers and lakes in areas including the middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River, Pearl River Delta, and etc., advance comprehensive treatment projects in the major seven river basins including Yangtze River, Yellow River, Pearl River, Songhua River, Huai River, Hai River, Liao River, etc., and basically abate waterbodies those of which the water qualities fail to reach Class V. We will increase the treatment capacity for the black and odorous waterbodies, and keep the ratio of black and odorous waterbodies in urban built-up areas in prefecture-level cities (and above) within 10%. We will launch restoration pilots regarding the groundwater in Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei area and other areas. We will implement pollution treatment projects in major estuaries and bays.

4. Soil environment treatment
We will implement secret investigations on soil pollution, and complete the launch of soil pollution treatment pilots regarding 100 agricultural lands and 100 construction lands. We will build 6 pioneer areas for soil pollution prevention and treatment, and implement soil pollution treatment after relocation of chemical enterprises for purposes of safety and environmental protection. We will carry out treatment and restoration for 10m mu polluted farming land, as well as risk control for 40m mu polluted farming land. We will make extensive efforts to promote comprehensive treatment over heavy metal pollution where Xiang River basin is treated as the key area.

5. Prevention and treatment of hazardous waste pollution
Carry out general investigation over hazardous waste across the nation. Enhance the comprehensive treatment of heavy metal waste including chromium, lead, mercury, cadmium, arsenic etc., municipal solid waste incineration fly ash, antibiotic waste mycelium, highly toxic and persistent pollutants etc. Build handling facilities for hazardous waste.

6. Enhance nuclear safety and radioactive safety capacity
Build technical research and development sites for nuclear and radioactive safety supervision, accelerate the decommissioning of old nuclear facilities; accelerate the treatment and disposal of radioactive waste from old facilities; build 5 disposal sites for low- and intermediate-level radioactive waste and 1 underground treatment laboratory for high-level radioactive waste; establish the real-time monitoring system for high-risk radioactive sources; and ensure 100%
safe repossession and restoration of disused radioactive sources. Enhance the capacity of the national nuclear emergency and rescue team.

Chapter 45  Strengthen ecological protection and restoration

China will give priority to protection and natural recovery, push forward the protection and restoration of natural ecosystems, construct ecological corridors and protection networks for biological diversity, comprehensively improve the stability and eco-service functions of all kinds of natural ecosystems, and build a strong shelter for ecological security.

§ 45.1  Comprehensively improve the function of ecosystem

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, protect and foster forest ecosystem. We should give play to the role of state-owned forests as the driving force for national afforestation. Innovate mode of property right, and guide capital of various sources to invest in afforestation. No transplant of natural big trees into cities should be allowed. Efforts should be made to expand the conversion of farmland to forests and grassland and enhance the protection of grassland ecosystem. Grazing on certain areas of grassland will be banned or temporarily suspended, rotational paddock grazing will be introduced to return grazing land to grassland, strengthen the governance of grassland characterized by land saline-alkalization, grassland degeneration and land desertification. Comprehensive coverage of grassland vegetation reach 56 percent. Conserve and restore the desert ecosystem, accelerate the governance of sandstorm source, curb desertification expansion. Preserve the important river, lake, wetland and ecological water level, conserve and restore the wetlands, river and lake ecosystem, establish the wetland preservation system.

§ 45.2  Promote the ecological restoration in major areas

Adhere to the principles of prevention at the source, system recovery and integrated strategy, promote the comprehensive treatment of desertification, stony desertification and soil erosion. Continue to implement the second phase project of Beijing and Tianjin sandstorm source control. We will strengthen ecological conservation at the sources of the Yangtze, Yellow and Lancang rivers. Strengthen the protection of South-to-North Water source, ecological corridor along the route and Three Gorges reservoir area, push forward the construction of ecological economic belt along the Yellow River. Support comprehensive demonstration of Shelter for ecological security construction in Gansu province. Carry out typical damaged ecosystem protection and restoration. Improve the national groundwater monitoring system, comprehensively deal with the over-extraction of groundwater. Establish a system for closing off desertified land for protection.
Implement ecological immigration to the residents living in core area and buffer zone of nature reserve in an orderly way.

§ 45.3 Expand the supply of ecological products

Rich ecological products, optimize ecological services space allocation, improve the supply capacity of public service. Intensify efforts to protect historical and scenic sites, forest parks, wetland and desert park, strengthen the road and other infrastructure constructions in forests. Suitably develop public recreation, tourism, eco-health care services and products. Speeding up ecological urban and rural infrastructure construction such as city greenway and country parks, develop forest city and construct forest town. Create high-quality ecological experience route, expand the green and pleasant ecological space.

§ 45.4 Uphold conservation of biological diversity

Implement major projects for biodiversity conservation. Strengthen the construction and management of ecological restoration, intensify protection for typical ecosystem, species, genetic diversity and landscape. Carry out the biological diversity investigation and evaluation and improve the observation system. Scientific plan and construct biological resources database, build centers for protection and breeding of wildlife as well as gene banks. Guard against the invasion of harmful foreign species and loss of genetic resources. We should strengthen the import and export management of wild animals and plants, crack down on illegal trade in wildlife products such as ivory.

Special Column 18: Ecological protection of mountains, rivers, forests, farmland and lakes

1. Protection and restoration of the country’s eco-barrier

Promote ecological protection and restoration of core areas that matter to the country’s eco-security, including the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, the Loess Plateau, the Yunnan-Guizhou Plateau, Qinba Mountains, Qilian Mountains, Greater Khingan Mountains, Lesser Khingan Mountains, the Changbai Mountain, Nan Mountains, Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Water Conservation District, Hexi Corridor, Tarim Basin, Yunnan-Guizhou-Guangxi Karst region, etc.

2. Afforestation

Carry out large-scale afforestation; strengthen the construction of the "Three North" Shelterbelt, coastal shelterbelt, Yangtze River shelterbelt, and Pearl River basin shelterbelt. Construct the national reserve forest and product timber base, promote the restoration of degraded shelterbelts and large-scale ecological protection of green space and green corridors connecting various ecological spaces so as to form afforestation network.

3. Land improvement
Carry out regulation in key river valleys, coastal zones and islands. Promote the geologic environment control and ecological restoration of areas of mineral resources development. Promote reclamation of damaged land and waste mines. Repair mountains and abandoned mines damaged by natural disasters and large-scale construction project. Promote management of Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal and the old course of the Yellow River during Qing and Ming Dynasties. Promote the development, protection and management of border areas.

4. Natural forest protection

The natural forests and those that can be nurtured into natural forests including immature forest land, woodland and shrub land should all be assigned to the scope of protection of natural forest. Forests difficult to restore naturally shall be restored through reforestation.

5. From grain and animal to green

Carry out grain to green projects on slope farmland of more than 25 degrees that meet the requirements, arable land of severe desertification, and slope farmland of 15-25 degrees in important water source land. Ensure the steady expansion of the range of animal to green projects. Properly deploy grassland fence. Ensure re-cultivation and reclamation of degraded grasslands, thereby restoring the natural grassland ecology and biodiversity. Properly manage harmful grass, Black Beach and reclaimed grasslands in agro-pastoral zones.

6. Wetland protection and restoration

Prevent soil erosion in key areas, including sand prevention belt in the north, Loess Plateau, Northeastern Black Earth District, and Southwest China karst area. Properly manage slope farmland and erosion gully. Build clean small watershed. Newly-added soil erosion control area is 270,000 square kilometres.

7. Wetland protection and restoration

Enhance the conservation of natural wetland in middle and upper reaches of Yangtze River, along the Yellow River and Cao Hai in Guizhou etc.; conduct integrated treatment over wetland with weakening functions and decreasing biological diversity; carry demonstration projects for the sustainable use of wetland; and maintain 800 million mu of wetland in China.

8. Salvation and conservation of endangered wildlife

Conserve and improve the habitats of rare and endangered wild animal species such as giant panda, crested ibis, tiger, leopards, Asian elephants etc.; establish rescue and breeding centres and gene banks; carry out rescuing and breeding programs; conduct rewilding and releasing. Enhance habitat restoration and artificial salvation of rare and endangered plant species like orchids as well as wild plant species with extremely small population.

Chapter 46    Actively join negotiations in response to global climate change
We will attach equal importance to mitigation and adaptation and will take the initiative to control carbon emissions, implement commitments on emission reduction, become better able to respond to climate change, deeply involved in global climate governance, and make contributions to global climate change.

§ 46.1 Effective control of greenhouse gas emissions

We will effectively control the carbon emissions of key industries such as electric power, iron and steel, building materials and chemicals, promote low-carbon development of industry, energy, construction, transportation and other key areas. Support optimized development zones in their efforts to take the leak in reaching the peak of carbon emissions. Deepening the various types of low-carbon pilot projects, carry out the demonstration program of zones with near-zero carbon emissions. Control Non-CO2 greenhouse gas emissions. Promote the building of a unified national carbon emissions trading market, improve the system for reporting, verification, certification and quota management of key carbon emissions units. Improve statistical accounting, evaluation and accountability system, improve the system of emission standards. Accelerate the promotion and application of the low-carbon technologies and products.

§ 46.2 Actively adapt to the climate change

Climate change factors should be fully taken into consideration in the social and economic activities, such as urban planning, construction of infrastructure and allocation of productive forces. Timely formulate and adjust the relevant technical standards, implement the action plan to adapt to the climate change. Strengthen the systematic observation and scientific research of the climate change, improve the capacity in coping with the extreme weather condition and climate events.

§ 46.3 Broad international cooperation

China will stick to the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities, equality and respective capability, actively shoulder international responsibilities and obligations based on the fundamental context, development stage and actual capacity of China, implement and strengthen the national independent contribution for action on climate change. Actively join negotiations in response to global climate change, promote to establish a fair, reasonable, cooperative and mutual beneficial global climate governance system. Deepen bilateral, multilateral dialogue on climate change and pragmatic cooperation. Give full play to the role of South-South climate change cooperation fund in supporting other developing countries to strengthen capacity building in response to climate change.

Chapter 47 Improve ecological security guarantee mechanism
Strengthen the building of ecological civilization system, establish and improve the ecological risk prevention and control system, improve the capacity for dealing with environmental emergencies to protect the national ecological security.

§ 47.1 Improve the system of ecological environment protection

Improving the regulatory system for the use of ecological space, identify red lines for the protection of ecological environment to ensure the ecological function will not be reduced, the coverage will not be decreased and the nature will not be changed. Improve the systems for total resource management of forest, grassland and wetland. Speed up the establishing of diversified ecological compensation mechanism, improve the link of financial support with ecological protection achievements. Set up green tax system covering resource extraction, consumption, emission, import and export of resource products. Research the establishment of the ecological value evaluation system, explore the creation of balance sheets for natural resource assets, accounts will be established for accounting natural resources in physical terms. Audit outgoing officials’ management of natural resource assets. Establish and improve the ecological environment damage assessment and compensation system. Establish a lifelong accountability system for ecological and environmental damage.

§ 47.2 Strengthen the ecological environment monitoring and early-warning mechanisms

Establish and improve the national ecological security dynamic monitoring and early-warning mechanisms, investigation and evaluation on ecological risk should be carried out at regular intervals. The network and joint action for responding to environmental emergencies will be improved at national, provincial, municipal and county levels, information reporting and public release of environmental emergencies should be improved. Strictly implement compensation systems for ecological and environmental damage. A compulsory liability insurance system for environmental pollution will be established in sectors involving high environmental risks.

Chapter 48 Develop green environmental protection industry

Foster service provider, promote energy-saving, environmental protection products, support the innovation of technical equipment and service model, improve the policy mechanism and promote stronger development of environmental protection industry.

§ 48.1 Increase the supply of environmental protection goods and services
Improve enterprise qualification management system to encourage the development of energy saving technology consultation, system design, equipment manufacturing, construction, operations management and other specialized services. Energy performance contracting, water saving contracting and the third party governance in the handling of environmental pollution will be promoted. Encourage private investors to invest in or become shareholders of projects in fields such as environmental infrastructure, carry out hosting service pilot project to comprehensively deal with environmental problems in small towns and park areas. Develop a number of large energy-saving, environmental-friendly enterprises with international competitiveness, promote the advanced technical products for energy-saving and environmental protection "going global". Promote the green identification, certification and government green procurement system in a coordinated way. Set up green financial system to develop green credit, green bonds and to establish green development fund. Improve the coal gangue, waste heat, waste pressure, garbage, and biogas power grid tariff policy. Accelerate the construction of green supply chain industry system.

§ 48.2  Develop environmental protection technologies and equipment

Enhance energy efficient and environmentally friendly engineering and manufacturing capability, research and develop, demonstrate and promote a number of advanced technology and equipment. Accelerate the research, development industrialization of new technical equipment such as: lower grade waste heat power generation, small sized gas turbines, PM2.5 emissions, automobile exhaust purification, leachate treatment, sludge recycling, co-procession of multi pollutions, soil remediation. Step up the mature and applicable technologies such as coordinated development of flue gas desulfurization and waste heat recovery, efficient heat pumps, semiconductor lighting and waste recycling.

Part 11 Building a new setup for comprehensive opening

With the construction of the "One Belt one Road" project as a leading principle, we will enrich the content of China's opening to the outside, improve the level of opening, work with others to promote strategic mutual trust, cooperate over investments, economic matters, trade, and people to people communications, strive to mold a deeply integrated, cooperative and mutually beneficial framework, and create new areas of opening to the exterior.

Chapter 49 Perfecting the layout for our opening strategy

We will comprehensively promote bilateral opening, encourage orderly international factor mobility in the country, the efficient allocation of resources, deep integration of markets, and accelerate the nurturing of new advantages in international competition.

§ 49.1 Perfecting the layout of open zones
We will reinforce ports along the littoral regions of the interior and infrastructure construction, and open all manners of cross-border transportation corridors. We will advance the pulling together of outward-looking industries, and form industrial bases open to the outside, each with their particular emphasis. We will accelerate the optimization and upgrading of special administration customs zones, and improve border economic cooperation zones, as well as the development level of cross-border economic development zones. We will improve the cooperation level of Economic and Technological Development Zones with the outside world. With metropolises and core cities in the interior as a backbone, we will create strategic opening belts in the interior. We will support the participation of coastal cities to global cooperation and global competition, let the Bohai rim and Yangtze River delta regions fully play their roles as gates to the outside world, show initiative in getting connected to high-standards international investment and trade regulations systems, and nurture economic zones with international competitiveness. We will support the construction of open economic pilot zones in the interior like in Ningxia. We will support the China-Singapore (Chongqing) Demonstration Initiative on Strategic Connectivity, and promote the construction of bilateral international cooperation industrial parks. We will explore the establishment of the Zhoushan Free Trade Port.

§ 49.2 Deeply promoting cooperation over international production capacity and equipment manufacturing

With a focus on industries like steel, non-ferrous metals, construction materials, railways, electric power, textile and other light industries, automobiles, telecommunications, construction machinery, aerospace, shipbuilding and ocean engineering, we will use different methods like overseas investments, the hiring of engineering contractors, technological cooperation or equipment exports, to open international cooperation over international production capacity and equipment manufacturing, and promote enterprises dealing with equipment or technology standards and services going abroad. We will build a portfolio of projects over production capacity cooperation, and push for the establishment of important demonstration initiatives. We will guide enterprises to go abroad together, and create industrial regroupment zones abroad that are adapted to the local conditions. We will accelerate the start of numerous mechanisms for production capacity cooperation, and actively cooperate with developing countries to open up third-party markets together. We will establish mechanisms for overall coordination and connectivity between enterprises, financial structures, local governments, chambers of commerce etc. We will perfect supporting systems concerning services related to taxation, finance, insurance, investment and financing platforms, as well as risk assessment platforms.

§ 49.3 Accelerating the optimization and upgrade of foreign trade

We will implement a strategy for excellence in exporting, promote excellence in quality as well as pricing in foreign trade, and push for excellence in importing as well as exporting. We will accelerate the establishment of China as a trade power. We will promote the integrated development of trade in service and trade in goods, strongly develop the trade of producer services, and make service trade stand for 16% or more of foreign trade. We will solidify and expand on China's traditional advantages in trade, and promote the innovative development of processing trade. We will optimize the layout of foreign trade, promote the diversification of export markets, let emerging markets make up a bigger part of total exports, and solidify traditional market share. We will encourage the development of strategies to target emergent trade. We will develop exports of credit and insurance. We will actively expand imports, optimize the composition of our imports, and import even more advanced technical equipment and high-quality consumer products. We will actively deal with foreign technical
barriers to trade, reinforce early warnings against trade frictions, and dissipate trade friction or trade conflict.

§ 49.4 Improving the level of utilization of foreign investment in China and that of Chinese investments abroad

We will expand areas of opening, relax restrictions on access, actively and efficiently attract foreign investment and cutting-edge technology. We will improve the quality of utilization of foreign investment to China. We will relax restrictions on foreign investments in services like child care, architectural design or accounting and auditing, and expand market access in areas like banking, insurance, securities or elderly care. We will encourage even more foreign investment toward areas like advanced manufacturing, High-tech, energy saving, environment protection or modern services and toward the central, western and northwestern regions, as well as support the creation of development centres. We will encourage outside financing of financial institutions and enterprises. We will support enterprises in expanding their foreign investments, and integrate China deeply into the global industrial chain, value chain, and logistics chain. We will create a series of commodities production bases and cooperation parks abroad. We will actively build platforms for investment and finance as well as information services abroad.

Chapter 50 Strengthening the new system for opening to the outside world

We will engineer an internationalized, facilitated business environment governed by the rule of law, and strengthen institutional mechanisms that are beneficial to establish cooperation and find mutual benefit, and that allow mutual adaptation in international investment and trade regulations.

§ 50.1 Building a high-quality business environment

We will build a competitive and fair market environment, an efficient and honest administrative environment, a transparent and just legal environment and an open and tolerant human environment. We will make regulations for internal and foreign investment uniform, and establish basic laws for foreign investment to protect the lawful rights and interests of foreign enterprises. We will improve quality in the creation of free trade pilot zones, and strengthen early implementation of pilot projects concerning opening the service industry, deepening innovation and openness in financing, improving facilitation of investment and trade, and creating better supervision during and after events. We will repeat successful experiences on a greater scale. We will fully implement the pre-establishment national treatment plus negative list management system for foreign investment. We will perfect the security review system for investments of foreign companies. We will innovate in our methods to supervise foreign investment. We will build a convenient system for emergent trade phenomenon like cross border e-commerce, fully promote the "one window", "one-stop service", integrated customs clearance and the sharing and common use of government news, as well as common defence against and common control of port risks. We will perfect systems for promotion of services and trade, and let mechanisms promoting investment and trade as well as chambers of commerce and industry associations fully play their role. We will strengthen protection of intellectual property rights and enforcement of anti-monopoly laws, and deepen international law enforcement cooperation.

§ 50.2 Perfecting systems for regulation of investment abroad
We will perfect regulations for the development of investment abroad, and systems of regulation in focus areas, regions or countries. We will perfect regulation systems for foreign investment mostly based on filing, supplemented by approval in some cases (instead of always requiring approval), perfect systems for the promotion of policies and services concerning foreign investment, and improve the level of facilitation. We will promote investment abroad by individuals, and perfect the qualified domestic individual investor system. We will create a system for auditing investment of state capital abroad and foreign investment by state enterprises, and make systems for evaluating performance oversea and tracking responsibility more robust.

§ 50.3 Expanding the two-way opening of the financial industry

We will progressively realize the convertibility of RMB capital projects, improve the level of convertibility and the free use of the RMB, promote the stable internationalization of the RMB, and promote capital in RMB going abroad. We will progressively build a negative-list system for foreign currencies. We will relax restrictions on overseas investment exchange, and improve the administration of personal and corporate foreign currencies. We will relax restrictions on multinational corporations operating overseas funds, and progressively up the proportion of foreign loans. We will support the insurance industry going abroad, and expand the scope of overseas investment of insurance funds. We will unify the administration of foreign debt by foreign and nationally invested companies and financial institutions, steadily promote the reform of foreign debt registration systems management, and perfect systems for the prudential regulatory framework for full foreign debt and capital mobility. We will strengthen detection in international payment transactions. We will promote the bidirectional opening of capital markets, improve the level of openness of the stock and security markets toward the exterior, relax restrictions on domestic institutions issuing bonds abroad, and on foreign institution issuing bonds in China, investing and trading bonds in RMB. We will improve the level of internationalisation of the financial institutions, strengthen the layout of our network abroad, perfect our global service network, and improve the level of openness of the Chinese financial market to foreign institutions.

§ 50.4 Strengthening the security of services open to the outside

We will promote the signature of bilateral investment agreements, judicial assistance agreements, and fiscal agreements with even more countries, and strive to create visa-free or facilitated visa policies with even more countries. We will create a beneficial and high-efficiency system for the protection of our interests abroad, and protect the lawful rights and interests of our citizens and legal persons abroad. We will strengthen comprehensive anti-smuggling administrative mechanisms, perfect our supervision measures against money laundering, terrorism financing and tax evasion, and perfect institutional mechanisms for risk prevention. We will improve our capacity for and level of security protection abroad, perfect our protective network of consulates, and provide services like risk warnings, investment promotion and protection of rights and interests. We will strengthen services involving foreign law, and create support mechanisms protecting IP rights across borders.

Chapter 51 Promoting the construction of "one Belt one Road"

While maintaining the four values of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness, and upholding the principles of deciding together, building together and sharing together, we will open mutually beneficial and pragmatic collaboration in many areas with relevant countries and regions, create links between land and ocean, interior and exterior, and create a new fully open setup looking to the east and to the west.
§ 51.1 Improving cooperation mechanisms for "one Belt one Road"

In the domains of policy communication, infrastructure connectivity, trade links, capital flow, and understanding among peoples, we will create bilateral and multilateral cooperation mechanisms. We will promote a development plan, and the connection of technological standards systems with countries along the project, advance arrangements for transport facilitation between countries along the project, and open customs clearance cooperation in the project region. We will create diversified financing models centred on enterprises and based on projects, led by all sorts of funds and open to enterprises and institutions. We will strengthen collaboration with international organizations and financial institutions, positively promote the AIIB and the establishment of the new BRICS development bank, let the Silk Fund play its role, and attract international funds to create and open diversified mutually beneficial platforms for financial cooperation. We will take full advantage of the opportunities presented by overseas Chinese, their families or returned Chinese to create all manners of bridges and bonds.

§ 51.2 Opening free-flowing "one Belt one Road" economic corridors

We will promote the construction of the China-Mongolia-Russia Economic Corridor (CMREC); the New Eurasian Land Bridge (NELB); the China-Central and West Asia Economic Corridor (CWAWEC); the China-Indo-China Peninsula Economic Corridor (CICPEC); the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC); and the Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor (BCIMEC). We will advance infrastructure connectivity with countries in the region, and build together an infrastructure network connecting every Asian sub region and linking Asia, Africa and Europe together. We will strengthen collaboration over energy, resources and the industrial chain, and improve the in situ processing and conversion rate. We will support the development of rail freight between China and Europe and internationally. We will build the Shanghai cooperation organization international logistics park and the China-Kazakhstan logistic cooperation base. We will actively advance the construction of support points for the "21st century maritime silk road", participate in the construction and operation of important ports along the project, promote the establishment of industrial clusters near ports, and promote the free flow of maritime trade. We will promote the collaborative transportation of road, railway, water and airway, build international logistics corridors, and strengthen important routes and the construction of port infrastructure. We will establish the Xinjiang silk road economic belt core area, and the Gujian "21st century maritime silk road" core area. We will create the maritime Silk Road index, with influence on international shipping.

§ 51.3 Creating together a new open and tolerant layout for people to people and cultural exchanges

We will organize well the "one Belt one Road" international summit forum, and let events like the Silk Road (Dunhuang) International Cultural Expo play their role. We will broadly open collaboration in areas like education, science and technology, culture, sport, tourism, the environment, health and Chinese medicine. We will establish official jointly organized activities with multilateral participation, such as people to people exchanges mechanisms, cultural years, art festivals, film festivals and fairs, encourage rich and variegated people to people and cultural exchanges, and make full use of the positive effect of folk cultures such as the Mazu culture. We will jointly develop typical tourism products, and improve tourism facilitation; we will strengthen exchanges and cooperation in domains like health and disease prevention, and increase capacity in dealing cooperatively with sudden public health issues. We will promote the creation of an alliance of information repositories.

Chapter 52 Actively participating in global governance

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We will promote the reform and improvement of the international economic governance system, positively influence the global economic agenda, protect and strengthen the multilateral trade system, encourage the development of the international economic order in a just, fair, cooperative and mutually beneficial direction, and face global challenges together with the international community.

§ 52.1 Protecting the status of the multilateral trade system as a main canal of communication

While maintaining the principle of mutual benefits, we will promote the liberalization and facilitation of global trade and investment, and continue to oppose all forms of protectionism. We will protect the role of the WTO as the main channel of communication in global trade and investment, promote the processes of multilateral trade negotiations, encourage the development of a balanced, win-win and inclusive multilateral trade system, and create a just, rational and transparent international system of trade regulations.

§ 52.2 Strengthening the establishment of regional and bilateral free trade systems

We will accelerate the implementation of the free trade zone strategy, progressively build a high standard network of free trade zones, actively create free trade zones with regions and countries along the "one Belt one Road" project, accelerate the negotiations on the regional comprehensive economic partnership agreement, and the free trade zones negotiations like those for the China-Gulf Cooperation Council FTZ and the China-Korea-Japan FTZ, and promote the work related to the creation of free trade relations with Israel, Canada, the Eurasian Economic Union and the European Union, as well as work related to the Asia-Pacific trade zone. We will continue to advance the negotiations on investment agreements with the US and the EU.

§ 52.3 Promoting the improvement of the international economic governance system

We will actively participate in cooperation mechanisms for economic governance, support important global platforms for governance and regional cooperation platforms so that they can even better play their role, and promote an even fairer and more rational global governance system. We will support the participation of developing countries in global economic governance on an equal footing, and promote reform of the international monetary system and of international financial supervision. We will strengthen international coordination in macroeconomic policies, and promote global economic balance, financial security and stable growth. We will actively participate in the creation of international regulations in domains like internet, the deep sea, the poles, or space. We will actively participate in the creation of international standards. We will properly organize the Hangzhou summit of the G20.

Chapter 53 Actively assuming the country’s responsibilities and duties

We will expand the scope of the country's foreign aid, perfect the way we provide foreign aid, provide even more free consulting and training opportunities to developing countries in domains like human resources, development planning, or economic policies, expand aid and cooperation in areas like science and technology education, medicine and health, disaster prevention and mitigation, environment regulation, protection of wild plant and animal species or poverty reduction, and improve the importance of our humanitarian aid. We will actively implement the 2030 sustainable development agenda. We will promote the creation of a diversified and open financing setup. We will protect international common security,
oppose terrorism in any form, participate in and actively support UN activities, strengthen international anti-dissemination cooperation, participate in the control of hot and sensitive issues, and protect the security of international communications channels with the international community. We will strengthen bilateral and multilateral coordination, participate in the regulation of the international internet space, and protect global internet security. We will advance international anti-corruption cooperation.

Part 12 To deepen cooperation and development between Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao, between Mainland and Taiwan

To support Hong Kong and Macao to consolidate its traditional advantage and foster the development of new advantage, to widen peaceful development road of cross-strait relations and to better serve mutual development and economic complementarity.

Chapter 54 To support long-term prosperity, stability and development of Hong Kong and Macao

To fully and accurately implement the guidance of "One China, Two Systems", "Ruled by Hong Kong People and Macao People with High Degree of Autonomy", strictly follow the Constitutions and the Basic Law, exert the unique privilege of Hong Kong and Macao, uplift status and function of Hong Kong and Macao in national economic development and opening-up, so as to support Hong Kong and Macao to develop the economy, uplift the people's livelihood, improve the democracy and build up the harmonious society.

§ 54.1 To support Hong Kong and Macao to sharpen the economic competitiveness

To support Hong Kong to consolidate and uplift the three central position in finance, shipping and trade, to enhance the role of hub for global offshore Renminbi business and international asset management and promote the development of financing, commerce and trade, logistics and professional service to a high-end and high-added-value direction. To support Hong Kong to develop innovation and S&T industries and foster the emerging industry, to support Hong Kong to establish world tourism and entertainment centre, China and Portuguese-Speaking Countries trade and cooperation service centre, actively develop the industry sector as international exhibition and commerce, so as to promote the moderately-diversified and sustainable development of the economy in Macao.

§ 54.2 To deepen the cooperation between Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao

To support Hong Kong and Macao to take part in the national two-way opening, the construction of "One Belt, One Road", encourage enterprises of both Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao to exert their own advantages, to cooperate and step out by various means. To enlarge the opening from Mainland to Hong Kong and Macao, and promote the upgrading of closer trading partnership between Mainland and Hong Kong and Macao. To deepen the cooperation in finance, accelerate the inter-connection of the markets. To enhance the cooperation and exchange in society, livelihood, culture, education and environmental protection etc., support the cooperation in innovation and S&T, and encourage the Small and Medium Sized Enterprises and young people from Hong Kong and Macao to develop or start their businesses in Mainland. To support the mutual establishment of the quality living of Greater Pearl River Delta, to accelerate the establishment of cooperative platforms of Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin. To support Hong Kong
and Macao to play an important role in regional cooperation of PPRD, and promote the
collection of big cross-provincial cooperation platforms of Guangdong, Hong Kong, Macao and
Bay Area.

Chapter 55 To promote the peaceful development of cross-strait relations and national
reunification process

To stick to "1992 Consensus" and One China Principle, firmly against Taiwan independence, and
based on these principles, to deepen the economic cooperation in a mutually-beneficial way,
enlarge the fields of cooperation, enhance the welfare of compatriots on both sides and
consolidate and promote peaceful development of cross-strait relations.

§ 55.1 To promote economic integration and development

To enhance the macro-economy policy communication, and explore space of economic
cooperation and common interests of both sides. To encourage enterprises of two sides to
promote the advantage complementarity, integrated development, shareholding, cooperation in
innovation, build-up of brand and explore the market in a mutual way. To deepen the financial
cooperation, multi-level cooperation of capital markets of two sides. To enlarge the scale of trade
and investment and uplift their level. To enlarge the opening up to Taiwan on service sector,
engage the cooperation between two sides in Agriculture and Fisheries, SMEs, E-Commerce and
other sectors. To promote the construction of cross-strait economic zone, China (Fujian) Free-
Trade Pilot Zone, to build up Taiwanese Investment Zone, Pingtan Comprehensive Test Area,
Fuzhou New Zone, Kunshan Pilot Zone of Cross-Strait Industrial Cooperation and other
cooperative platforms facing to Taiwan. To encourage the Joint Ventures concentrated in Yangtze
River Delta, Pearl River Delta and Bohai Area to play their advantages, to support their upgrading
and guide a gradient transfer to Central and Western area of Mainland.

§ 55.2 To enhance cross-strait social and cultural exchanges

Enlarge the personnel exchange, improve the treatment measures of Taiwanese, and provide
more convenience for their working, study and living in Mainland. Enhance cross-strait cultural
communication, promote Chinese culture and enhance the ethnic and cultural recognition. To
deepen the exchange in education, enlarge the mutual-recognition of qualifications of college and
university and promote the construction of Fujian-Taiwan Vocational Education Cooperation
Pilot Zone. To encourage two sides to cooperate in Scientific R&D and deepen academic exchange.
To enhance the exchanges of grassroots and youngsters and benefit more ordinary Taiwanese,
youngsters and SMEs from exchange and cooperation.
Part 13 Devote all efforts to implement poverty alleviation

Make full use of the political and system advantages, implement the basic strategy of precise poverty alleviation, make innovation on working mechanism and model, adopt creative measure, devote more efforts to combat a battle on poverty.

Chapter 56 To promote precise poverty alleviation

Based on the requirements of precise targets, arrangement, usage of funds, measures to household, assignment of people and effect of poverty alleviation, improve the effectiveness of poverty alleviation, and devote all efforts to ensure food, cloth, compulsory education, basic medical treatment and housing of the poor population in rural area.

§ 56.1 To create the approach of poverty alleviation

According to the cause of poverty, conduct the precise and classified poverty alleviation. Through the measures of developing industry sectors with characteristics, transferred employment, migration, ecological poverty alleviation, education and training, medical insurance and relief, achieve the registered 50 million people out of poverty. Through the social welfare policy, achieve the out of poverty of population with full or partial incapacity. Explore on the system of assets interests, through the method of land trust, support funds transferring into shares quantization, rural land shares, enable the poor population to share more interests from assets.

§ 56.2 To set up the precise poverty alleviation system

Comprehensively carry out the identification and classification of precise poverty alleviation registration. Enhance the monitoring of poor population, set up ledger of precise poverty alleviation, facilitate the regular review and dynamic administration of fetched and out of account. Establish the assessment system of poor population withdrawal mechanism, formulate strict, regulated and transparent withdrawal standard, process and assessment of poor counties. Set up the social monitoring system of poverty alleviation performance assessment, conduct satisfactory survey of people from the poor area, set up the monitoring and auditing of poverty alleviation policy execution and third-party assessment of the result.

Chapter 57 To accelerate the development of poor area

Focus on the old revolutionary base, minority ethnic region, border areas, and connected poor areas, continuously devote more efforts to the special and connected poor areas, build up the capacity, achieve the higher increase rate of the average disposal income of the poor rural population than the level of the whole nation, and the main indicator of public service area to almost reach the national average level.

§ 57.1 To facilitate the infrastructure construction of poor area

Focus on the infrastructure construction of road, water, electricity and network. Build up the transportation system of outside and inline passage of the poor area and 152,000 thousand km cement road. Enhance the water conservancy construction of poor area, resolve the drinking water problem in an all-round way and provide supports to hydropower development of the poor villages. Carry on the new round network upgrading and achieve 99.8% of the electricity supply rate and 90% of the broad-band coverage. Support the medium and small scaled
commonweal infrastructure construction of the poor area and improve the living and production condition of the poor villages.

§ 57.2 To improve the public service of poor area

Put the registered poor households as priority, complete the reconstruction of dangerous building and improve the living condition of poor families. Improve the basic public service of the poor area, improve education and medical service level and implement a bunch of cultural programme to promote the public culture and sports infrastructure to reach the country’s average level.

Chapter 58 To improve the supporting system of poverty alleviation

Improve the incentive policy of poverty alleviation and the working mechanism, make innovation in poverty alleviation model and assessment system so as to provide strong support to poverty alleviation.

§ 58.1 To enhance policy support

Increase the fiscal support from central and provincial level, play the complementary role of policy finance, development finance, commercial finance and cooperate finance, integrate various resources and explore more channels of financing. Prioritize the land use of poverty alleviation development and allocate certain quota of newly-added construction land use of poor counties at a yearly basis. Provide more support to land remediation of poor area and allow the poor counties to use their construction land use quota within the province. To explore the compensation way to the local residences by giving them sharing of the hydropower development project and exploitation of mineral resources. Improve the benefit-sharing system of natural resources exploitation and enable more benefits to the poor area from the development projects. Improve the poverty alleviation by S&T, and implement the human resources support programme and local human resources cultivation plan.

§ 58.2 To improve wide-participation mechanism

Improve the coordinated poverty alleviation cross the region, and targeted poverty alleviation by party and governmental organs, military organs, people’s groups and state-owned-enterprises. Encourage the private sector, social organizations and individuals to take part in the poverty alleviation and achieve the price matching of resources from the society and needs from the poor area. Make innovation in the participation mode, encourage to set up investment fund and commonweal trust fund, implement the volunteer action plan and professionals service plan to the poor area. Devote more efforts to build non-for-profit brand.

§ 58.3 To implement the responsibility of poverty alleviation

Further improve the responsibility system of coordination from central level, management from provincial level and implementation from municipal or county level. Enhance the performance assessment system of poverty alleviation, focus on poor counties and establish the inspection system and emphasize the accountability.

Column 19 Key poverty alleviation projects

1) Poverty alleviation by industry sector with characteristics
Support crop farming and traditional handicraft of poor villages and households, implement industry promotion action of "one village one product" and "internet plus", implement the poverty alleviation projects including e-commerce, photovoltaic and countryside tourism so as to achieve more than 30million population out of poverty.

2) Labour export poverty alleviation

Facilitate the upgrading plan of vocational skills and education and training project of poor households so as to guarantee that one poor household could at least grasp one skill to earn money. Implement the docking service of labour and market, enhance guidance on employment and achieve the employment of more than 10million poor population.

3) Poverty alleviation by relocation

Implement the relocation of more than 10million poor population from inhospitable region, support newly-built houses and the supporting infrastructure facilities, public service, provide more jobs from small township and industrial zone, improve the self-development capability of the poor population so as to achieve the poverty alleviation by more and stable employment.

4) Poverty alleviation by transportation facilitation

Implement "Two Hundreds" project, construct 1million km of roads of rural area, build the roads for tourism, resources and industrial parks of poor region, promote the one hundred big transportation projects of connection between national backbone transport network and poor region.

5) Poverty alleviation by ecological protection

As for poor population from ecologically sensitive and fragile areas, focus on measures of bigger compensation and ecological conservation and restoration projects, increase their income and create more jobs.

6) Poverty alleviation by education

Improve the condition of schools of compulsory education, enhance the education of village teachers, implement the nutrition improvement programme of rural students of compulsory education, provide more assistances in pre-school, high school, higher education of children from poor families. Continue implementing Dew Plan, enable the access of middle or high school graduates from poor families to receive vocational education.

7) Poverty alleviation by health care and medical welfare

To provide medical relief insurance to population impoverished by disease, improve medical service capability of poor region and promote the one-to-one support from Grade II and above medical institutions of the whole country to poor counties. To provide policy support to poor families without access to industrial support or employment assistance, include all eligible poor families to minimum guarantee system and provide all necessary support.

8) Poverty alleviation by financing
Issue policy financial bonds and special bonds to finance, set up poverty refinancing, guide the financial institutions to support poor region to develop industry and poor population to start the business. Facing the registered poor household to issue fiscal subsidy and small-amount loan with no mortgage or guarantee. Improve insurance service network, financing guarantee and risk compensation mechanism.

Part 14 Improve the Level of People’s Education and Health

Give great importance to the improvement of people’s development capability; comprehensively improve the level of education, health and medical care; make efforts to strengthen people’s quality (Suzhi) of sciences, cultures and health; speed up to build the country with strong human resources.

Chapter 59 Advance the Modernization of Education

Comprehensively implement the CPC’s major educational policies, and give priority to the education; Speed up to improve modern educational system; Improve the overall level of education; Enhance educational equality; Educate and train socialism builders and successors with all-round development.

§ 59.1 Speed up balanced development of fundamental public education

Establish a mechanism to ensure budget/ funding for compulsory education in both cities and the countryside, especially in rural areas; increase investment in public education in China’s central and western regions, and as well as remote impoverished areas and areas where the ethnic minorities inhabit. Promote the standardization of public schools of compulsory education; improve conditions of needy schools and boarding schools; optimize the allocation of educational resources; make efforts to decrease the number of “large classes” in urban schools; schools in counties should share balanced educational resources; ratio of compulsory education enrolment should reach 95%. Build a good team of teachers, especially in rural areas. Carry out beneficial policies on supporting rural teachers. The government will pay for the positions of teachers in rural areas, in order to combat the problem of structural, regional and periodical shortage of teachers; improve educational environment in rural areas; Encourage the development of inclusive kindergartens; strengthen inclusive pre-school education in rural areas; implement the three-year pre-school action plan, and the gross enrollment rate of 3-year pre-school education should be increased to 85%. Popularize senior-school education; the exemption of senior-school tuitions should be implemented, starting with the students from registered needy family background. Expand the coverage and improve the conditions and quality of special education for disabled people. Positively promote the development of education of ethnic minorities, promote bilingual education for ethnic minorities in a scientific and stable way, and strengthen the training of bilingual teachers.

§ 59.2. Strengthen the combination of education and industries for the vocational education

Improve the system of modern vocational education, and strengthen the fundamental capability of vocational education. Encourage the transformation of regular colleges into vocational colleges. Promote training models with education-industry combination and school-enterprise cooperation, to educate application-oriented talents and talents with technical skills. Promote personnel exchange between teachers in vocational schools and technical workers in enterprises. The subjects, courses, teaching content and teaching methods should be combined with production practices in enterprises. Bilateral recognition and exchange between regular
education and vocational education should be encouraged. Tuition of vocational training in secondary schools should be gradually exempted by categories, and national system of basic vocational training package should be established and carried out.

§ 59.3. Improve colleges/universities' capability of training/educating creative talents

Enhance the building of modern university system; improve schools' internal management structure. Build first-class faculties; update the teaching content with new theory, new knowledge and new technologies. Improve the quality guarantee system of higher education. Enhance the higher education's classification management and comprehensive reform of higher schools; optimize the structure of specialties and majors/subjects; reform the training system of talents; Scholars and application-oriented manpower should be educated/trained separately; general education and professional training should be combined with each other. Strengthen the education of traineeship, and priorities should be given to students' creativity, innovation entrepreneurship. Profoundly implement the policy on supporting higher education in central and western regions, expand the enrolment of leading universities in central/western regions and in rural areas. Comprehensively improve universities' capability of innovation, and coordinately enhance the development of world first-class universities and first-class majors/subjects.

§ 59.4 Speed up to build a learning society

Fully develop continued education, and build a system for lifelong education and training, so that all people can benefit from it. Various learning resources should be opened and shared; open universities should be built, and online education and distance education should be developed; various digital educational resources should be integrated to provide services to the whole society. Establish a system with individual learning accounts and credits accumulation; create smooth channels for continued education and lifelong education; establish national frameworks for qualifications/certificates, and promote the transformation and recognition of credits or grades based on learning performance and vocational skill levels in non-academic education. Education for the aged should be developed.

§ 59.5 Enhance the vitality of educational reform and development

Deepen educational reform; strengthen the students' sense of social responsibility, the awareness of rule of law, the innovative spirit and practical ability; comprehensively enhance education of sports, psychology and art & aesthetic; increase students' interests in innovation and sciences. Deepen systematic reforms of examination and students enrolment, and deepen education and teaching reforms. Promote school examinations and assessment of students' overall quality in junior and senior schools. Fully reform the system of teachers' titles/ranks, and teachers' income/warfare should be improved. Enhance the combination of modern information technologies and teaching/education. The investment in education should be ensured in accordance with the law. The management, operation and evaluation of education should be separated, and schools' autonomy should be expanded; improve the supervision and guidance in education, and strengthen social supervision. Establish a policy system with classified management and differentiated supports; encourage social forces and private capital to be engaged in the education to provide diverse services; improve the financing and funding system to help all the students from impoverished families.

Special Column 20: Major Projects of Educational Modernization
1) Standardization of compulsory education schools

Speed up the implementation of the plan on educational development in central/western regions; faculties and facilities, including dormitories and venues in public schools of compulsory education, which have not met the requirements, should be gradually standardized.

2) Senior school education should be popularized and its difficulties should be combated

Educational resources of senior school in central/western impoverished regions should be increased; graduates from junior schools in central/western regions, who have not been enrolled by senior schools, should basically have access to secondary vocational schools.

3) Kindergartens should be inclusive and popularized

Strengthen the popularization of kindergartens, and ensure to meet children's needs for kindergartens in central/western rural areas, and in areas where the two-child policy is fully implemented.

4) The integration of industrial and educational development

Supports should be given to the cooperation of 100 tertiary vocational schools and 1,000 secondary vocational schools with enterprises, and facilities for training or practices will be jointly invested or built by enterprises and schools. Conditions and facilities for teaching, experiments and training in universities/colleges will be improved; a number of high-level application-oriented colleges providing undergraduate education should be built. New clusters of subjects and specialties, providing services for modern industries should be built in the mode of school-enterprise cooperation.

5) Building world first-class universities and first-class subjects

Key support should be given to a number of universities and subjects, so that they will be listed amongst the global first-class, and a number of subjects/disciplines will be amongst the top in the world. Continue to enhance the plan on improving universities' innovative capacity.

6) Develop continuing education

Support should be given to colleges and vocational schools which provide continuing trainings and education for migrant workers, skilled workers, modern industrial workers and ex-servicemen (retired military staff). Platforms with individual accounts for credits-recognition should be established.

7) Faculty team-building

Support should be given to normal schools; projects of training quality teachers should be launched. Deploy more bilingual teachers to areas where ethnic minorities inhabit,
and deploy more teachers of secondary vocational education to impoverished areas. "Special position plan" should be launched in order to arrange more teachers in rural areas, and the number of teachers for "special positions" will be gradually increased to 100,000. Dormitories should be built for teachers in rural areas. In central and western regions, plan of principal teaching post should be implemented in middle schools and primary schools, and plan of introducing high-level teachers should be implemented in colleges and universities.

8) Informatization of education

Speed up to launch the campaign of "three channels and two platforms"; continue to support the plan of informatization and infrastructure in middle and primary schools in rural areas. National platform for advanced educational resources should be built by purchasing services. Focusing on vocational education and applied tertiary education, modern distance education and online education should be developed.

9) International exchange and cooperation in education

Enhance educational campaign of "One Belt One Road". Implement the "study overseas" action plan. Continue to do the good work of establishing Confucius Institutes.

Chapter 60 Advance the building of a "healthy China"

Deepen the reform in the system of health and medical care, and give priority to the prevention (of illness); establish and improve a comprehensive basic system for health and medical care, to ensure each individual could have access to basic public services of health and medical care, and encourage fitness campaign of all nationals, in order to improve the health care level of the people.

§ 60.1 Comprehensively deepen the reforms of medical care and healthcare systems

Integrate and connect the systems of medical care, medical insurance and hospital/ medicines, and separate the systems of hospital and medicine; establish a basic medical and healthcare system, which covers all the residents in rural and urban areas. Fully promote comprehensive reforms of public hospitals, and the hospitals must be aimed at public welfare, and the hospitals should not run for profits; the operation costs of hospitals should be lowered; and gradually prohibit hospitals from earning profits by selling medicines; pricing of healthcare services should be reformed; improve the subsidization mechanism for public hospitals. Establish modern hospital management system; the independent legal status of public hospitals should be implemented; establish a system of human resource and income which is suitable for medical care and healthcare. Improve the basic medicine system, and deepen the systematic reforms of the market circulation of medicine and medical equipment; improve medicine supply system. Encourage research and innovation to produce new medicines; new medicines which are available on the market and medicines which receive consistent assessment should be considered to be covered by the medical insurance. Social forces are encouraged to be engaged in the industry of healthcare services, the non-profit private hospitals and public hospitals should be treated equally. Strengthen the supervision in the whole industry, improve the quality of medical services, ensure medical safety. Improve the working environment and conditions of doctors, improve the
mechanism of conflicts solving, in order to build a harmonious relationship between doctors and patients.

§ 60.2 Improve the system of the healthcare and health insurance for all the people

An adjusting mechanism should be built, in order to ensure a stable and sustainable ratio between healthcare fundraising and reimbursement. The medical insurance policy should be improved. The framework of severe illness medical insurance of urban and rural residents should be fully implemented; first-aid system and severe illness aid system should be improved. Medical care charges of curing severe illnesses and chronic disease should be decreased. The management and payment methods of medical insurance should be reformed; medical costs should be reasonably controlled, to ensure the sustainable development of the health insurance fund. The collection and allocation of individual health insurance account and medical check payment should be improved; Coverage rate of health insurance in rural and urban areas should reach over 95%. Health insurance can be used for reimbursement of medical expense in different cities/provinces; for retirees, their medical costs should be allowed to be reimbursed transiting provinces by health insurance. Commercial medical insurance companies are encouraged to engage in the public health insurance. The maternity insurance and basic medical insurance should be integrated. The development of supplementary medical insurance and commercial health insurance should be encouraged. Explore to establish a long-term system of healthcare and insurance, and carry out pilot trials for long-term health care insurance. Improve the medical liability insurance system.

§ 60.3 Strengthen the prevention of major diseases and basic public health services

Improve basic national public health services and major public health services; improve the quality, efficacy and equality of the services. Improve the grass-roots public health services. Strengthen the capacity of dealing with gynaecological diseases, children illness, public health, tumour, mental illness, pediatrics, and so on. Chronic diseases should be prevented comprehensively and strategically, and pay attention to effective prevention and control of cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases and mental illness. Strengthen major infectious diseases prevention, and reduce the prevalence of HBV (hepatitis B virus), and AIDS prevalence should be controlled at a low level, the incidence of tuberculosis will be reduced to 58/100,000; basically eliminate schistosomiasis, malaria eradication and leprosy. Prevention and control of endemic diseases should be well carried out. Strengthen the borders and ports’ capacity of disease control, in order to prevent external infectious diseases from entering. Occupational diseases should be prevented and medical checks should be carried out; increase the supply of free medicines to AIDS patients. Smoking should be banned in public places. Improve public services of nutrition and mental health.

§ 60.4 Strengthen female and children's healthcare services and reproductive services

A subsidization system for hospital delivery should be fully promoted; free basic medical and healthcare services should be offered to pregnant women. Comprehensive control of birth defects should be strengthened; a system which provides free services in various stages including pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, newborn, etc., for urban and rural residents in order to control birth defects, is to be established. Strengthen the prevention and control of common diseases of women and children; Women should take more medical checks in order to prevent common gynecological diseases. In impoverished areas, projects of improving children’s nutrition and screening neonatal diseases should be fully launched. Infant mortality rate, mortality rate of children under age 5, and maternal mortality rate should be reduced below 7.5‰, 9.5‰, 18/100,000, respectively.

§ 60.5 Improve the medical care service system
Optimize the structure of medical institutions; Integrate functions and innovate the service modes. Strengthen the work allocation in public healthcare institutions, grassroots medical institutions and hospitals, and ensure smooth coordination among the three, to form a compatible service system. General practitioners (family doctors) should improve their skills and electronic health data system should be established; Families could have contracted doctors; Establish a medical check system of different levels, and the focus is the improvement of medical care service at grassroots level; service network should be improved, as well as the operation mechanism and encouraging mechanism. Policies on health insurance payment and pricing of medical services should be different. A scientific and reasonable order of medical check should be formed, and acute diseases and chronic diseases should be treated separately. Human resources in healthcare should be strengthened, and a plan for training and employing general practitioners and paediatricians should be implemented. Standard training system for resident doctors should be improved. More medical resources should be allocated to central and western regions, grassroots areas and rural areas by improving the work conditions and increasing local doctors' salaries. Improve the system which allows doctors to work concurrently in different places. Fully implement clinical pathway (**clinical pathway is a medical term, kind of management of the clinic to improve efficiency). Services of health information and big data should be provided and improved; long-distance medical service will be developed, as well as smart medical service. The number of practicing physicians (including assistant) per 1000 person should reach 2.5.

§ 60.6 Advance the Inheritance and development of Chinese medicine

The healthcare system of Chinese medicine should be improved, and service mode of Chinese medical care and medicine should be innovated; service capability should be improved at grassroots level. Establishment of clinical research centres and research institutions of Chinese medicines/ healthcare should be strengthened. The healthcare service of Chinese medicine should be developed. Carry out extensive investigation of the Chinese medicine resources, strengthen the protection of Chinese medicine resources, and build database for books of Chinese medicine. Speed up to standardize the Chinese medicine, and improve the overall level of the Chinese medicine industry. For Chinese medicine plants which are going to extinct, seed breeding bases should be built. Ethnic medicine and healthcare should be also supported. Technologies for processing Chinese medicines should be promoted, and the Chinese medicines/ healthcare services should be promoted overseas.

§ 60.7. Extensively carry out national fitness campaign

Carry out a strategy of national fitness. Develop sports, and improve sports facilities for the mass, and public fitness facilities should be for free or low-cost open; Promote sports activities for youth and juveniles, provide sports trainings to youth and juveniles and raise their interests in sports, popularize sports such as football, basketball, volleyball, ice skating and skiing, etc. Improve monitoring system of youth and juveniles' health and fitness. Sports and leisure activities should be developed amongst the mass, and fitness activities during working hours should be encouraged, and scientific guidance on fitness and sports should be provided. Mass sports and competitive sports should be synchronously developed. Social forces are encouraged to engage in sports industry. Make good preparations for the organization of 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics.

§ 60.8 Ensure the safety of food and medicine

Implement the strategy on food safety; improve the frameworks and regulations on food safety, and increase the standards of food safety; combating the food safety problem should start from the origins/ sources; and the enterprises should take major responsibilities; A supervision network should be established; safety investigation frequency should be increased; safety investigation coverage should be expanded. Traceability management should be implemented
through the whole industrial chain. National food safety city campaign should be launched. Deepen the reforms of assessment and investigation of medical equipment, and a mechanism which allows assessment institutions to work as an independent corporate should be established. Administration and management of pharmaceutical enterprises should be implemented in different categories and levels. Accelerate the improvement of monitoring and supervision framework for food, to establish a strict and efficient food and pharmaceutical safety control system, which works together with the whole society. Strengthen the food and pharmaceutical safety control in rural areas, and improve the monitoring and supervision of food and medicines sold on line. Strengthen the monitoring and administration of the exported food and medicines.

### Special Column 21: Healthy China Initiative

#### 1. Disease prevention and basic public health service
We will gradually expand the range of basic public health service provided free for all urban and rural residents, and improve the prevention and treatment ability regarding serious diseases and difficult miscellaneous diseases, including cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease and etc., and lower premature mortality rate of major chronic diseases by 10%. We will strengthen capacity construction on emergency health response, disease prevention and control, mental health, blood station, health supervision, and support construction on major weak areas including paediatrics, tumor, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease, diabetes mellitus, infectious disease, occupational disease, and etc.

#### 2. Women's and children's health security
We will establish a maternal and infants health manual, fully implement free preconception health check for eugenic purpose, provide free vaccination from National Immunization Program for children, provide free maternal healthcare and child health care, and expand the coverage range of health check items regarding women's "two cancers". We will strengthen the capability building regarding treatment of emergency and severe cases of pregnant, laying-in women, as well as neonatal and implement projects that help to guarantee women's and children's health and family planning service. We have acquired 89,000 extra obstetric beds and strive to arrange 140,000 extra obstetricians and midwives to the current system.

#### 3. Birth defect prevention and treatment
We will include 20 diseases (Down syndrome, deafness, thalassemia and etc.) and congenital heart disease into the comprehensive birth defect prevention and control scheme, strive to know and intervene with all the diseases within the scope, and effectively lower the morbidity of birth defect.

#### 4. Improve basic healthcare service capability
We will focus on the underdeveloped mid-western area, build 1-2 good public hospitals on county level in every county (including country TCM hospitals), and achieve 95% and above for the achieved standard rate of basic medical and sanitary institution, create a 30-minute basic medical service circle, strengthen and standardize the training of 50,000 resident doctors to make sure that every 10,000 people enjoy at least two general practitioners.

#### 5. Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) succession and development
We will improve infrastructures in TMC hospitals, support the setting up of key TMC disciplines, as well as special fields (special medical courses), strengthen TCM personnel training, and implement the standardization initiative for TCM and ethno-medicine.
6. Intelligent healthcare
We will fully implement the “internet+” healthcare service for the benefit of people, develop regional population health information platform, promote electronic health profile system and healthcare mega-data application and establish a group of regional demonstration centres for clinical medicine health data.

7. Nationwide fitness
We will strengthen our guiding services regarding fitness measurement and exercise, push forward the construction of a 15-minute exercise circle among urban communities, achieve full coverage on public sports service for permeant residents in villages and towns, as well as full coverage on physical fitness projects for farmers. We will strengthen the facility construction for public sports service, including football field, fitness centres, etc., and strengthen the training of reserve talents.

8. Food and drug safety
We will improve the technology support system (including inspection and detection technologies) and the information-based supervisory system, establish a professionalized inspecting team of food and drug, standardized equipment and allocation of the supervisory team of all levels, and comprehensively improve governance capability.

Part 15 Improving People's Livelihood

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.

Chapter 61 increasing 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 service.

§ 61.1 enhancing the equalization of basic public service

China shall accelerate the improvement of its national regimes for basic public service and the overall basic public service system around the principles of standardization, equalization and the rule of law. China shall formulate a list for basic national public service, adjust service items and standards dynamically; and facilitate effect synergy between urban and rural areas in service items and standards. China shall expand the powers and expenditure responsibilities of central and provincial governments appropriately. China shall improve the grass roots service networks; promote the integration of resources; raise the efficiency of management; and increase the openness and transparency of service items, service procedures, review and supervision.

§ 61.2 satisfying the diversified needs of public service
China shall open up its market while improving supervision, in order to increase the supply of non-basic public service and goods. China shall expand actively the non-basic public services in fields such as healthcare, care for the aged, culture, education and sports; diversify service goods; improve service quality; and provide personalized service solutions. China shall apply new technologies; develop new forms of business; connect online and off-line services; and deliver efficient, convenient and high-quality service to the Chinese people.

§ 61.3 innovating the approaches to provide public service

Diversify the ways of providing 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. Compile and publish catalogues for public service purchase. Introduce competition mechanism by promoting franchising, targeted authorization, strategic cooperation and competitive review. Innovate the structure and systems of public entities providing social service; improve corporate governance; and encourage public entities doing production and operating activities to carry out enterprise transformation.

### Special Colum 22: List of Basic Public Services

1. **Public Education**
   - Free and compulsory education, nutrition improvement for rural students receiving compulsory education, subsistence allowance for boarding school students, universal subsidizes for preschool education, national grants for secondary vocational schools, tuition-fees exemption for secondary vocational schools, tuition-fees exemption for students receiving general secondary education from economically disadvantaged families, personal study accounts, credit accumulation etc.

2. **Labour and Employment**
   - Basic public employment service, entrepreneurship promotion service, employment assistance, apprenticeship service, coordinative recruitment of large and medium-sized cities, vocational skills training and evaluation, training for migrant workers, 12333 telephone consultancy service, labour relations coordination, mediation and arbitration of Labour disputes etc.

3. **Social Insurance**
   - Basic old-age insurance for employees, basic pension for residents, basic medical insurance for residents, unemployment insurance, work injury insurance, maternity insurance etc.

4. **Health and Family-Planning**
   - Health profiles for residents, health education, preventive vaccination, handling of infectious disease and public health emergencies, paediatric health management, maternal health management, old-age health management, health management and community rehabilitation service for disabled persons, chronic disease management, management of patients with significant mental disorders, health surveillance and coordination, health management and service for tuberculosis patients, traditional-Chinese-medicine-related health management, medical follow-up for people living with HIV and HIV/AIDS patients, community intervention of
groups with high-HIV-risk behaviours, free pre-pregnancy eugenic health check, emergency assistance system for disease, basic drug system, technical consultancy for family planning, awards and support for some rural families complying with the family planning policy, special support for families complying with the family planning policy, drug safety etc.

5. Social Service
Minimum subsistence allowance, support for extremely poor people, medical assistance, emergency assistance, temporary assistance, disaster relief, old-age assistance, old-age benefits, classified guarantee for disadvantaged children, care and protection for “children left behind”, social protection of minors, basic burial service, special preferences and grants, resettlement of veterans, gathering key entitled groups to support etc.

6. Housing Security
Public rental housing, reforming, renovation of shanty houses, renovation of precarious housing in rural areas, seismic renovation of rural housing, settling nomadic groups etc.

7. Culture and Sports
Free public cultural facilities, non-profit mobile cultural service, radio broadcast, television programs, digital film screening in rural areas, reading books and newspapers, emergency broadcast, cultural service for ethnic minorities, digital cultural service, visiting cultural heritage sites, opening public stadiums, nationwide fitness service etc.

8. Basic Public Service for Disabled Persons
Subsistence allowance for disabled persons living in poverty and nursing allowance for the severely disabled persons, minimum subsistence allowance for severely disabled persons without jobs, subsidy on basic assistive devices for disabled persons, subsidy for poor disabled persons to conduct barrier-free renovation at home, support with the individual contribution of basic social insurance, basic housing guarantee, disability care and nursing, disability rehabilitation, disability education, vocational training and job-placement service for disabled persons, cultural and sports service for disabled persons, creating barrier-free environment etc.

Chapter 62 adhering to the strategy of prioritizing employment

China will implement a more proactive employment policy, create more jobs, and address structural employment problems. China will encourage entrepreneurship driving employment and achieve fuller and high-quality employment.

§ 62.1 promoting higher-quality employment

China shall take employment promotion as a priority for economic and social development and pay more attention to employment issues. Implement targeted policies on different groups of people; improve work participation; and stabilize and expand employment in urban areas. Implement employment promotion and entrepreneurship encouraging plans for university graduates; establish platforms for innovation and entrepreneurship; and improve policy incentives for university graduates to start up business and take up occupations in grass-roots units. Facilitate the “transfer employment” of surplus labour in rural areas and encourage returned migrant workers to start up business. Strengthen support for flexible employment and
new ways of employment, and promote independent employment of worker. Efforts shall be given to the job placement of veterans. Enhance employment assistance through dynamic management and categorized support for people experiencing difficulty in finding jobs. Help families with “zero employment”. Increase the support for re-employment. Continue to improve working conditions; standardize employment systems; and guarantee paid annual leave for employees. Strictly prohibit all forms of employment discrimination. Standardize service provided by employment agencies. Build sound mechanisms to coordinate labour relations; strengthen labour security supervision; enhance mediation and attribution of labour disputes; safeguard employees’ legal rights and interests; protect the rights and interests of people with informal employment; address the problem of wage arrears for migrant rural workers in a comprehensive manner; and establish harmonious labour relations.

§ 62.2 increasing public service capacity for employment and entrepreneurship

Efforts will be made to improve the service system for employment and entrepreneurship and promote lifelong vocational skill training system. Carry out actions of 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, retired soldiers as well as the disabled persons. Improve policies such as the professional titles evaluation system for skilled talents and technical rating. Improve the statistical indicator system for employment and unemployment; improve unemployment monitoring and alerting mechanism; publish unemployment statistics in urban surveys; and strengthen the monitoring and handling of pervasive unemployment in certain areas and industries. Enhance the informatization of public employment and entrepreneurship service and promote the public sharing of all types of employment information.

**Special Column 23: Action Plan for Employment Promotion**

1. **Workforce Quality Enhancement**
   Carry out skilled talent program; implement plans to improve the skills of newly developed workforce; implement plans to improve the skills of current employees; promote new type of apprenticeships in enterprises; and implement plans to improve the skills of much needed workforce in strategic emerging industries etc.

2. **Employment Promotion and Entrepreneurship Encouraging Plans for University Graduates**
   Improve real-name database of unemployed graduates and provide employment information, career guidance, internships and job opportunities for university graduates. Offer universal entrepreneurship education and enhance entrepreneurship training. Implement the grass-roots development plan for university graduates.

3. **Vocational Training for Migrant Workers**
   Provide vocational skill training via order-type training, targeted training and job-specific training for the new generation of migrant workers which include rural graduates of middle and high schools who have failed to be enrolled by schools of higher level. Provide entrepreneurship training for migrant workers with the intention to start up business. 40 million migrant workers have benefited from such training programs.
4. **Vocational Training for Specific Groups**

More efforts shall be made to provide vocational skill training and entrepreneurship training for children from poor families, older unemployed persons, people who have transferred to other positions, veterans and the disabled persons. Training subsidies shall be given according to relevant laws and regulations and subsistence allowances shall be given to students from poor rural families and urban families qualified for the minimum subsistence allowance.

5. **Building Public Service System for Employment and Entrepreneurship**

Enhance the building of public service facilities for employment and entrepreneurship; encourage the establishment of demonstration sites dedicated for migrant working returning home and starting up business; build regional public training bases; achieve full-coverage of employment and entrepreneurship service facilities above the country level; and speed up the data sharing among departments. Improve the public service system on the personnel files of floating personal.

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**Chapter 63 narrowing the income gap**

China will balance fairness and efficiency; synchronize the growth of residents' income with national economic growth, and the increase of salary with productivity, and constantly increase the income of urban and rural residents. China will standardize initial distribution, increase the adjustment intensity of redistribution, and readjust the distribution pattern of nation in order to narrow the income gap over the whole society.

§ 63.1 improving the initial distribution system

Perfect the mechanism upholding contribution of market assessment factors and distribution according to the contribution. Efforts shall be made to improve scientific determination mechanism, normal growth mechanism, payment guarantee mechanism; to promote collective salary negotiation in enterprises; and to improve minimum wage growth mechanism. Continue to improve salary system for highly-skilled talents and improve the benefits of skilled workers. Improve the salary system that suits the characteristics of public institutions and entities. Enhance the categorized supervision of compensation distribution in state-owned enterprises. Make better use of the stimulation effect of income distribution policies and introduce knowledge, technologies and management factor into distribution approaches. Expand the property income of urban and rural residents via multiple channels.

§ 63.2 improving adjustment of redistribution

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. China will speed up the establishment of the individual income tax system that combines the imposition of tax on total income and on different income items. Start to impose consumption tax on certain luxurious commodities and consumer behaviours. Improve taxation policies that encourage giving back to the society and helping the poor. Improve the dynamic basic social security mechanism targeting at financially disadvantaged communities. Increase fiscal expenditure on
people's livelihood; allocate more revenue from public resources to be used for social security; and gradually increase the proportion of state-owned capital gains paid to public finance.

§ 63.3 standardizing the order of income distribution

China protects lawful income, regulates hidden income, curbs the gain of income by non-market factors such as power and administrative monopoly, and prohibits illegal income. Strictly regulate extra-wage income and non-monetary benefits. Fully implement non-cash settlement; establish and improve natural persons' income and property information system; and improve the income survey and monitoring system.

Chapter 64 reforming and improving social security system

China shall adhere to the principles of universal coverage, moderate guarantee, clear identification of powers and responsibilities, and efficient operation; gradually improve the overall planning and social security level; and establish and improve a fairer and more sustainable social security system.

§ 64.1 improving the social insurance system

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; and appropriately lower social insurance fees. Improve the basic old-age insurance system that features "social collection and personal accounts" for urban employees; establish a multi-tiered old-age insurance system composed of occupational pension, enterprise annuity and commercial endowment insurance; and continue to expand coverage. Coordinate employees' basic pension nation-wide. Improve the personal account system of employees' old-age insurance; improve the insurance payment incentive and restrictive mechanisms; establish the rational adjustment mechanism for basic pension. Introduce tax-deferred old-age insurance. Make better use of the unemployment insurance and working injury insurance by enhancing the flexibility in rate-fixing and adjusting the application range. Establish a more convenient system for old-age insurance transfer and sequence. Transfer part of state-owned capital to enrich social security fund; broaden the investment channels of social security fund, strengthen risk management, and raise return on investment. Remarkably increase the participation rate of people with flexible employment and migrant workers in social security programs. Enhance the building of public service facilities and information platforms; and cover 90% of the population with a social security card program.

§ 64.2 improving the social relief system

China shall coordinate the building of urban and urban social relief systems; strengthen policy coherence; promote the integration of systems; and guarantee basic livelihood of financially disadvantage people. Enhance the coordination and synergy between social relief system and other social security systems, and between special relief and minimum subsistence allowance relief. Establish a comprehensive relief network; enrich the relief service; and raise the criteria for relief; and make sure that all matters concerning social relief are "processed under one roof, with coordination from others". Establish and improve the verification mechanism on the financial status of families receiving social relief; make every effort to provide relief service to those who need it and withdraw the service from those who are not qualified for it. Set up combined pilots for "emergency and difficulty relief" and improve the grass-roots relief service facilities for vagrants and beggars.
§ 64.3 supporting the development of social welfare and charities

Efforts will be made to improve the social welfare system that centres on supporting the old, helping the disabled, caring for the young and assisting the poor. Build facilitating policies for family supporting and increase families’ capacity to care for the old and the young. Guarantee the benefits of disadvantaged children. Improve the children adoption system. Enhance special care and placement. Develop public service basic burial service; support the building of public funeral homes, public facilities for the placement or burying of cremated remains and cemeteries. Speed up the reform on public welfare institutions; promote the development of welfare facilities; and optimize the allocation and sharing of resources. Vigorously support the development of specialized social work and charities and improve frequent social donation mechanism. Extensively mobilize social forces to carry out social assistance, mutual help, and voluntary services.

Chapter 65 addressing population ageing actively

Carry out actions to address the ageing population; improve the top-level design; and establish a response system for the ageing population that is bolstered by population strategy, fertility policy, employment system, old-age service, social security system, health care, talents nurturing, environmental support and social participation.

§ 65.1 promoting balanced population growth

China will adhere to the basic state policy of family planning and comprehensively implement the policy of “one couple with two babies at most”. Efforts should be made to reform family planning service management and improve birth registration system. Increase the quality of public service concerning reproductive health, maternal and children health care, as well as child care. Promote the synergy between relevant economic and social policies and the comprehensive two-child policy. Improve the encouragement assistance and special assistance system for rural families complying with family planning policies. Provide families who have lost their only child with more care and help. Provide complete eugenics service. Promote family development. Address the high sex ratio at birth in a comprehensive manner. Maintain the national population around 1.42 billion. Improve population growth strategy; establish and improve comprehensive decision mechanism for population growth and development. Address the shrinking of working age population with comprehensive measures; introduce the policy on gradual extension of retirement age; tap into the human resources of older people; and increase the employment capacity of older workforce. Evaluate the influence of major economic and social policies on population and improve the dynamic monitoring mechanism on population.

§ 65.2 improving old-age service system

Establish a multi-layer old-age service system based on households, dependent on communities and complemented by old-age service agencies. Carry out coordinative planning of public service old-age service facilities; support the building of facilities such as elderly nursing homes targeted at incapable old people and community day-care centres. Establish a comprehensive subsidy system for senior citizens who are financially disadvantaged or incapable. More efforts will be given to scientific research on ageing. Implement the training program for old-age nursing staff and further build the team of specialized old-age nursing staff and management personnel. Promote the combination of heath care and old age service. Improve the welfare and charity system that suit the needs of an ageing population. Promote the building of elderly-friendly environment. 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. Strengthen the protection of senior citizens' rights and interests and carry forward the social spirit of respecting, caring and helping the elderly.

**Chapter 66 safeguarding the basic rights and interests of women, minors and the disabled**

China will stick to the fundamental state policy of equality between men and women and take children as priority. More efforts will be made to concretely increase the protection of the rights and interests of social communities such as women, minors and people with disabilities; to give ensure fair participation; and to share more development fruits.

§ 66.1 promoting the comprehensive development of women

Implement the Program of China's Women Development. Guarantee women's equal rights and opportunities in accessing education, employment, and marital property and participating in social affairs; protect rural women's land rights and interests; and involve more women into decision making and management. More efforts shall be given to works concerning the poverty alleviation and reduction, labour protection, health care, maternal care, social benefits and legal assistance of women. Strictly combat illegal and criminal acts such as women and children abduction and violence against women. Eliminate discrimination and bias against women and improve the environment for women's development.

§ 66.2 devoting to the healthy development of minors

Implement the Program of China's Children Development. Intensify the legal protection and social responsibility of minors' rights to survival, development, protection and participation. Improve the guardianship system for minors; establish the network of social care for minors; and improve the minors' protection and service system in communities. Eliminate child labour. Formulate and implement a program for youth development; create an enabling environment for their growth and development; promote the coordination and interaction among school education, family education and social education; encourage the youth to work hard, seek real knowledge, boost moral character and become adept at discerning right from wrong and making decisions; inspire the youth to be dynamic and creative. Strengthen the comprehensive governance approaches towards secure campus and its surroundings; crack down illegal and criminal acts that jeopardize the physical and mental health of minors. Provide the minors with more appropriate guidance on their mental health. Take effective prevention measures against minor crimes. Encourage the youth to engage in more volunteer and public service activities.

§ 66.3 improving disability service and safeguards

China shall support the career development of disabled persons; establish and improve the basic benefits system for disabled persons; achieve "bottom-line" guarantee for disabled persons' basic livelihood. Improve the medical reimbursement system for severely disabled persons. Give priority to guaranteeing basic housing for disabled persons. Implement more comprehensive supportive policies for disability employment and entrepreneurship; improve the system that requires public institutions to provide occupation opportunities for disabled persons. Enhance the building of disability rehabilitation and care facilities; encourage the social force to offer service. Make more efforts to build and maintain non-barrier facilities for disabled persons. Carry out key rehabilitation programs such as rehabilitation for disabled children ageing 0-6 and adaption of basic types of assistive devices for disabled persons in poverty. Establish rehabilitation universities and produce specialized talents in the field of rehabilitation.

**Special Colum 24: Social Care Program**
1. Devoting to the healthy development of children
Provide daily care and psychological guidance for children in poverty. Provide special care for rural "children left behind"; enhance the building of child benefit facilities and minor protection facilities; make sure "children's home" covers 90% of urban and rural communities. Assist younger children from poor rural families to acquire pre-school education.

2. Youth development
Further develop mass sports activities for youth and make sure 90% of the Chinese youth achieve fitness standards. Enhance the building of the fronts for youth development and increase efforts in tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS prevention at schools.

3. Supporting and helping disabled persons
Fully implement subsistence allowance for disabled persons living in poverty and nursing allowance for the severely disabled persons. Provide subsidy on basic disability assistive devices and barrier-free renovation at home in places where conditions permit. Support the day-care institutions and specialized care centres to provide disability nursing service. Carry out key rehabilitation programs and provide disabled persons in poverty as well as severely disabled persons with basic rehabilitation service.

4. Respecting and caring for the senior citizens
Promote the building of old-age service facilities such as elderly nursing homes, hospital nurseries and community day-care centres and equip the relevant facilities with necessary rehabilitation assistance devices. Establish service information platforms for home-based old-age care; promote the building of smart communities for old-age care; insert long-term care service into communities; and strive to cover all senior citizens living at home. Carry out pilot projects for elderly-friendly facility renovation. Implement mutual assistance and mutual care program among senior citizens.
Part 16 Strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization

Stick to the direction of the advanced socialism culture; the work on culture should be people-oriented; Insist to give priority to social benefits, and insist the unity of social benefit and economic benefit, accelerate the development of cultural reform; promote the harmonious development of material civilization and spiritual civilization, and build a socialist China with powerful cultural influence.

Chapter 67 Improve the quality of national culture/civilization

With the guidance of socialist core values, strengthen the building of ideology and morality and as well as the building of social integrity; traditional Chinese virtues and new mind trend should be put forward; scientific and humanistic spirits should be advocated; the quality and level of social civilization should be comprehensively improved.

§ 67.1 Socialist core values should be formed and practiced

Reach consensus and gather strength by Chinese Dream and socialist core values; Enhance national awareness, legal awareness, moral consciousness, awareness of social responsibility, ecological civilization consciousness. Strengthen the ideal and faith education; deepen the study, research and publicity on socialism theoretical system with Chinese characteristics; let the socialist core values penetrate in all walks of life in the development of economy and society. The socialist core values should become people's firm inner belief, and people's conscious behaviors, so as to strengthen the whole society's confidence in the road, in the theory and in the system. The ideological and cultural publicity (propaganda) at grass-roots level should be strengthened and improved. The work on citizen's morality should be advanced, and correct moral judgment and moral responsibility should be cultivated.

§ 67.2 Promote innovation in philosophy, society and science

Innovation projects on philosophy, society and science should be launched, and an innovative framework of philosophy, society and science should be established. The establishment of platforms for ideology and theories should be strengthened, as well as the disciplines and subjects; Marxism theoretical research and development should be carried out in-depth. Deepen research and elaboration on new opinions, new thoughts and new strategies in the governance and administration. Develop socialism political science and economics with Chinese characteristics. 50-100 think-tanks with superexcellence should be established.

§ 67.3 Inherit and develop good traditional culture

Form a heritage system of good Chinese traditional culture; innovative transformation and creative development of traditional culture should be enhanced. Extensively launch activities to promote good traditional culture and good traditional culture should be included in the national education; inherit revolutionary cultural tradition since the 1919 May 4th Movement. Make effort to promote and popularize the standard national language. Strengthen the protection and usage of cultural relics; put an end to destructive exploitation and improper operation of cultural relics. Strengthen the protection of intangible cultural heritage and the revitalization of traditional crafts; inherit and develop traditional operas. Develop the folk and ethnic culture; provide support to the development of NGOs of folk cultures.

§ 67.4 In-depth launch activities of the people's spiritual civilization (ideological activities)
Extensively launch cultural campaigns of the mass, such as civilization city, civilization village/town, civilization work units, civilization family and civilization campus; launch volunteer campaigns of learning from Lei Feng. Let important traditional festivals, significant ceremonies and charity advertisements play an important role in cultural influence and education. Low-cost performances for the mass and art promotion activities should be organized. Form good family atmosphere, good culture and atmosphere in towns, good campus culture, good behavioural culture, to create a modern civilized cultural environment.

Chapter 68 Enrich cultural products and services

Advance the two drives of cultural work and cultural industry; implement major cultural projects and projects of famous cultures, to provide energetic, colourful and thoughtful cultural products to all the people.

§ 68.1 Prosperously develop socialist literature and arts

Provide support to the production of good cultural works, produce more excellent cultural works which publicizes contemporary Chinese values, displays Chinese cultural spirits and reflects Chinese people's aesthetics. The government spending and various funds should play a better role in cultural industry, and innovation of content and forms should be encouraged, the development of literature and arts institutions and troupes should be supported; the building of performance venues/spots should be strengthened. Literary and artistic theories and criticism should be enhanced. A team of literateurs and artists with moral integrity and performing/art skills should be built.

§ 68.2 Form a modern system to provide services of public culture

Enhance the standardization and equalization of basic cultural public service. Public facilities and network of public culture should be improved; cultural service capability at grassroots level should be improved. Increase the support and help to the cultural development in areas of former revolutionary bases, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, remote areas and impoverished areas. Accelerate the development of public digital culture. The cultural products should benefit the people meet the mass's cultural demand. Social forces are encouraged to engage in public cultural services. Continue to promote free open public cultural facilities. Prosperously develop the literature and arts, the media and publishing industry, radio broadcasting, film, TV and sport. Strengthen the safeguarding of the aged, the juveniles, migrant works and the disabled's cultural interests and rights.

§ 68.3 Speed up to develop modern cultural industries

Speed up to develop emerging cultural industries, such as online streaming of video & audio, mobile multi-media. Digital publishing, animation & cartoon and games; enhance the transformation and upgrade of traditional cultural industries, such as publishing, film, arts and crafts, etc. Dynamic innovation of the cultural industry should be promoted, and creative cultural industry should be developed in full swing; Integrated and comprehensive development of culture, science & technology, information, tourism, sports, finance should be promoted. Cultural enterprises M & A (merge and acquisition) should be enhanced; the development of SMEs in cultural industry should be supported. Speed up the national-wide integration of cable TV networks and the building of smart network. Expand and guide the cultural consumption.

§ 68.4 Establish modern system of communication & media
Strengthen the building of mainstream media; improve the capability of guiding the public opinions; enhance the spreading power, the credibility and the influence. With the help of advanced technologies and oriented by content, traditional media and emerging media should deeply integrate with each other in many aspects, such as content, channel, platform, operation, management, etc., in order to establish a new mode of communication system composed of "content + platform + terminal", and build a series of new mainstream media and communication platforms. Optimize the media structure, and regulate the order of communication & broadcasting.

§ 68.5 Strengthen the building of the Internet culture

Projects of online content should be implemented; online cultural content should be enriched; good online original works are encouraged; internet literature and art should be fully developed; Optimistic and positive online culture should be developed. Create new online publicity methods which suit the internet communication logic; improve the analytical and guiding capabilities of online public opinions. Strengthen categorized administration of the internet; stress the social responsibilities of the online cultural operators. Operation of the internet and use of the internet should be civilized; youth and juveniles should be guided and educated to be "Chinese good netizens"; Advocate charity activities on the internet, and purify the online environment.

§ 68.6 Deepen the reform of cultural system

Improve the cultural management system, including the CPC's leadership, the government administration, the self-discipline of the industry, the lawful operation of the enterprises. Deepen the reform of the public cultural institutions. Cultural enterprises should bring in modern enterprise management with cultural characteristics. Improve the administrative system of state-owned cultural properties. Lower the entry threshold of social capital, and encourage the development of private cultural enterprises. Launch pilot projects of the special administration in stock market for news, publishing and media enterprises. Improve the modern cultural market system. Implement the policy on improving cultural economy. Launch campaigns of "cleaning up pornography and cracking down illegal publications"; strengthen the supervision of the market and improve comprehensive power of law enforcement.

Chapter 69. Improve the openness of culture

Expand the personnel exchange between China and other countries; innovate trade modes of external communication, cultural exchanges and cultural trade; display China's unique cultural charm to the world in the cultural communication; promote the Chinese culture to the world.

§ 69.1 Expand the space for cultural communication and cooperation

Promote the government cooperation and the people-to-people communication, and allow the two develop together; enhance mutual cultural trust and people-to-people exchange. Promote the international communication of sinology. Improve the building and operational mechanism of the overseas Chinese cultural centres. Provide support to overseas Chinese in order to promote cultural exchange. Encourage cultural enterprises to develop overseas investment and cooperation; promote the exports of cultural products and services; make efforts to expand and develop the global cultural market. Actively absorb and learn the good part of foreign cultures and advanced minds/ opinions in management and operation of cultural industry; encourage overseas enterprises to conduct scientific and cultural research & development, and as well service outsourcing in China. Safeguard the national cultural security.

§ 69.2 Strengthen the capacity of international communication
Expand the network of overseas broadcasting, enrich broadcasting channels and methods. Build flagship media ports, and enhance communication cooperation; Conduct cooperation and establish joint ventures with large international media group; various information network facilities should play a role in global communication. Establish a language system with Chinese cultural characteristics which suits international practice and country characteristics; various expressing forms should be applied, in order to enhance the communication affinity.

### Column 25 Major Cultural Projects

1) **Work on the citizens' morality**

Solidly carry out activities of selecting and praising moral models, as well as activities of publicity and learning; launch campaigns of social integrity/credibility and building a trustworthy China; conduct activity of "thrifty for moral" for all-nationals; amend and improve social regulations, such as civil rules in rural areas and students rules.

2) **Creation of fine cultural products**

Continue to implement "Five Ones" project, project of creating fine national performing art works, project of major national publication, project national movie and TV fine works, project of Chinese contemporary literature and art works, project of supporting excellent scripts, project of national fine art development and collection, etc.; strengthen the support given to the original fine cultural works.

3) **Building of public cultural facilities**

Improve the conditions and facilities of public cultural centres, libraries and museums in cities and counties. Improve the function and usage of comprehensive cultural centres in villages. Movable cultural carts should be allocated in each impoverished county. Speed up the access to radio and TV in each household; expand wireless and digital coverage of programmes of Central Broadcasting and CCTV; priority should be given to expanding the coverage and improving translation capacity of broadcasting and TV in remote province where ethnic minorities inhabit; improve broadcasting system for emergency. Launch projects for news and publishing of ethnic minorities, as well as ethnic minorities' movies. Enhance the building of major national cultural facilities, such as National Gallery, National Craft Gallery, "Peace Forbidden City", and the national strategic repository for document literature. Improve facilities in archives.

4) **Protecting and inheriting traditional culture and natural heritage**

Strengthen the protection and usage of major national cultural and natural heritages, national key cultural relics, well-known cultural and historical cities, towns and villages, national intangible cultural heritages, etc.; building national cultural parks; repair and protect relevant facilities. Launch projects of national memories. Promote the pilot zone of excellent cultural heritage and development in Qufu, Shandong province, as well as the zone of inheriting and innovating Chinese civilization in Gansu province. Support will be given to archaeology; Major projects of cultural heritage protection should be enhanced, such as the Museum of Erlitou Ruins of Xia Dynasty and Jingde Town Emperor Kiln Ruins.

5) **Inheriting of traditional operas and revival of traditional crafts**

General investigation on categories of operas should be conducted; digital archives of operas should be funded; Support should be given to the Pekin Opera, Kunqu Opera and other regional operas; Activity of "Operas Taught by Famous Artists" should be conducted; Regional centres
of performing arts should be built; strengthen the training of opera performing artists. Plan on
the revival of Chinese traditional crafts should be made and implemented; projects of
traditional crafts should be supported; Promote and form a number of well-known crafts
brands with Chinese characteristics.

6) Collection and preservation of Chinese classics books

Implement the protection plan of Chinese classics books. Basically complete general
investigation on ancient classics, and enhance the protection of original ancient classics and
retreaded ancient classics; The project of publishing 300 kinds of major national ancient
classics should be conducted; A national database for ancient classics should be established.
Repairing and amending of Chinese Xudaozang and Tripitaka should be supported. The
compilation of historic books and regional histories should be stressed. The plan of protecting
classics of the era of Republic of China should be implemented. Systematically collect and
publish the important classics and books since modern times.

7) Building the communication capacity

Strengthen the building of important media agencies, and establish a platform which integrates
and operates different types of media. Strengthen the content of important websites; develop
new media platforms for political affairs. Speed up the digitalization of cultural resources;
promote the online broadcasting of excellent Chinese culture. Collect and coordinate resources
for overseas propaganda; expand the high-end publicity coverage, localization coverage and
coverage in portal cities. Build a good team of publicity who are able to tell good Chinese
stories.

8) Reading campaigns of all nationals

Launch a series of campaigns of "literary China"; On the basis of full application of current
facilities, build reading centres in communities, digital reading centres in villages and public
digital terminators for reading, etc.; implement various reading plans, such as distribution of
books/ magazines for children, distribution of books for citizens, publications of braille
reading, etc.; supports should be given to the development of physical bookstores.

Part 17 Social governance enhancement and innovation

Enhance social governance basic system construction, set up the pattern of social governance
universally shared by the people, uplift social governance capacity and level, so as to achieve the
social vitality, stability and harmony.

Chapter 70 To improve social governance system

Improve the social governance system with leadership of Party Committee, dominated by the
government, supported by the society, involved by the public, guaranteed by rule of law and
achieve the positive interaction of government administration, social adjustment and self-
governance of the residents.

§70.1 To upgrade governance capacity of government
Bring new ideas to governmental administration, enhance legal awareness and service awareness and enable mutual support between administration and service. Improve the governance by making full use of modern technology with more accurate, dynamic management, quicker emergency response plan and a thorough solution of the issue. Improve the governmental information release system and capacity building of grassroots government service. Set up national population basic information database, enhance population management, registration, credit record system, risk warning and interference system etc. meanwhile, improve the accountability assessment of governmental management.

§70.2 To enhance community service function

Improve community management system both in urban and rural area, identify the separation of power and duty of grassroots government and community, set up the joint mechanism of community, social organizations and social workers. Improve comprehensive social service management platform of urban and rural area, promote the integration of public service, convenience and benefit service for people as well as volunteer service so as to achieve one-stop service. Achieve the full coverage of comprehensive serving facility of urban communities and promote comprehensive serving facility construction of rural communities. Upgrade the qualifications of social workers and try to increase the ratio between volunteers and residents to 13%.

§70.3 To play the role of social organs

Improve the management of social organs, and formulate the modern social organ system as a separation between government and society, obligation and right and self-governance. Promote the reform of registration system with classification. Support the development of social organs including associations and chamber commerce, scientific, charity and community service. Accelerate the decoupling between industry association and governmental agency and improve corporate governance structure. Accelerate the institutions with mature conditions to transfer to social organs and promote the social organs to undertake certain functions of governmental agency. Enhance comprehensive monitoring and credit construction and make better use of self-discipline and mutual supervision.

§70.4 Enhance social self-adjustment function

Guide the public to cultivate self-discipline with social, family and professional ethnics, abide by the law, undertake the duties from the law, society and family, follow and protect the normal social order. Enhance industrial regulation, social organization charter, community rule and other social regulation construction; make full use of social norms in coordinating social relations and containing social behaviours.

§70.5 Improve public participation system

Safeguard the residents' rights of information, participation, decision-making and supervision and improve the access to take part in the governance. As for the significant decisions related to the interests of the public, public opinions are required to collect through broad discussion, negotiation and hearings. Improve the means of information release of the village, community and democratic evaluation and enhance monitoring and evaluation of the public.

§70.6 Improve protection of rights and interests as well as conflict resolution system
Improve interest impression and coordination system, guide the public to express their requests, resolve conflicts and exercise their rights according to law. Promote administrative reconsideration, arbitration litigation and other statutory expression mechanism, and enable National People's Congress, Political Consultative Conference, People's Association and social organizations to play their role in expression. Comprehensively implement "Sunshine" petition, resolve the conflicts timely and set up a system to terminate a petition involving litigation or law within the legal system. Execute the risk evaluation system concerning significant decision, improve the connection among mediation, arbitration, administrative adjudication, administrative reconsideration and litigation and build up the coordinated and diversified conflict resolution system. Improve interest protection mechanism so as to ensure that interests of the public would be fairly treated and effectively protected. Facilitate psychological social service system and meanwhile, enhance the psychological counselling and correction of special groups.

Chapter 71 Improve social credit system

Accelerate the integrity construction of government, business, society and justice, promote the information sharing, incentive and punishment system and improve the integrity of the whole society.

§71.1 Improve credit and information management system

Implement a unified social credit code system of the whole society, formulate the nation-wide credit information collection and management standard, promote the classification of information collecting, sharing, using and publicizing, enhance the credit information protection concerning privacy and business secrets, and accelerate the credit legislation.

§71.2 Emphasize construction and sharing of credit information

Establish information explosion and integrity filing system, improve the credit data of market players and members of society, facilitate the integration of governmental departments, industrial sectors and local authorities, establish credit information concentration system of the enterprises, improve the nation-wide credit information sharing platform and set up a release system of enterprises' credit information. Accelerate publicity and sharing of credit information resources of the whole society.

§71.3 Improve credit incentive and punishing mechanism

Establish credit incentive system, in the process of market monitoring and public service, provide more conveniences to people with good credit, meanwhile, establish a joint punishment system with multi-departments, cross-region and cross-sector. Emphasize publicity and monitor of enterprises' credit and set up dishonesty blacklist system of all industrial sectors and market exit mechanism.

§71.4 Cultivate a regulated credit service market

Establish the dimensional credit service system with both public and social credit service organs, both basic services and value-added services. Promote innovation and wide-application of credit service products. Support the regulated development of credit rating agencies, improve quality
of service and international competitiveness. Improve the monitoring system of credit and service market.

**Chapter 72 Improve public security system**

Stick to the concept of safe development, put people’s interests first, enhance the security education of the society, improve public security system, build up safe China and knit the three-dimensional public security network of orderly and stable society, happy life of the people and long-term stability of the country.

§72.1 Improve the security level of production in an all-round way

Establish the comprehensive governance system of full-responsibility-coverage, all-dimension-management and whole-process-monitoring as well as the long-term mechanism. Implement and improve the system of accountability, assessment and management of the safe production, strictly execute the full responsibility of the government and the party, the responsibility dereliction. Accelerate regulation formulation and legislation. Reform the security assessment system, improve the warning and emergency response system with all-parties-participation, risk-management and hidden danger investigation and resolution, emphasize the law enforcement of safe production and professional health and reduce the major safety accidents. Enhance hidden danger investigation and prevention, capacity building of safe production monitoring informatization, emergency rescue, supervision and monitoring. Implement the environmental-friendly project of storage and moving of dangerous chemicals and chemical companies. Enhance the infrastructure construction of transportation safety protection network, and emphasize the monitoring of telecommunications, power, water supply, oil and gas and other important infrastructure facilities. Upgrade the safety awareness and capability of the whole society, reduce major safety accidents and achieve the 30% decrease of morality rate of safety accidents per unit of GDP.

§72.2 Uplift the capabilities in disaster prevention, mitigation and rescue

Stick to the principle of prevention first and combined with mitigation and rescue, and improve capabilities in fighting against the natural disasters of meteorology, drought, earthquake, geology and sea. Improve disaster prevention, mitigation and rescue system, as well as the disaster investigation and assessment. Set up city shelters, disaster relief resources storage system, and make good use of the resources. Accelerate the establishment of catastrophe insurance system, the paid-service of emergency rescue, compensation of requisition of resources and equipment, safety insurance of rescue personnel and casualties pension. Broadly conduct reduction and rehearsal of disaster prevention and relief.

§72.3 Innovation on social security prevention and control system

Improve social security comprehensive governance system, accelerate the construction of social security three-dimensional prevention and control system based on information technology and set up comprehensive basic service platform. Accelerate the construction of basic information, standardized police troops and execution of the law. Construct the social security prevention and control system with the massive participation of the public and the online comprehensive prevention and control system. Implement the joint management and control of key
organizations, area or region, and facilitate the capacity building of combating crime and cult and
drugs control.

§72.4 Emphasize emergency response system construction

Set up the emergency response system adapted to public security risk, cover the whole process
of emergency management and participated by the whole society. Enhance the infrastructure
construction, improve the risk management system of key dangerous source and key
infrastructure facility, upgrade the capacity of warning release and response of the emergency
especially the governmental organs at grassroots level. Enhance capacity building of middle and
big cities in anti-terrorism response. Facilitate the core capabilities in disposal of hazardous
chemicals, oil spill, marine rescue and salvage, nuclear accident response and emergency medical
rescue as well as the coordinated guarantee in response resources. Set up emergency response
expropriation and requisition compensation system, improve volunteer management system,
and implement the capacity-building programme of public self-help and first-aid. Improve the
capacity in responding to emergency of Chinese overseas.

Chapter 73 To establish national security system

Deeply implement the general national security concept, execute the national security strategy,
continuously build up national security capacity and earnestly safeguard the national security.

§73.1 To improve national security guarantee system

Formulate and implement the national security policies of governmental administration,
territory, economy, society, resources, internet and other important sectors, identify the middle
and long-term security objectives and policy measures of important sectors, and improve the
capacity to cope with various risks and challenges. Enhance national security technology and
facility building-up, set up the warning system of national security, emphasize the effective
integration of warning systems of various fields, and upgrade the capacity of collecting and
processing the security data or information. Establish the classified warning system of external
risks, enhance significant security risk monitoring evaluation and formulate the emergency
response plan to significant national security risks. Improve national security review system, and
make evaluation on important sector, reform, project, programme and policy. Set up coordinated
system on safeguarding national security in important sectors, and enhance the organization and
coordination of national security.

§73.2 To safeguard national regime and sovereignty security

Establish and improve cross-departmental and cross-regional working mechanism, strictly
prevent and fight against the infiltrate subversive activities of hostile forces, terrorist activities,
ethnic separatist activities and religious extremist activities. Enhance anti-terrorism capacity
building, facilitate international cooperation in anti-terrorism and anti-spy. Enhance the fight on
online sovereign space and control of online public opinion. Hold back the activities from hostile
forces and terrorism through internet, enhance the Border anti-technology system construction,
attach great importance to the field of ideology and earnestly safeguard security of ideology.

§73.3 To prevent and resolve economic security risks

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Stick to the bottom line thinking, prevention as above all and protect national economic security of strategic resources, key industries, fiscal and finance, capital cross-border flowing and other fields. Enhance the dynamic monitoring and judgement of important economic indicators and formulate the response plan to significant economic risks. Comprehensively cope with the fiscal and financial risks of eliminating excessive capacity, housing stock and financial leverage, and actively release risks by controlled means and rhythm. Improve full-bore governmental debt management, promote transformation of local governmental financing platform and effectively resolve the risks of local governmental debt. Explore the processing channel of disposal of non-performing banking assets, improve management tools and emergency plans of mobility risks and strictly fight against the illegal fund-raising. Prevent debt risks of enterprises and improve risk prevention and control capabilities of energy, mineral resources, water resources, food, ecology and environmental protection, safe production and cyber network. Improve national strategic resources storage and construct the national strategic resources and energy storage system combined by products, product capacity and origin of products.

§73.4 To enhance the rule of law of national security

Implement National Security Law and issue relevant regulations. Improve the legislation work of national economic security, proliferation, national intelligence, cyber security, export control, foreign agents registration, foreign security review and other topics related to national security, accelerate the legal system construction of National Security Law and make full use of legal means to protect national security.
Part 18 Strengthening construction of the socialist democracy and legal system

We will support the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the will of the people, to create organic and united governance, speed up building a socialist country ruled by law, and develop a socialist political civilization.

Chapter 74 Developing socialist democratic governance

We will uphold and improve the people's congress system, the system of multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and the regional ethnic autonomy system and System of community level self-governance. We will expand orderly political participation of citizens, and fully let the advantageous Chinese socialist political system play its role. We will strengthen the establishment of a democratic consultation system, build deliberative social democratic systems with rational processes, further strengthen political consultation between political parties, and expand consultation channels between organs of state power, consultation organisations, party organisations, grassroots organizations, and social organizations. We will improve grassroots democracy, open democratic channels, and perfect grassroots mechanisms for elections, discussions, public disclosure, reporting and accountability. We will put in place various forms of grassroots democratic consultation, and promote the institutionalisation of grassroots consultations.

Chapter 75 Fully promoting the construction of a China under the rule of law

We will persevere in adhering to the rule of law, jointly promote government and administration according to the law, and uphold the rule of law, law-based government, and the joint development of society and the rule of law. We will build a legal system based on socialism with Chinese characteristics, and a socialist country ruled by law.

§75.1 Perfecting the legal system based on socialism with Chinese characteristics, with the constitution at its core

We will protect the dignity and authority of the Constitution, and improve the implementation of the Constitution as well as related supervision mechanisms. We will perfect the legislation system, strengthen the party's leadership in legislative work, improve the system of guiding mechanisms with legislative power of the NPC’s, strengthen and reform the effort to build a system for government legislation, and define clear boundaries in legislative authority. We will further promote scientific and democratic legislation, strengthen coordination of legislative work between different NPC organisations, and improve mechanisms for drafting, argumentation, coordination and review in legislation. We will improve legislative guidance, and the ways and channels through which social actors can orderly participate in legislative work. We will accelerate legislation in key areas, and continue to simultaneously create new laws and amend, abrogate or interpret existing laws. We will improve legal systems related to the socialist market economy and social governance, and accelerate the formation of a complete system of legal norms.

§75.2 Accelerating the establishment of a government under the rule of law

We will fully implement plans for the establishment of a government under the rule of law, and promote in depth a legal system that fully encompass administration, authority building, power
wielding, restrictions on power, power supervision and implementation of government
activities. We will fully perform government functions according to the law, improve legal
systems linked to administrative procedures and administrative organizations, and promote
legal definitions of government functions, government organization, government authority,
government procedures and government responsibilities. We will improve the processes for
major administrative decision-making, and perfect decision-making mechanisms that operate
according to the law. We will deepen reform of the administrative law enforcement system,
promote comprehensive law-enforcement, and improve connection mechanisms between
administrative law enforcement and criminal legislation. We will continue to strictly regulate
for fair and civilized law enforcement, and to control discretionary power as much as possible.
We will improve assessment systems for law enforcement. We will improve audit systems, and
protect the right to conduct independent audit supervision according to the law.

§75.3 Promoting fairness in the judicial system

We will deepen reform of the judicial system, improve the judicial protection of rights and the
supervision of judicial power, and build a fair, efficient and authoritative socialist judicial
system. We will improve the division of responsibilities in the judicial power, and mechanisms
for cooperation and mutual restriction. We will improve the appeal system, the system of
judicial organizations and the jurisdiction system for cases. We will explore establishing cross-
administrative-regions people's courts and people's procuratorates. We will strengthen
employment security of judicial personnel, and improve systems to ensure independent and
impartial judgment and prosecutorial power according to the law. We will comprehensively
promote open trials, open prosecution, open police work, open prison management, and
strengthen the judicial protection of human rights. We will strengthen the supervision of
judicial activities, and improve supervision mechanisms within the judiciary. We will improve
responsibility systems related to judicial handling of cases, and bring forth a system where
those in charge of a case are responsible for it. We will strengthen the construction of prisons
and facilities related to compulsory drug rehabilitation, community correction, placement
assistance and education, forensics etc.

§75.4 advancing social progress in relation with the rule of law

We will promote governance according to the law in all areas and at all levels, and improve the
rule of law in social governance. We will strengthen the elaboration of a law culture, carry
forward the spirit of the socialist rule of law, enhance respect and understanding of the law as
well as abidance to it across the whole society, and especially among public officials, and create
a good habits and a lawful atmosphere across the whole society. We will carry out in depth the
seventh five-year plan for increasing public knowledge of the law, integrate education about the
rule of law into the national education system, and improve credit records for citizens and
organizations linked with respect for the law. We will improve systems for legal service,
strengthen the formation of law specialists like lawyers and legal services personnel, promote
public legal service systems covering urban and rural residents, improve systems for legal
assistance, and improve systems for assistance related to the judicial system.

Chapter 76 Strengthening the establishment of a clean and honest government and Party
and fighting against corruption
Maintaining party discipline and a clean government and combating corruption is a never-ending struggle, and the fight against corruption can never stop and never become lax. We will adhere to a comprehensive and rigorous party discipline, implement the requirements of the "Three Stricts, Three Honests", strictly enforce party discipline and rules, set up main responsibilities and supervision responsibilities in the work to establish a clean government and party, and strengthen accountability. We will implement the spirit of the eight provisions of the central authorities, persevere in fighting against the "four forms of decadence", and put in place sound long-term mechanisms for integrity inside the party. We will fight against and resolutely rectify activities that go against the interests of the masses such as unhealthy tendencies and corruption, strive to eliminate corruption and greed wherever they are, and consolidate the results of our anti-corruption efforts. We will build efficient mechanisms so that officials do not dare to be corrupt, do not have the ability to be corrupt and do not want to be corrupt. We will strive to have honest cadres, clean government, clean politics, and create a favorable political environment for economic and social development.

We will put power into an institutional cage, strengthen checks and supervision related to the exercise of power, and persevere in using institutions to control authorities, their activities and the people in charge. We will eradicate hotbeds of corruption, let the people oversee those in power and ensure that power is exerted in the open. We will regulate on the responsibilities and authority of leading cadres, and establish a scientific system of accountability procedures. We will strengthen supervision of the economic responsibilities of leading cadres. We will improve internal power control mechanisms in the government, and strengthen supervision and audit and supervision of cadres and those in power.
Part 19 Taking into account economic development and security development together

We will continue to attend to development and security at the same time, in order to build a country that is both rich and powerful. We will implement a civil-military integration strategy, and create a integrated military and civilian development pattern that is multidisciplinary, high-effective and multi-factors. We will comprehensively promote modernization of national defense and of the military.

Chapter 77 Fully promoting the development of national security and of the armed forces

With the Party's "strong army objective under the new situation" as a guiding principle, we will implement the "under the new situation" strategic guidelines and the "strong army" reform strategy, and comprehensively promote the creation of an army that is more revolutionary, more modernized and more standardized. We will strengthen Party building and building of political ideology in the armed forces, thoroughly implement the spirit of the military political work conference of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held in Gutian, and foster a new generation of revolutionary service men and women with "four must-haves". We will further promote the rule of law in the military forces, strictly administrate the army, speed up legislative work in military affairs, and build a system of military regulations adapted to all forms of missions and to a new command structure. We will strengthen preparations in all fields for military conflict, let military needs play a guiding role, optimize our strategic military layout, actively plan and operate important areas of security, strengthen the creation of new models of combat forces, strengthen science and technology in relation to national defense and the development and establishment of equipment and modern logistics, start to develop military training based on real war situations, and strive to improve composite combat capability based on network information systems. We will complete the main part of our objective to reform of national defense and the military, basically realize mechanization, make significant progress in informatization, and build a modern military system with Chinese characteristics capable of winning an information war and effectively fulfill its missions. We will Strengthen international military communication and cooperation, and actively participate in international peacekeeping operations.

Chapter 78 Promoting the in-depth development of civil-military integration

We will realize defense needs during economic construction, and rationally consider civil needs during national defense construction. We will perfect institutional mechanisms to improve civil-military integration, and improve organization management of integrated civil-military development, as well as operational systems and policy systems. We will establish integrated civil-military leadership at the national and provincial level (including autonomous regions and municipalities). We will promote legislation for integrated civil-military development. We will persevere in optimizing resources allocation between local entities and the military, sharing resources in a way that is reasonable, and jointly consider wartime and peacetime need. We will promote exchanges concerning important factors like technology, specialists, resources and information between economic and military sectors, and strengthen the comprehensive
development of military bases in infrastructure, industry, science and technology, education and social services, etc. We will explore the establishment of mechanisms guarantying funding for integrated military and civilian projects. We will deepen systematic reform of the national defense science and technology industry, establish mechanisms for collaborative innovation in national defense science and technology, and implement projects with strong foundations for technological industries in relation with national defense. We will reform institutional systems for defense research and production and procurement of weapons and equipment, accelerate open competition and application of technological breakthroughs in military industries, and guide successful private enterprises to enter the fields of military research and military production and maintenance. We will speed up the creation of standards system used commonly in the military and civilian domains. We will implement integrated civil and military major development projects in areas like the sea, space or the cyberspace, launch a number of initiatives to create integrated civil-military innovation demonstration zones, and continue to improve coordination concerning advanced technologies, industrial products, and shared military/civilian infrastructure. We will strengthen infrastructures for border and coastal defense.

We will deepen reform of sectors related to defense mobilization, and perfect institutional mechanisms for defense mobilization. We will strengthen defense education for the whole people with patriotism as its core, and strengthen awareness of national defense among the whole people. We will strengthen the construction of our reserve forces, concentrating especially on the build-up of force mobilization at sea, and enhance organization and mobilization, rapid response and support capabilities based on a capacity to prevail in conflict and to contribute to overall national needs. We will strengthen the establishment of a modern Armed Police. We will strengthen management of construction and maintenance of civil air defense projects. We will strengthen the organization and leadership of social security work for veterans, and improve systems for social protection and services as well as related policies. We will realize close unity between the military and the government, and the military and the people. We will let the Party, the government, the armed forces, the police and the people work together to create a strong border defense, and vigorously promote politically stable, economically prosperous, military strong, diplomatically friendly, and technologically controlled borders. We will improve integrated border management and control capabilities, and maintain security and stability in border areas. We will enhance the overall strength and self-development capacity of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, accelerate development toward the south, and give full play to capacities for border stabilization and control.
Part 20 Strengthening implementation of the plan

We will ensure the effective implementation of the thirteenth five-year plan, so as to better fulfill the responsibilities of the government at all levels and to maximize the vitality and creativity of all society actors, and better form a powerful cooperative force, with the Party the people and every ethnic group working together to create a moderately prosperous society, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

Chapter 79 Letting the Party play its vital leadership role

While maintaining the overall responsibility of the Party, we will coordinate all parties, let Party committees (organisations) at all levels play a key leadership role, and enhance our leadership ability and our level of leadership, in order to provide strong guarantees for the realization of Thirteenth five-year plan. We will make sure that the Party supervises its own conduct and enforces strict discipline, that the party comprehensively creates new great projects in the spirit of reform and innovation, and to maintain and develop innovation and integrity inside the Party. We will improve the party’s ability to govern and ensure the party is always the strong core leadership of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We will strengthen the establishment of leadership and cadres teams, improve systems for performance appraisal and incentive mechanisms, and mobilize the enthusiasm, initiative and creativity of cadres at all levels. We will strengthen the general functions of grassroots party organizations, in order to let them play their role as a foundation, a vanguard and an example, so as to better guide the masses on the path to building a moderately prosperous society.

We will focus on the role of trade unions, the Communist Youth League, women's federations and other mass organizations, and consolidate and develop the broadest patriotic united front possible. We will fully implement policies related to Party intellectuals, ethnic groups, religious groups and overseas Chinese, give full play to the democratic parties, to associations of industry and commerce and to people without party affiliation. We will realize the best cohesion possible of the whole society, finding strength in building consensus, promote reform and development, and protect social harmony and stability.

Chapter 80 Determining a rational planning and implementation

We will clarify the main responsibilities of government, as well as the formulation of science policies and the allocation of public resources, and mobilize all social forces to jointly promote the smooth implementation of the plan.

§80.1 Strengthening management and coordination in relation with the plan

We will strengthen overall management and coordination, create a system for development regulation with overall planning for economic and social development plan as a guide, and with planning for special projects, regional planning, local planning and annual targets as supports. The relevant departments of the State Council will organize the preparation of a number of national plans and special plans, especially key special plans, and detail plans to implement the main objectives and tasks of the plan. Local plans will determine development strategies and main objectives, key tasks and major projects in accordance with national plans, and effectively
implement national plans for unified deployment. We will accelerate the introduction of the Development Planning Act.

§80.2 Perfecting mechanisms for implementation of the plan

All localities and departments should strengthen organization, coordination and supervision for implementation of the plan. They should launch dynamic monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the plan, and use the results of the monitoring and evaluation as an important basis to improve government work and performance appraisal. They should report on the implementation of the plan to the NPC Standing Committee according to the law, and voluntarily submit to supervision by the NPC. The plan identified binding targets and major projects, major projects, major policies and major reform tasks, the main responsibility must be clear, the progress of the implementation of requirements to ensure timely completion. We need to ensure that main responsibilities are established, that the required work is implemented, and that there are guarantees that major plans, major projects, major policies and major reforms contained in the five-year plan will be realized on schedule. We have to simplify examination and approval procedures to integrate important plans and projects into the five-year plan, and give priority to planning and site selection, land supply and financing arrangements. We will ensure that supervision and oversight plays a positive role in the plan implementation. We will pay close attention to changes in the situation and the evolution of risks, adhere to the main thread of the plan, and be prepared to deal with difficult and complicated situations. If there is a need to revise the present plan, the State Council will issue a proposition for revisions, which will be reported to the NPC Standing Committee for approval.

§80.3 Strengthening financial planning

We will strengthen cohesion and coordination of budgetary planning and implementation, on the basis of clear responsibilities at all levels of government, and will strengthen the safeguarding role of government finance authorities at all levels in the implementation of the plan. Medium-term fiscal plans and annual budgets will have to take into account at the same time the objectives and missions of the present plan and financial constraints, and the scale and composition of expenses will have to be planned rationally. We will accelerate legislation concerning government investment.

§80.4 Fully mobilizing the active participation of the whole society

Objectives of the present plan such as the attainment of anticipated targets, industrial development or structural reorganization, will mainly rely on the independent activities of important market players to be realized. We will inspire people of all nationalities to participate in the implementation of the plan, build a sense of active participation in the improvement of the motherland, give full play to all levels of government and to the people's enthusiasm, initiative and creativity. We will respect grassroots initiatives, bring together the strength and wisdom of the whole people, and ensure that everyone is working together as one to build and enjoy together new positive developments.

Realizing the development goals of the thirteenth five-year plan will promise us a bright future, but it is a arduous task. The whole Party and people of all ethnic groups shall unite even more closely around the Central Committee of the Communist Party with Comrade Xi Jinping as its General Secretary, hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics,
unswervingly follow the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, emancipate their mind, seek truth from facts, advance with the times, implement reform and innovation, unite as one, work hard, and build a moderately prosperous society together: this way we will achieve great victories!