

Part I: Transforming growth pattern, create a new scenario for scientific development

Chapter 1: Development Environment

Given the great achievements of social development that we have attained in the last five years, the 11th Five Year Plan period is indeed extraordinary. In face of the complex changes and major risks both at home and abroad, the whole nation are united. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), “Strive to Develop” has been attached great importance. Through implementing theories and policies of CPC and conducting the most effective macroeconomic regulation, we fully give full play to the socialist mechanism as well as to the market in terms of allocating resources. As a result, historical changes have occurred to our nation. We have not only effectively addressed the negative impacts caused by the global financial crisis but also maintained a rapid and stable economic development, which has laid a solid foundation for the sustainable development in the future. We successfully held the Beijing Olympic Games and the Shanghai World Expo. We have achieved the major objectives set in the 11th Five Year Plan. With five -year hard work, the national GDP and competitiveness have significantly enhanced. People have enjoyed a relatively high living standard, which has given a boost to China’s international status and influence. Tremendous achievements have been made in various aspects including construction of socialist economy, socialist politics, socialist culture, and ecological civilization. The new chapter of socialism with Chinese characteristics has been written. Having said that, our success does not come easily and the experiences we have gained are precious. The aspirations we have had are profound and lasting.

The current world is characterized of continuous complex changes, which may last for a while. Based on the judgment of both domestic and international situations, China is still in an important period of strategic opportunities during which there is a great deal China can achieve, and it is faced with both precious historic opportunities and plenty of foreseeable and unforeseeable risks and challenges. We should strengthen our awareness of the opportunities and challenges ahead. A good understanding of law of development, better adaptation to the environment, appropriate reconciliation of a variety of conflicts can put forward the endeavour of opening-up and reform as well as socialist modernization drive. In face of multi-polarity, deepening economic globalization, new changes in global economic political system, breakthroughs in technological innovation and that international tide remains peace, cooperation and development; China could embrace the general international environment which makes for the nation’s stable development. Meanwhile, international financial crisis still poses its profound impacts on global economy, slowing down the world’s economic growth; the global demand structure also appears salient changes, with competition more intensively focusing on market, resources, talented people, technologies and standards; global issues such as climate change, energy security and food safety are becoming protruding; protectionism in various forms has been increasing. Under the scenario, China’s external international environment has proved to be more complicated. China is to locate its positioning in international economic division of labour and to facilitate international economic cooperation as well as to and create its new advantages in global competition.

Domestically speaking, China is experiencing industrialization, informationization, urbanization, marketization and further internationalization, with a stable growth in per capita national income. China is also undergoing an accelerated transformation of economic structure and a huge potential in market demand, enjoying abundant capital supply, an increase in the capacity of technology and education, an enhancement in the quality of labours and a gradual improvement of infrastructure. Dynamics in structure is conspicuously strengthened; government macro-control ability as well as its capability to handle complicated situations has also been greatly enhanced. Social security system is getting strengthened along with overall social stability within grasp. China is confident to with its ability and social conditions to promote the development of economic and social development up to a new level as well as to raise the overall national strengthen. However, it is important to have a clear sight of the imbalanced, incompatible and non-sustainable elements within China's development, which mainly turn out to be a tightened constraint between economic growth on one hand and resources and environment on the other, an imbalance between investment and consumption, a relatively large income disparity, uncompetitive technological innovation ability, unreasonable industrial structure, vulnerable agricultural basis, a gap between rural and urban development, a coexistence of total employment pressure and structural contradiction, a significant increase in social conflicts and a still considerable number of institutional obstacles that restrain scientific development. China needs to wisely judge and accurately grasp the development trend, making full use of various advantageous conditions to efficiently solve the protruding contradictions and issues.

Chapter 2: Guiding Principles

To formulate the 12th Five Year Plan, we should hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics. Under the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents, we should comprehensively implement a scientific outlook on development and adjust to the new changes both home and abroad. We should live up to people's expectation to live a better life by deepening the endeavour of opening up and reform, and improve the social welfare system and people's livelihood. In order to achieve those goals, the scientific development is the theme while the acceleration of economic growth modes is the cardinal line. Additionally, we should consolidate the progress achieved in tackling the global financial crisis and improve a steady and rapid economic development in the long run as well as promote social harmony. The above-mentioned goals will lay a decisive foundation for building a well-off society in all aspects.

The theme of scientific development is required by the times. It determines the overall situation of our endeavour of opening-up and reform, and the modernization drive. With more than 1.3 billion people, China is still and will be on the primary stage of socialism. As the largest developing country in the world, development is the key to solving problems. Currently, adhering to development in China is the main principle, In other words, we should stick to scientific development, pay more attention to people and to the comprehensive and coordinated sustainable development, put a premium on overall planning with due consideration for all concerned, attach more importance to social welfare protection and improvement and enhance social justice. The inevitable way to promote scientific development is to maintain the cardinal line of speeding up the transformation of economic development, which accords well with China's fundamental realities and the new characteristics of the current developing

stage. To accelerate transformation of the mode of economic development is a serious reform in China's economic and social fields, which must be run through the overall process and various fields in the development of economy and society, to make for a comprehensive, coordinated and sustainable development, to facilitate changes while developing and further promote development with changes on the way, to finally realize the sound and fast development of both economy and social life. To achieve these goals, the fundamental requirements lie in that:

We will elevate the core competitiveness of manufacturing industry, improving the new and strategic industries, speeding up the development of service industry as well as the primary and the second industries, striking a balance between the urban and rural development, proactively and steadily put forward the urbanization, accelerating the construction of socialist new villages and achieving the coordinated and interactive development among areas.

Scientific progress and innovation will support the transformation. Through comprehensively implementing the strategy of rejuvenating our country through science and education and talents, we will give full play to the role of science and human resources. China should upgrade its capabilities in indigenous research and innovation in science, technology and administration, train more innovative talents and improve education for workers. In a word, we will strive to speed up the construction of an innovation country.

The "fundamental end" of economic transformation is to improve people's lives, which could only be achieved by improving social welfare system, giving priority to job creation, providing equal public services to every citizen and stepping up reform of the income distribution system. We will unswervingly realize the shared prosperity and bring the benefits to the people.

In transforming the economic development mode, the importance of building a resource-saving and environment-friendly society should be stressed to save energy, reduce greenhouse emissions and actively tackle global climate change. We should develop circular economy and low carbon technologies. Through striking a balance between economic development and population growth, sustainable development will be enhanced.

The endeavour of reform and opening-up will drive the transformation. We should unswervingly push forward reforms in economic, political and social areas. Efforts should be made in building up a mechanism of advantage to scientific development. We should carry out the open-up strategy to achieve outcomes. We are working with the international society to tackling global challenges and share the potential for development.

Chapter 3: Main Targets (see excel)

Resource conservation and environmental protection targets are striking. We will maintain farmland reserves at 1.818 billion mu (approximately 121,260,600 hectares). We will cut water consumption per unit of value-added industrial output by 30%, and increase the water efficiency coefficient in agricultural irrigation to 0.53. Non-fossil fuel resources will rise to 11.4% of primary energy consumption. Energy consumption per unit of GDP will decrease 16% and CO₂ emissions per unit of GDP

will decrease 17%. We will make significant reductions in the total emissions of major pollutants: chemical oxygen demand (COD) and SO₂ by 8%, ammonia nitrogen and nitrogen oxide by 10%. Forest coverage rate will increase to 21.66% and national forest stocks will increase by 600 million cubic metres.

Target	2010	2015	Change over 5 years (%)	Forecast or Binding	
Farmland reserves (billion mu)	1.818	1.818	0	binding	
Decrease in water consumption per unit of value-added industrial output (%)			30	binding	
Increase of water efficiency coefficient in agricultural irrigation	0.5	0.53	0.03	forecast	
Increase of non-fossil fuel usage in primary energy consumption (%)	8.3	11.4	3.1	binding	
Decrease in energy consumption per unit of GDP (%)			16	binding	
Decrease in CO ₂ emissions per unit of GDP (%)			17	binding	
Total decrease in emissions of major pollutants (%)	Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)		8	binding	
	Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)		8		
	Ammonia Nitrogen		10		
	Nitrous Oxides		10		
Forest Increase	Forest coverage rate (%)	20.36	21.66	1.3	binding
	Forest stock (m ³)	137	143	6	

Chapter 4: Policy Direction

-Strengthen and improve macro-control. Strengthen the coordination of fiscal, monetary, investment, industrial and land policy, well balance the relationship between economic growth, restructure and managing inflation expectancy.

-establish long term mechanism of expanding domestic demand. Create positive consumption environment by actively yet steadily accelerating urbanization, implementing the strategy of employment as priority, deepening the distribution reform and improving social security system, gradually make the overall size of our domestic market ranks among the largest internationally.

-optimize investment structure. Clear definite the scope of government investment, standardize the investment behaviour of SOEs, encourage private investment, effectively contain blind expansion and repeat construction, promote virtuous interaction, combine increase investment, employment and improve people's wellbeing, create demand.

-simultaneously promote industrialization, urbanization and agricultural modernization. Industry should support agriculture, city should support countryside,

consolidate the foundation for agricultural development, speeding up agricultural modernization.

-Promote industrial upgrading by scientific innovation Guide the investment, talents and technology flow to enterprises, promote the strategic union of production and R&D, increase the industrial core competitiveness, promote coordinated development of three industrials in higher level.

-Accelerate coordinated and interactive regional development. In implementing master strategy of regional development and main function development, high priority should be given to the strategy of large-scale development of the western region, fully play the competitive advantage of each region; facilitate the flow of production factors and transition of industries, foster new regional economic engine in the central and western region, increase the coordination of regional development.

-Improve the incentive mechanism of energy conservation and emission reduction. Optimize the energy consumption structure, improve the mechanism of pricing and resources product and resource and environmental taxation, and strengthen the related laws, regulations and standard.

-Promote the equalization of basic public service. Improve public fiscal system and the social security system and gradually minimize the gaps between urban-rural and regional living standards and public service. Establish and improve the sustainable public service system which suits Chinese development situation, relatively comprehensive and covering both rural and urban areas.

-Accelerate the growth of rural and urban income. Improve the first and second distribution, appropriately adjust the distribution relationships between country, enterprises and people, and significantly increase the incomes of low-income group, continuously expanding the middle income group, reserve the enlarging trend of the gaps and strive to realize the synchronization of income and economic growth, remuneration and productivity.

-Strengthen and innovate social management. Increase the ability of social management, innovate the system, accelerate the construction of service government, focus to solve the original, basic and foundational problems which impacts the social harmony and stability, maintain the stable, orderly and vitality of society.

Part II: Strengthen and benefit the farmers, accelerating the construction of socialist new countryside

Chapter 5: accelerating the development of modern agriculture

Chapter 6: Expanding the channels for farmer's income

Chapter 7: Improve the rural production and living standards

Chapter 8: Improve the institution for rural development

Part III: Transformation and upgrading, enhancing the competitiveness of industrial core

Adhere to the new path of industrialization with Chinese characteristics, adapt to changes of market needs, give play to the comparative advantage of our country's industries in the global economy in light of the new trend of scientific and technological progress, and develop a modern industry system featuring optimized structure, advanced technology, cleanliness and safety, high added value and large employment capacity.

Chapter 9: Improve and promote manufacture

Optimize structure, improve varieties and quality, enhance industry supporting capability, eliminate backward production capacity, develop the advanced equipment manufacturing industry, adjust the optimize raw material industries, transform and improve the consumer goods industry, and promoting the enlargement and enhancement of manufacturing industries.

Section 1 Promoting the restructuring of key industries

The equipment manufacturing industry should improve the level of R&D and system integration of basic techniques, basic materials and basic components, strengthen the R&D and industrialization of critical technological equipment, and promote the intellectualization of equipment products. The shipbuilding industry should establish a modern shipbuilding pattern, and develop shipbuilding and supporting equipment with high technical added value in adaptation to new international shipbuilding standards. The automobile industry should strengthen the R&D capability of complete vehicles, realize the technical autonomy of key parts, and improve the level of energy conservation, environmental protection and security technology. The smelting and building material industries should control overall volume expansion strictly, optimize variety structure, and make new progress in product R&D, integrated resources utilization, energy conservation and emission reduction based on domestic demand. The petrochemical industry should explore new paths of diversified development of raw materials, focus on the development of high-end petrochemical products, accelerate the adjustment of fertilizer raw materials, and promote oil quality improvement. The light textile industry should strengthen environmental protection and quality safety, strengthen corporate brand building and improve technological equipment level. The packaging industry should accelerate the development of advanced packaging equipment, new packaging materials and high-end packaging products. The electronic information industry should improve R&D level, enhance the capability to develop basic electronics independently, and be guided toward the higher end of the industry chain. The building industry should extend green buildings and green construction, and focus on the optimization of the structure and service pattern with advanced building techniques, materials and information technology. Strengthen the elimination of backward production capacity, and suppress and channel off excess capacity.

Section 2 Optimizing industry layout

Optimize the productivity layout of key industries in light of regional functional positioning, and in consideration of such factors as energy resources, environmental capacity and market space. Major domestic products of energy and mineral resources are to be located in places rich in resources in central and western China with priority, and major projects that utilize imported resources mainly are to be located in coastal

and frontier areas with priority. The relocation of urban enterprises of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals should be carried out orderly. The layout of crude oil processing capacity should be optimized to promote the integrated development of upstream and downstream industries. Guide the clustering of production factors, and create a number of advanced manufacturing bases with international competitiveness based on key state projects. Develop a number of modern industry clusters with distinctive characteristics, a prominent brand image and a sound service platform using industry chains as a tie and industrial parks as a medium.

Section 3 Strengthening the technical improvement of enterprises

Formulate policies that support the technical improvement of enterprises, and accelerate the application of new technologies, new materials, new techniques and new equipment to improve traditional industries and market competitiveness. Support enterprises to improve equipment level, optimize production processes, accelerate the elimination of backward technologies and equipment, and improve the overall level of integrated utilization of energy resources. Encourage enterprises to enhance new product development capacity, increase the technology level and added value of products, and accelerate the upgrading of products. Promote the IT-based improvement and upgrading of such aspects as R&D and design, production circulation, and business administration, carry out advanced quality management, and promote the management innovation of enterprises. Build a number of industry technical innovation service platforms.

Section 4 Guiding the merger and reorganization of enterprises

Stick to market-based operations, give play to the role of enterprises as market players, improve related policies and eliminate institutional barriers. Drive advantaged enterprises to carry out alliance, cross-regional merger and reorganization, and increase industry concentration with focus on automobile, iron and steel, cement, machine building, electrolytic aluminum, rare earth, electronic information and pharmaceutical industries, etc. Promote independent brand building, improve brand value and effects, and accelerate the development of large enterprises with world-famous brands and core competencies.

Section 5 Promoting the development of small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

Develop SMEs energetically, and improve the system of policies and regulations for SMEs. Cause SMEs to accelerate the transformation of development patterns, strengthen quality and integrity building, and improve product quality and competitiveness. Promote the restructuring of SMEs, and improve the level of specialized division of labor. Guide SMEs to develop in clusters, and improve innovation capability and management level. Create a favorable environment to activate the development of SMEs. Establish a sound financial service and credit guarantee system for SMEs, increase the size and percentage of lending to SMEs, and broaden channels of direct financing. Implement and improve preferential policies on taxation, etc. to relieve the social burden on SMEs.

01	Equipment manufacturing Drive equipment manufacturing from a production-oriented style to a service-oriented style, and promote the development of numerically controlled products, green production and enterprise IT building. Develop equipment required for such key fields as new strategic industries and infrastructure. Promote the specialized production of basic techniques, such as casting, forging, welding, thermal treatment and surface treatment, and improve the level of basic parts and components, such as bearings, gears, dies, hydraulics and automatic controls.
02	Shipbuilding Promote the upgrading of the three main vessel types of bulk vessel, oil tanker and container vessel in according to new international shipbuilding standards. Improve the ship equipment industry and loading rate. Give priority to the development of large liquefied natural gas (LNG) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) vessels, ocean-going fishing vessels, luxury liners, and other high-tech and high-added-value vessels. Accelerate the independent design and manufacture of mobile marine drilling platforms, floating production systems, marine engineering work ships, auxiliary ships, and key supporting equipment and systems.
03	Automobile Build a system for principle, production and industrialization innovation. Focus on management and control systems for power batteries, driving motors, and other key parts and power assemblies. Promote high-efficiency internal combustion machines, high-efficiency driving, light-weight materials and structures, complete vehicle optimization, ordinary hybrid power technologies, and the energy conservation of automobile products.
04	Iron and steel Focus on the development of steel for express railway, high-grade non-oriented silicon steel, high magnetic induction oriented silicon steel, high strength machine steel and other key steel varieties. Support such technical development efforts as non blast furnace iron making, clean steel production and integrated resources utilization. Focus on the development of energy conservation and emission reduction technologies, such as energy management and control system, high-temperature and high-pressure dry coke quenching, integrated residual heat utilization and desulfurization of sintering flue gas. Accelerate the construction of raw material bases.
05	Non-ferrous metals Focus on the development of key materials required for aviation, spaceflight and electronic information. Support the extended application of cutting-edge smelting technologies, short and continuous processes, and energy conservation and emission reduction technologies, and encourage the recycling of renewable energy sources, and the integrated utilization of low-grade minerals, associated minerals, minerals that are difficult to recover and refine, tailings and waste residues.
06	Building materials Focus on the development of photovoltaic glass, ultra-thin substrate glass, special fiberglass, special ceramics and other new materials. Support the co-disposal of urban domestic garbage based on cement kiln, and the construction of sludge production lines and exemplary lines of integrated utilization of waste building gases and materials. Develop new building materials and products that meet green building requirements.

07	Petrochemical Construct large integrated smelting and chemical bases. Implement exemplary projects of coal, electricity and chemical integration, carbon dioxide utilization and mercury pollution control. Ensure that oil quality attains the national IV standard, and the diversification rate of olefin raw materials attains 20%. Eliminate some high-toxin and high-residue pesticides.
08	Light industry Promote the industrialization of key technologies, such as new batteries, new agricultural plastics, energy-saving and environment-friendly electric power sources and intelligent white goods. Accelerate the localization of equipment for key industries. Continue to promote forest and paper integration engineering. Support further food processing, strengthen capacity building in food safety detection, and improve the quality and integrity system of food enterprises.
09	Textile Promote the industrialization and application of hi-tech fibers, and new-generation functional and differential fibers. Accelerate the development of industrial textile products. Promote the localization of high-end looms and accessories. Support the recycling of old and waste textile products.

Column 4 Key fields of development of manufacturing, Xinhua News Agency

Chapter 10: Foster and develop strategic emerging sectors

Promote the deep fusion of rising technologies and industries based on major technological breakthroughs and development needs, and develop new strategic industries into leading and pillar industries while continuing to strengthen and enlarge high-tech industries.

Section 1 Promoting the leapfrog development of key fields

Develop new strategic industries energetically, such as energy-saving and environment-friendly new-generation IT, biology, high-end equipment manufacturing, new energy sources, new materials and new energy automobile. In the energy conservation and environmental protection industry, focus on the development of key technological equipment for efficient energy conservation, advanced environmental protection and resource recycling, products and services. In the new-generation IT industry, focus on the development of new-generation mobile communication, new-generation Internet, three-network convergence, Internet of things, cloud computing, IC, new displays, high-end software, high-end servers and information services. In the biological industry, focus on the development of biopharmaceuticals, biomedical engineering products, bio-agriculture and bio-manufacturing. In the high-end equipment manufacturing industry, focus on the development of aviation equipment, satellites and application, rail traffic equipment and intelligent manufacturing equipment. In the new energy industry, focus on the development of new-generation nuclear energy and solar energy utilization, photovoltaic and photo-thermal power generation, and wind power technological equipment, intelligent power grids and biomass energy. In the new material industry, focus on the development of new functional materials, advanced structural materials, high-performance fibers and compound materials, and common basic materials. In the new energy automobile industry, focus on the development of plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, pure electric

vehicles and fuel cell automobile technologies. The proportion of the added value of new strategic industries to GDP should attain about 8%.

Section 2 Implementing industry innovation and development projects

Give play to the leading and supporting role of special major technology projects of the state, make unified planning of technological development, engineering, standard formulation and application demonstration based on advantaged enterprises, industry clustering zones and major products, support commercial pattern innovation and market development, implement some major industry innovation and development projects, and foster a number of backbone enterprises and demonstration bases of new strategic industries for the purpose of mastering core industry technologies and accelerating large-scale industry development.

Column 5 Innovation and development of new strategic industries	
01	Energy conservation and environmental protection industries Implement major exemplary projects in energy conservation and environmental protection, and promote the industrialization of efficient energy conservation, advanced environmental protection and resource recycling.
02	New-generation IT industry Construct new-generation mobile communication networks, the new-generation Internet, and digital broadcast and television networks. Implement exemplary application projects of the Internet of things and special industrialization projects of network products. Construction industrial bases of IC, panel display, software and information services.
03	Biological industry Build databases of gene resources for pharmaceuticals, important plants and animals, and industrial microbial bacteria. Construct R&D and industrialization bases for biopharmaceuticals and biomedical engineering products, biological breeding, testing, detection and fine breeding bases, and exemplary bio-manufacturing application platforms.
04	High-end equipment manufacturing industry Construct industrialization platforms for homemade trunk and feeder airplanes, general-purpose airplanes and helicopters, and a spatial infrastructure framework composed of navigation, remote sensing and communication satellites, and develop intelligent control systems, high-class numerically controlled machines, high-speed trains and urban rail traffic equipment, etc.
05	New energy industry Construct industrial bases for new-generation nuclear power equipment, large wind power generating sets and parts, new assemblies of efficient solar power generation and heat utilization, biomass energy conversion and utilization technologies, and intelligent power grid equipment, and implement exemplary large-scale application projects of marine wind power, solar power and biomass energy.
06	New material industry Promote the R&D and industrialization of carbon fibers, semiconductor materials, high temperature alloy materials, superconductive materials, high-performance rare earth materials and nanometer materials for aviation and spaceflight, energy and resources, traffic and transport, and major equipment.

07 New-energy automobile industry

Conduct R&D and large-scale commercialization demonstration projects for plug-in hybrid electric vehicles and pure electric vehicles, and promote industrialized application.

Column 5 Innovation and development of new strategic industries, Xinhua News Agency

Section 3 Strengthening policy support and guidance

Set up special funds for the development of new strategic industries and industry investment, expand the size of governmental startup investment in rising industries, give play to the financing function of capital markets at different levels, and guide social capital to be invested in innovative startups. Make comprehensive use of financial preferential policies, such as risk compensation, and encourage financial institutions to strengthen credit support. Improve and encourage innovation, and guide tax support policies for investment and consumption. Accelerate the establishment of industrial standards in favor of the development of new strategic industries and important technical standards for products. Support the construction of infrastructure that supports new products and applications, and create a favorable environment for the fostering and development of market demand.

Chapter 11: Accelerate the reform of energy production and utilization mode

Stick to the guidelines of conservation first, diversified development based on domestic resources and environmental protection. Strengthen reciprocal international cooperation, adjust and optimize energy structure, and build a safe, stable, economical and clean modern energy industry system.

Section 1 Promoting the development of diversified and clean energy sources

Develop safe and efficient coal mines, and large coal enterprise groups, and promote the integration of coal resources, and the merger and reorganization of coal mine enterprises. Carry out R&D demonstration of coal-based natural gas, coal-based liquid fuels and coal-based co-production orderly, and promote industrialization steadily. Strengthen the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas resources, stabilize domestic petroleum output, and promote the rapid growth of natural gas output, and the development and utilization of unconventional oil and gas resources, such as coal-bed gas and shale gas. Develop clean and efficient large-capacity coal-fired generating sets, giving priority to heat and power cogeneration units in large/medium cities and industrial parks, large coal-fired power stations near coal mines, and integrated coal gangue power stations. Develop hydropower actively on the precondition of proper ecological conservation and resettlement, focus on the construction of large-sized hydropower stations in southwestern China, develop medium and small river waterpower resources based on local conditions, and plan and construct pumped storage power stations scientifically. Develop nuclear power on a safe and efficient basis. Strengthen the construction of grid-connection works, and develop wind power effectively. Develop solar energy, biomass energy, geothermal

energy and other new energy sources actively. Promote the extended application of distributed energy systems.

Section 2 Optimizing the layout of energy development

Plan national energy development and construction priorities in a unified manner, construct five national integrated energy bases in Shanxi, the Ordos Basin, eastern Inner Mongolia, southwestern China and Xinjiang, and develop nuclear power in the eastern coastal region and some areas in central China mainly. Improve the level of local energy processing and transformation to reduce the pressure of large-scale and long-distance energy transmission. Plan and construct energy storage facilities rationally, improve the petroleum reserve system, and strengthen the capacity of natural gas and coal reserve and peak modulation.

Section 3 Strengthening the construction of energy transmission channels

Accelerate the construction of the strategic transmission channels for northwestern, northeastern, southwestern China and sea-imported oil and gas, and improve the domestic trunk oil and gas pipe network. Make unified planning of natural gas import pipelines, LNG receiving stations, and cross-regional trunk gas transmission and distribution networks, and create a gas supply layout in which natural gas, coal-bed gas and coal-based gas are balanced. Accelerate the building of a modern power grid system, further expand the size of west-to-east power transmission, improve regional trunk power grids, and develop advanced large-capacity, high-efficiency and long-distance power transmission technologies to meet requirements for large-scale cross-regional power transmission and the grid connection of new energy generated power. Promote the construction of intelligent power grids, strengthen urban and rural power grid construction and improvement, and improve the electric performance and supply reliability of power grids using advanced information, control and energy storage technologies.

Column 6 Priorities of energy construction	
01	Coal development and transformation Accelerate the construction of coal bases in northern Shaanxi, Huanglong, Shendong, eastern Inner Mongolia and eastern Ningxia, drive the construction of coal bases in northern, eastern and central Shanxi, Yunnan and Guizhou steadily, and start the construction of the Xinjiang coal base. Construct some large coal-fired power bases on the basis of the above coal bases.
02	Stabilizing oil output and increasing gas output Create the 5 large-scale oil and gas producing areas of the Tarim and Junggar Basins, the LiaoSong Basin, the Ordos Basin, the Bohai Bay Basin and the Sichuan Basin, accelerate the exploration and development of offshore and deep-water oil and gas fields, and strengthen the production and utilization of coal-bed gas in coal mine areas. Increase oil refining capability appropriately.
03	Nuclear power Accelerate the development of nuclear power in coastal provinces, promote nuclear power construction in central provinces steadily, and construct nuclear power projects with a total installed capacity of 40 million kW.
04	Renewable energy sources Construct large-sized hydropower stations in key watersheds, such as those of the

	Jinsha, Yalong and Dadu Rivers, and commence the construction of hydropower projects with a total installed capacity of 120 million kW. Construct 6 onshore and 2 coastal and offshore large wind power bases, with an additional installed capacity of over 70 million kW. Construct solar energy power stations with a total installed capacity of over 5 million kW with focus on Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang and Yunnan.
05	Oil and gas pipe networks Construct the China-Kazakhstan crude oil pipeline (Phase 2), the China-Myanmar oil and gas pipeline (domestic section), the Central Asia natural gas pipeline (Phase 2), and the West-to-east Gas Transmission Lines 3 and 4. The total length of oil and gas transmission pipelines attains about 150,000 kilometers. Accelerate the construction of gas storage facilities.
06	Power grids Accelerate the construction of outward power supply projects from large coal power, hydropower and wind power bases, and create some cross-regional power transmission channels using advanced technologies. Complete 330 kV or above power transmission lines of 200,000 kilometers. Carry out trials of intelligent power grid construction, improve substations to intelligent ones, extend the application of intelligent watt-hour meters, and construct electric vehicle charging facilities.

Column 6Priorities of energy construction, Xinhua News Agency

Chapter 12: Construct comprehensive transportation system

Develop different modes of transport proactively in a unified manner. Complete the national express railway network and expressway network largely, and create an integrated traffic and transport system featuring connected network facilities, advanced and applicable technologies and equipment, and safe and efficient services preliminarily.

Section 1 Improving inter-regional traffic networks

Accelerate the construction of special passenger railway lines, inter-regional trunk lines and coal transport channels, and develop high-speed railways for passenger and freight transport. Strengthen the construction of bottleneck points in the national expressway network, and the expansion of national and provincial trunk highways. Drive the construction of high-grade waterways, and promote the standardization of vessels for inland water transport and enlarge ports. Improve transport systems for coal, petroleum, iron ore and container, etc., and improve the modernity of coastal port groups. Improve the aviation network with international pivotal airports and trunk line airports being the backbone, and feeder airports as a supplement, promote the development of general-purpose aviation, reform the airspace management mechanism, and improve the efficiency of utilization of airspace resources.

Section 2 Constructing inter-city express networks

Promote the construction of multi-layer inter-city express traffic networks of city groups taking rail traffic and expressways as the backbone, and national and provincial trunk highways as a supplement. Complete the inter-city traffic networks for the three major city groups of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, the Yangtze River Delta and

the Pearl River Delta, and focus on the development of inter-city trunk lines in city groups.

Section 3 Giving priority to public traffic

Implement a public traffic priority strategy to develop urban public traffic systems greatly and increase the proportion of public traffic in overall traffic. Design technical routes for urban rail traffic scientifically, regulate construction standards, and promote the construction of urban rail traffic networks, including light rail, subway and trolley car. Develop ground rapid transit systems actively, and increase line density and station coverage. Regulate the urban taxi industry, guide private motor vehicle travel rationally and advocate non-motor-vehicle traffic. Optimize the functionality and layout of interchanges to improve traffic efficiency. Plan integrated urban and rural public traffic in a unified manner.

Section 4 Improving traffic service level

Strengthen the organic connection of railways, highways, ports, airports and urban public traffic, and accelerate the construction of integrated traffic hubs according to the requirements of zero-distance transfer and seamless freight connection. Extend the application of advanced equipment and technologies to improve the IT building level of traffic. Optimize transport organization, carry out innovative service pattern, and promote passenger ticket integration and through freight traffic. Develop energy-saving and environment-friendly means and modes of transport, and drop and pull highway transport greatly. Strengthen safety management to ensure transport safety.

Column 7 Priorities of traffic construction	
01	Railways Construct 4 longitudinal and 4 transverse passenger transport special lines, inter-city rail traffic trunk lines in city groups, the second double line of the Lan-Xin Railway and such inter-regional trunk lines as Zhengzhou-Chongqing. Complete an expressway railway network with an operating mileage of 45,000 kilometers, and basically covering cities with a population of over 500,000, and western China trunk lines, such as the Lhasa-Shigatse Railway. Construct coal transport lines from central and south Shanxi, and western Mongolia to central China. Study the feasibility of constructing the Qiongzhou Strait sea-crossing project and the Sichuan-Tibet Railway.
02	Urban rail traffic Build urban rail traffic network systems in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, etc., complete main urban rail traffic frameworks in Tianjin, Chongqing, Shenyang, Changchun, Wuhan, Xi'an, Hangzhou, Fuzhou, Nanchang and Kunming, etc., and plan rail traffic backbone lines in Hefei, Guiyang, Shijiazhuang, Taiyuan, Jinan and Urumqi, etc.
03	Highways Complete a national expressway network consisting of 7 radial lines, 9 longitudinal lines and 18 transverse lines largely, with an available mileage of 83,000 kilometers, basically covering cities with a population of over 200,000. Strengthen the improvement of national and provincial trunk highways, increase the proportion of Class 2 or above national highways to over 70%, and connect

	almost all county towns with appropriate conditions to Class 2 or above highways.
04	Coastal ports Construct coal loading ports in northern China, coal transit and storage bases in eastern and southern China, large crude oil handling terminals in Dalian and other ports, large iron ore handling terminals in Ningbo, Zhoushan and other ports, and container terminals in Shanghai, Tianjin and other ports. Construct about 440 10,000-ton and above deep berths.
05	Inland water transport Regulate the upper Yangtze River channel, implement the channel management project for the Jingjiang River section of the Yangtze River, and extend the 12.5-meter-deep channel at the estuary of the Yangtze River upward. Implement the Xijiang River trunk shipping channel capacity expansion project, and the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal improvement project, and promote the construction of the high-grade channel network of the Yangtze River Delta, and other high-grade channels.
06	Civil aviation Construct a new airport in Beijing, expand the airports of Guangzhou, Nanjing, Changsha, Haikou, Harbin, Nanning, Lanzhou and Yinchuan, construction a number of new branch line and general-purpose airports, and study the feasibility of constructing new airports in Chengdu, Qingdao and Xiamen. Accelerate the construction of new-generation flight control systems.
07	Integrated traffic hubs Construct 42 national integrated traffic hubs.

Column 7 Priorities of traffic construction, Xinhua News Agency

Figure 2 National express railway network



Figure 2 National express railway network, Xinhua News Agency

Figure 3 National expressway network



Figure 3 National expressway network, Xinhua News Agency

Chapter 13: Comprehensively improve the informationization level

Accelerate the construction of a broadband, converged, secure and ubiquitous new-generation national IT infrastructure, and promote the deep convergence of IT building and industrialization, and IT building in all socioeconomic fields.

Section 1 Building new-generation information infrastructure

Plan new-generation mobile communication networks, the new-generation Internet, digital broadcast and television networks in a unified manner, and promote the construction of satellite communication facilities, and create an ultra-high-speed, large-capacity and highly intelligent national trunk line transmission network. Guide the construction of broadband wireless cities, promote the door-to-door connection of urban optical fibers, accelerate the construction of broadband networks in rural areas, and increase bandwidth popularity rate and access bandwidth comprehensively. Establish sound laws, regulations and standards with focus on the two-way access of radio and television, and telecom operations, realize the convergence of the telecom network, the radio and television network, and the Internet, and promote network interconnection and operation convergence.

Section 2 Accelerating socioeconomic IT building

Promote IT building in all socioeconomic fields. Develop e-business actively, improve e-business services oriented to SMEs, and promote the construction of society-oriented credit services, online payment and logistic distribution systems.

Promote e-government building greatly, drive the interconnection, information sharing and operational coordination of key governmental information systems, construct and improve online administrative approval, information disclosure, online complaint handling, electronic supervision and auditing systems. Strengthen the building of key information systems, such as market regulation, social security and medical care, and improve basic information resources system for geography, population, legal person, finance, taxation and statistics, strengthen the integration of information resources, regulate collection and distribution, and strengthen integrated social development and utilization.

Section 3 Strengthening network and information security

Improve laws and regulations on network and information security, the system of standards, and the system of certification and authentication for information security. Implement information security rating protection, risk assessment and other relevant systems. Accelerate the demonstration and extension of key secure and controllable software and hardware, strengthen information network monitoring and control capabilities, and ensure the security of basic information networks and key information systems. Promote the construction of information security and secret protection infrastructure, and build an information security and secret protection system. Strengthen Internet management, and ensure national network security and information security.

Chapter 14: Promote the development of marine economy

Develop and implement a marine development strategy based on unified sea and land planning, and improve marine development and control capabilities.

Section 1 Optimizing the marine industry structure

Plan the development of the marine economy scientifically, exploit and utilize marine resources rationally, develop marine oil and gas, marine transport, marine fishing and coastal travel industries greatly, and expand marine biopharmaceutical, integrated seawater utilization, marine engineering equipment manufacturing and other rising industries. Strengthen the R&D of basic, proactive and critical marine technologies, improve marine technology level, and improve marine development and utilization capabilities. Deepen the integration of port and coast resources, and optimize port layout. Develop and implement marine master plans, optimize the spatial layout of the marine economy. Carry out trials of marine economy development in Shandong, Zhejiang and Guangdong Provinces.

Section 2 Strengthening integrated marine management

Improve the marine management mechanism through enhanced coordination. Strengthen sea area and island management, improve the market mechanism for sea area use rights, promote the protection and utilization of sea islands, and support the development of remote seas islands. Make unified planning of marine environmental protection and land-based pollution, and strengthen the protection and recovery of the marine ecosystem. Prevent the overexploitation of offshore resources, strengthen reclamation management, and regulate the utilization of unoccupied sea islands strictly. Improve the marine disaster relief system, and strengthen the handling capability of marine emergencies. Strengthen integrated marine surveying and mapping, and carry out polar and oceanic scientific investigation actively. Improve

maritime laws, regulations and policies, and enhance marine law-enforcement to maintain the order of exploitation of marine resources. Strengthen bilateral and multilateral marine affairs negotiation, participate in international marine affairs actively, ensure the safety of marine transport channels, and maintain our country's marine rights and interests.

Part IV: Creating the environment necessary for extensive development in the services industry

We will promote the extensive development of the services sector as part of the optimisation of the industrial structure and upgrading of strategic priorities. To do this, we will create a favourable policy and institutional environment, explore new areas, promote the development of new business formats, cultivate new tourism hot spots and a larger range of services, promote branding, business internet usage, and continuously improve the quality and scope of the services industry.

Chapter 15: Accelerating the development of production services

We will deepen the professional division of labour, accelerate innovation in services products and services models, promote the merging of production services and the advanced manufacturing industry, and promote the accelerated development of production services.

Section One Orderly expansion of the financial services industry

We will serve the real economy, prevent systemic risk and encourage orderly development and innovation of financial organisations, products and services, to raise the overall quality of the financial services. We will bring into play the comprehensive service functions of large financial institutions, and actively develop small and medium sized financial institutions. Focusing on micro-enterprise development, we will promote scientific innovation, the development of a green economy, support cross-border operations of enterprises, and develop new service formats such as online trading, as well as innovative financial products and service models. We will better bring into play credit financing, securities, trusts, wealth management, leasing, guarantees, online banks and other asset allocation and financial services functions. The financial infrastructure construction will be strengthened, and financial markets' registration, management, trading and settlement systems will be improved. We will expand the field of insurance services, and actively develop liability insurance, credit insurance, explore the development of catastrophe insurance and innovative ways of insurance marketing, regulate development of the insurance intermediary market and promote construction of the reinsurance market, as well as establish and improve the insurance services system.

Section Two Vigorously develop the modern logistics industry.

We will accelerate the establishment of social, professional, information-based modern logistics system, vigorously develop third-party logistics, prioritise the integration and use of existing logistics resources, support the construction and linking-up of the logistics infrastructure, improve logistics efficiency and reduce logistics costs. We will promote agricultural products, bulk mineral products, key

industrial areas and other fields important to the development of logistics. We will optimize the development of regional distribution systems, and support the orderly development of logistics parks and other cluster areas of logistics. We will promote the development of modern logistics management, and improve the sophistication and standardization of logistics.

Section Three Fostering the growth of high-tech services

With a focus on high-tech extension services and professional services related to support technology innovation, we will greatly develop the high-tech services sector. The development of the research and development industry will be accelerated, and the transformation of industrial design from simple exterior design to high-end integrated design services will be promoted. We will strengthen information services, enhance the application level of software development, the development of information systems integration services, internet value-added services, information security services and digital content services, and develop the Geographic Information Systems industry. Furthermore, we will actively develop inspection and testing, intellectual property rights, and science and technology achievements as well as other science and technology support services. We will cultivate the development of a number of high-tech services, key enterprises and famous brands.

Section Four Regulation to enhance business services

We will push for the development of accounting, auditing, taxation, engineering consulting, certification and accreditation, credit evaluation, brokerage, management consulting, market research and other professional services. We will actively advance the services of lawyers, notaries, forensics, economic and trade arbitration and other legal services. We will accelerate the development of project planning, mergers and acquisitions, financial advisory and other business management services. We will regulate the development of personnel agencies, personnel recommendations, personnel training, staffing and other human resources services. To support advertising, the healthy development of the conventions and exhibitions industry will be encouraged.

[**Chapter 16: Vigorously developing the life services industry**](#)

For urban and rural residents, we will enrich the range of services, expand service provision and improve service quality to meet diverse needs.

Section One Optimize the development of business services

Optimization of urban supermarkets, shopping malls, wholesale markets and other business outlets structure and distribution will be driven forward. We will endorse convenience stores, small supermarkets, local food stores and related local development projects. We will encourage and support chain operations, logistics, e-commerce and other modern methods of distribution extending to rural areas, we will also improve rural services networks, support links between large-scale supermarkets with rural cooperation organisations, and reform and upgrade agricultural wholesale markets and farmers markets. We will guide the development of healthy regulations in the accommodation and catering industry and support the development of internationally competitive large-scale trade and business enterprises.

Section Two Active development of tourism

We will comprehensively develop domestic tourism, actively develop inbound tourism, and encourage the orderly development of outbound tourism. Equal emphasis is put on both protection and development of tourism resources. We will strengthen the tourism infrastructure, and promote major tourism sites and construction of tourism routes. We will encourage the development of the tourist industries' defining characteristics and product diversification; we will comprehensively promote eco-tourism, encourage in-depth development of cultural tourism, and rigorously develop red tourism. We will improve the tourism service system, strengthen the industry's self-regulation and integrity construction, and improve the quality of tourism services.

Section Three Encourage the development of domestic services

For services to support families and provide an important foundation for local communities, we will focus on the development of house-keeping services, pension services, nursing services and similar services. We will also encourage the development of home care services for persons with disabilities, actively develop community care centres and specialized pension services, and according to local conditions develop domestic services distribution, family education and other specialised services, and further the formation of multiple levels and forms of domestic services markets and business operators. We will accelerate the construction of domestic services non-profit information platforms. Market supervision will be strengthened and the domestic services market will be standardised.

Section Four Comprehensive development of sports facilities and the sports industry

There will be vigorous development of public sports and improvement of public sports facilities. We will launch a national fitness programme, improve national and especially youth awareness of physical fitness and health. We will continue the fitness programme for the rural population. We will optimise the competitive sports structure and improve the overall strength of competitive sports. We will further develop fitness and recreational sports, sports competition and performance markets, and advance sporting goods, sports agents, venue operators and other intermediary services, to promote the coordinated development of sports facilities and the sports industry.

[**Chapter 17: Creating a favourable environment for the services industry**](#)

By opening up we will further reform and through enhancing competition we will further development. Therefore, service systems innovation will be promoted, the service policy system will be improved, and the developmental environment for services will be optimised.

Section One Accelerate the reform of the services sector

We will establish fair, standardized and transparent market access standards, remedy sector fragmentation, regional blockades and industrial monopoly, expand the opening of the services sector, encourage and guide various types of capital investment in the services industry, vigorously develop a range of forms of service enterprise ownership, and establish an integrated, open, competitive and orderly services market. We will deepen organisations and institutions logistics related social reform. We will explore market managing methods suitable for new types of services format development. The pilot scheme for comprehensive reform of the public

services will be advanced and we will explore institutional mechanisms and effective methods for accelerating development benefitting the services industry.

Section Two Improve services related policy

We will implement the regulation that encouraged types of service sectors may purchase electricity, water, gas and heat at the same price as the industrial sector does. We will expand the supplies granted to the services sector and the services sector will have priority in using land which is no longer claimed by industry. Combined with value-added tax reform, the tax system of production services will be reformed. The financing channels for service sector enterprises will be broadened and the public financing and issuing of bonds of eligible enterprises will be supported. We will expand the product range of government procurement services. We will establish and improve services standards systems. We will support service enterprises' brand and network building. The distribution of service industry development will be optimised and the formation of metropolises will be promoted for the industrial structure of the service economy.

Part V: Optimizing the structure, accelerating the coordinated regional development and sound urbanization development

Chapter 18: Implementing the overall strategy on regional development

(Summary)

1. Promoting a new round of large scale of development of the western region. It should be given the priority and special policy support. Strengthen the infrastructure construction; build several key project of water conservation. Strengthen the ecological construction. Building national important energy, strategic resources providing region and industrial gathering area, develop characteristic agriculture and tourism.
2. Comprehensively revival the old industrial base of northeastern region. Promote industrial upgrading and energetically develop the service sector of finance, logistics and tourism. Deepening the SOE reform, consolidate the national grain strategic base, promote the restructure of resource-exhausted region.
3. Vigorously accelerate the rise of central region. Consolidate the national important grain production base, energy and raw material base, build modern equipment manufacturing and comprehensive transportation center. Promote the agglomeration of industry and population, strengthen the connection with surrounded city chain.
4. Actively support the leading position of eastern region development. Participating international cooperation and competition in higher level, fostering the development of emerging strategic sector, modern service sector and advanced manufacturing. Promote the institutional innovation, first to improve the socialism market economic system.
5. Greater support to the development of old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas and border areas.

(Full translation)

Give full play to comparative advantages in different areas, and promote the rational flow of factors of production, deepening regional cooperation and promote the development of regional interaction, and gradually narrow the development gap between regions.

Section 1 Push forward a new round of Western Development

Adhere to the depth of the western development strategy on priority of overall regional development strategy, and to give special policy supports. Strengthen infrastructural construction, expand network of railways, civil aviation, water transportation, build a number of key water main water hydro station, accelerate to push forward the oil and gas pipelines and main electricity transmission and networks projects. Strengthen environment protection, strengthen geological disasters prevention, promote construction of key ecological function areas, continue to implement key ecological projects, and build the national ecological security barrier. Take advantage of resources, implement market-oriented advantage resources transmission strategy, arrange a number of resource development and deep processing projects in the resource-rich regions, build continuous places of national important energy and strategic resources and industries gathering areas, develop advantage industries such as characteristic agriculture and tourism. Vigorously develop science and education, enhance self-development. Support the development of Wenchuan and other disaster areas. Adhere to stringing points with line and driving area with point, promote Chongqing, Chengdu, Xi'an regional strategic cooperation, promote development of economic zones such as Hohhot Baotou Bao Hubei Yu, Guangzi North Bay, Chengdu Chongqing, middle area of Guizhou, middle area of Yunnan, middle south area of Tibet, Guanzhong-Tianshui, Lanzhou-Xining, Ningxia along Huangshan and Tianshan mountains, foster new economic growth points.

Section 2 Comprehensive Boom the Old Industrial Bases such as Northeast Region

Take advantage of strong industrial and technological base, improve the modern industrial system, promote upgrading of the advantage industries such as equipment manufacturing, raw materials, automobiles and agricultural products deep processing, etc, Vigorously develop service industries such as financial, logistics, tourism and software and outsourcing industries. Deepen the reform of state-owned enterprises, speed up the reform of collective corporate owned by factories and the disposal of 'debt turn to share' assets, vigorously develop non-public economy and SMEs. Speed up the transformation of agricultural development, build a solid national food strategic base. Focus on protection of black land, wetland, forests and grassland, promote the ecological protection and economic transformation of Daxinganling Xiaoxinganling and Changbai mountains. Promote transformation and development of resource depletion areas, enhance sustainable development capacity of resourced cities. Co-ordinately promote the transformation of old industrial bases nationwide. Focus on the regional development of Liao Ning coastal economic belt, Shenyang economic zone, Chang Ji Tu economic zone, Ha Da Qi and Mu Sui areas.

Section 3 Vigorously Promote the Grow-Up of Central Region

Exerting the advantages of linking the east and west, strengthen competitive industries, develop modern industry system, consolidate to enhance the position of national important grain manufacturing base, energy resources base, modern equipment manufacturing and high-tech industry base and integrated transport hub. Improve investment environment, undertake an orderly transfer of the eastern region and international industry. Enhance recourse efficiency and recycling economy development level. Strengthen the comprehensive management of major rivers and lakes. Further refine and implement the policies of boom old industrial base and the western development policies. Speed up the construction of the economic belts along Longhai, Jingguang, Jingjiu and Changjiang river, promote agglomeration of population and industries, strengthen the abutment joint and connection with surrounding cities. Focus on promoting the development of Tianyuan city group, Wanjiang city belt, Boyanghu Lake ecological economic zone, the central plains economic zone, Wuhan city circle, Chang-Zhu-Tan city circle group, etc.

Section 4 Actively support East Region to Take the Lead in Development

Exerting leading and supporting role of the eastern area to the national economic development, in a higher level participate into international cooperation and competition, behave as a pilot in the reform and opening up, step in the forefront of the country and the transformation of economy development, economic restructuring and innovation. Focus on enhance the construction of national innovation cities and regional innovation platform. Focus on cultivating industrial competitive advantage, speed up the development of strategic emerging industries, modern service industries and advanced manufacturing industries. Focus on promoting system innovation, takes the lead to improve socialism market economy system. Focus on enhancing sustainably development capacity, further improve resource usage efficiency of energy, land, and sea, strengthen environmental pollution regulation, and resolve the bottleneck problem of resource and environment. Promote development of integration of Jing Jin Ji, Changjiang River Delta, Zhujiang River Delta areas, create the capital economic circle, focus on promoting the development of Hebei coastal areas, Jiangsu coastal areas, Zhejiang Zhoushan islands districts, West Coast economic zone, Shangdong peninsula blue economic zone, etc, and build Hainan international tourist island.

Section 5 Increase the Support Efforts to the Development of Old Revolutionary Base Areas, Minority Nationality Regions, border areas, and poverty areas

Further increase the supports efforts, strengthen infrastructural construction, strengthen ecological protection and restoration, improve public services, and practically improve the living conditions in the western region. Continue to implement policy to support the development of old revolutionary base areas. Implementation policies to support development of minority nationality regions, vigorously promote Tibet, Xinjiang and other minority nationality regions, give aid to development of small population nationalities. Further push forward the action of booming the border area and enriching the people, inland border areas enjoy the Western Development policies, support border trade and development of ethnical urgently needed commodities. In the southern region, the eastern margin of Qinghai-Tibet plateau , Wuling mountains, Wumengshan mountains, western Yunnan mountains border, Qinbasan-Liupanshan mountains and other special poverty middle

western areas, implement poverty alleviation and development projects, increase the efforts of pursuing poverty alleviation by development of industry and ex situ relocation. Support the construction and development of Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps. Promote the follow-up development of the Three Gorges reservoir area. To the public welfare projects that the Central arranged for the 'Old, Minority, Border, Poverty' areas, cancel the county level and gradually reduce the municipal matching funds. Implement regional mutual aid policy, carry over various one-for-one support.

[Chapter 19: Implementing the strategy of major function regions](#)

(Summary)

1. Optimize the development structure of national land and space. Coordinate the population distribution, economic structure, national land utilization and urbanization, guide the population and economy agglomerate in the regions where suit for development, protect agricultural and ecological development, promote the balance between population, economy, resources and environment. Optimize the development of urbanized region which have dense population, intensive development and heavy constraints of resources and environment. Focus on the development of urbanized region which have better condition for economic and population agglomeration and a stronger carrying ability of resources and environment. Protect the grain production base to safeguard the security of food supply. Restrict the industrialization and urbanization in major ecological region. Prohibit the exploration of the protected area of nature and culture resources.
2. Implement regional policy of category management. Form the related laws and regulations. The central budget should gradually increase the transfer to the major grain production region, ecological region. The investment strategy should fit the Major Function strategy. Implement differential land management policy and environment standard.
3. Implement differentiated assessment. For optimized region, evaluate the economic structure, technological innovation, resources utility and environment protection. For Major development region, evaluate economic growth, industrial structure, quality and efficiency, energy conservation and emission reduction, and population attraction. For restricted region, evaluate the agricultural production and ecological protection, but not the GDP and industrial indicators. For prohibited region, evaluate the protection performance.
4. Establish and improve the transition mechanism. Improve regional development, key projects planning according to the Major Function strategy. Study and formulate the index of development and environment for different region.

(Full translation)

According to the rational layout requirement of the national economy, standardize space development order, control space development intensity and form the high-efficient, harmonized and sustainable space development structure.

Section 1: Optimize the national space development structure

Plan China's population distribution, geographical distribution of the different sectors of the economy, territory utilization and urbanization pattern in a unified way, lead the population and economy to concentrate to the areas that are suitable to development, protect the agriculture and ecology development space, promote the harmonization of population, economy and resource environment. Optimize development in the region where population is dense, land development density is already high and resource environmental bearing capacity is heavy. Key development in the region where resource environmental bearing capacity is relatively strong and economic and population concentration condition is relatively good. Strongly ensure the safe supply of agricultural products in the main agricultural production zone where the agriculture production condition is good, and provide agricultural products as its principle function. Limit the large-scale and high-density industrialization and urbanization development in important ecological functional zone which is related to the ecological safety in the country or greater regional ranges. Prohibited development in various nature and culture reserve areas established legally, and other areas where special protection is needed.

Section 2: Implement Classified Management Regional Policy

Basically form the laws, regulations and policies which can meet the requirement of principle function area, perfect the interests compensation mechanism. The central finance shall increase the financial transfer payment, year by year, to main production area of agricultural products, and key ecology function area, especially the Midwest key ecology function area, increase the protection ability to basic public service and ecologic environment. Provincial government shall perfect the financial transfer payment policy to lower government. Implement the government investment policy which is combining the arrangements that are in accordance with the principle function area and in accordance with sector. The investment which is arranged according to the principle function area will be mainly used to support the development of key ecology function area and main production area of agricultural products. The investment which is arranged according to the sector shall fit the principle function orientation and development direction of each area. Modify and perfect the current industrial guidance catalogue, clarify the encouraged, limited and prohibited industrial for different principle function areas. Implement the differential land management policy, scientifically set the different land using scale, and carry out strict land use control. Implement different pollutant emission volume control and environment standards to different principle function area. Perfect the policies regarding agriculture, population, nationality and responding to climate change.

Section 3: Implement differently-stressed performance evaluation and achievement evaluation

On the basis of strengthening the evaluation of ability of providing basic public service in all types of areas and the evaluation of increased sustainability, according to the different principle function orientations of different areas, implement differential evaluation and examination. To the optimized development urbanized area, we shall strengthen the evaluation of economic structure, technical innovation, resource consumption and environment protection etc. To the key development urbanized area, comprehensively evaluate economic growth, industrial structure, quality benefit, energy saving and emission reduction, environment protection and population absorptive capacity etc. To the limited development area of main production area of agricultural products and key ecology function area, implement respectively the agriculture development preferential and ecology protection preferential performance

evaluation, not evaluate the GDP and industries. To the prohibited development zone, comprehensively evaluate the protection situation of the authenticity and completeness of the natural and cultural resources.

Section 4: Establish and perfect the cohesion coordination mechanism

Play the strategic, fundamental and binding role of national principle function area in the aspect of national land and space development. According to the requirement of promoting the formation of principle function area, perfect the regional planning, complete the coordination of specific project planning, key project planning and principle function area. Advance the cities and countries' space planning, fix the regional principle function orientation; clarify the layout of function areas. Study and draw up obligatory targets of development density, environmental capacity for various principle function areas, and timely implement. Perfect the national spatial dynamic monitoring and management system which should be covering the whole country, coordinating cohesively, and updating in a timely manner, carry out the tracking evaluation to principle function areas' construction.

Chapter 20: Actively and steadily promote urbanization

(Summary)

1. Establish the strategic planning for urbanization. Respect the development rule of city, promote the coordinated development of cities and counties. In the east region, build a city group which has better international competitiveness. Foster and strengthen various city groups in the central and western region. Strengthen the industrial function of small and medium sized city, strengthen the public service and living function of counties.
2. Steadily promote the rural residents becoming urban residents. It is the major task for urbanization, fully respect farmer's choice, protects their interest of their land. Mega cities should control its population scale, big and medium cities should strengthen and improve population management, attract more population, small and medium cities and counties should encourage relax their conditions of Hukou. Meanwhile, public service and interest protection should be strengthened for migrant workers who don't have the qualification to have a city Hukou.
3. Strengthen the comprehensive carrying ability of cities and counties. Standardize the construction of new township, increase the density, optimize the landing using structure, and prevent the overall expanding of mega cities. Deepening the investment and financing reform of city construction, issue bonds for city construction. Strengthen comprehensive management.

(full translation)

Chapter 20 Promote the Sound Development of Urbanization

Optimizing urbanization layout and form, strengthening urbanization management, keeping on enhancing the urbanization quality and level.

Section 1. Forming strategic layout of urbanization

According to the principle of unified planning, rational layout, perfecting functions and pushing forward the small ones by developing the big ones, and following the objective rules of urban development, depending on big cities and focusing on small cities, gradually forming urban agglomeration with radiation effects and foster the coordinated development of large, middle and small cities as well as small towns. Building strategic layout of urbanization by taking the road bridge channels and border long river channels as the two horizontal axes, and the sea border, Jing Ha Jing Guang and Bao Kun channels as the three vertical axes, depending on numbers of cities on the axes, and other urbanized areas and cities as important integral parts, so as to foster economic growth and the extension of market spaces from east to west and from south to north.

Gradually building urban agglomeration with international competitiveness in eastern areas, breeding and developing numbers of urban agglomeration in middle western areas of which the conditions are mature. Scientifically programming the function positioning of cities in the urban agglomeration, relieving the pressure of the central districts of super cities, strengthening the industrial functions of middle and small cities, heightening public service functions and residential functions of small towns, pushing forward the unified construction of infrastructures and internet development of large, middle and small cities. Actively digging out the development potential of middle and small cities, giving priority on developing middle and small cities that have obvious regional advantageous and stronger resource and environment capacity. Developing small towns with focus, gradually developing central towns of eastern areas, county towns of middle west areas and important border ports that has certain conditions into middle or small cities.

Section 2. Steadily pushing the diverted agricultural population's transformation into town population

Taking the change of diverted agricultural population into town population as the important task of pushing forward of the urbanization. Fully respect the freedom of farmers on choosing if they would like to head for the towns or stay in the countryside, faithfully protecting legal rights, such as the rights of contracted lands and housing lands of farmers. By keeping on the method of providing treatment in accordance with local conditions and pushing forward the progress step by step, to transform immigrant workers that have established stable labour relationship and have worked in the town for certain years into town citizens. In super large cities, the population should be controlled rationally. In large and middle sized cities, the population management should be strengthened and improved, so as to keep on exerting the important role of absorbing migrant population. In middle and small cities as well as small towns, the conditions of population transformation should be broadened according to the real situation. Encouraging different areas or districts to explore related policies and measures, so as to define the scale of the population being transformed.

For the migrant workers who do not fulfil the conditions of being registered in towns temporarily, the public service to them should be improved and the rights protections should be strengthened. Children of migrant workers should enjoy the equal rights to compulsory education, and the continuity or connection between middle school and high school should be well handled. These tasks should be mainly

shouldered by the primary and middle schools of the cities or towns that have received the migrant workers. The migrant workers who have established stable labour relationship with enterprises should be included into the basic retirement insurance and medical insurance of township workers. Establishing basic training and allowance systems for migrant workers, pushing forward the general coordination in provincial level regarding the capital management for the trainings of migrant workers. Improving the residential conditions of migrant workers through multi-channels and multi-formalities, encouraging bringing qualified migrant workers into the housing guarantee systems of the towns by adopting various methods

Section 3. Increasing the comprehensive bearing capacity of cities and towns

Sticking to the principles of people foremost, land and energy saving, biological environment, safe and practical, focusing on characteristics, and culture and natural heritage preserving, scientifically working out the city plan, perfecting standards of city construction, strengthening the sanction effects of the city plan. Rationally define the borders of the city development, regulating the construction of the new towns and districts, enhancing the population density of the newly constructed districts, adjusting and optimising the using structures of lands used for construction projects, preventing the over expansion of super large cities. Preventing and curing the “city disease”.

Overall planning the construction of public facilities in both up-ground and under-ground lands, comprehensively increasing the levels of transportation, telecommunication, electric power, heating, gas, drainage, waste water and garbage disposal infrastructures, and increasing the disaster prevention capacity. Enlarging green areas and public exercising spaces of cities, speeding up the construction of public culture and sports facilities. Pushing forward the reconstruction of the city villages and rurbans. Strengthening the supervision of the construction markets, standardizing orders of the construction markets. Deepening the reform on investment and financing systems of city construction, issuing bonds of city construction projects. Strengthening comprehensive management of cities. Pushing forward the construction of digital cities, enhancing the service levels on informationalization and subtlization. Attaching importance to culture continuity and protection, and improving humanistic environments of cities.

Graph 4 “Two horizontal and three vertical” strategic layout of urbanization



Part VI: Green development, construct energy conservation and environment friendly society

We will confront increasing resource and environmental restrictions, thus crisis awareness should be enhanced. We will establish green and low carbon development ideas and focus on energy conservation and emission reduction, improve incentives and constraint mechanisms, and stimulate the establishment of resource-saving and environmentally friendly production and consumption to strengthen sustainable development and improve ecological standards.

Chapter 21: Actively cope with global climate change

Unit One: Control Greenhouse gas emissions

Unit Two: Increase adaptability to climate change

Unit Three: Launch wide ranging international cooperation

Summary:

We will positively respond to global climate change. Massive reductions in energy consumption intensity and carbon dioxide emissions should be regarded as binding targets to efficiently control greenhouse gas emissions. This plan will reasonably restrict energy consumption, decrease the growth of industries with high energy consumption, and increase energy efficiency. The plan will strengthen energy conservation assessment responsibilities, complete energy-saving regulations and standards, improve market mechanisms and implement pivotal energy-saving projects. It will popularize advanced energy-saving technologies, accelerate the application of the Energy Management Contract, and pay adequate attention to industries such as construction and transportation. We will revise energy consumption structures and increase the use of non-fossil energy resources as well as increase forest cover,

volume, and carbon sequestration. We will increase adaptability to climate change, with special attention to the reaction to extreme weather. This plan will establish and improve the statistical monitoring system of greenhouse gas emissions and energy saving and emission reductions, devote more efforts to climate change research, accelerate low carbon application and research, and establish a carbon emission trading market. In addition, it will persist in common but differentiated principles of liability and vigorously launch international cooperation in response to global climate change.

We must attach equal importance to slowing down and confronting global warming, we must give free rein to the advancement of technology, we must perfect system mechanisms and policy systems and improve our capacity for dealing with climate change.

Unit One: Control Greenhouse gas emissions

We must carry out comprehensive adjustments to the composition of the industrial and resource structures, save energy and improve energy efficiency and increase forest carbon sinks, amongst several other measures. We must significantly reduce the intensity of our energy consumption and CO₂ emissions, as well as effectively regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. We must rationally regulate our total energy consumption levels, carry out serious management of resource usage, accelerate the formulation of resource development plans, clarify total regulatory targets and define a workable mechanism. We will promote the planting of trees and forestation to increase the national forest-cover area to 12.5 million hectares. We will accelerate research, development and application of low carbon technologies and regulate GHG emitting sectors such as industry, construction, transportation and agriculture. We will look into creating low carbon product standardisation, labelling and authentication systems, establish an effective system for calculating GHG emission statistics and gradually create a carbon emissions trading system. We will advance low carbon pilot projects.

Unit Two: Increase adaptability to climate change

We will formulate an overall national strategy for combating climate change and strengthen our scientific research and observation to influence our analysis of climate change. We will take climate change factors into full consideration when planning and creating industrial sector composition, basic facilities and large scale projects. By strengthening our response to climate change, we mean creating a capacity to cope with extreme climate incidents; accelerating and expanding technological research and development; and improving the levels of adaptation to climate change of certain key sectors (such as agriculture, forestry and water resources) and certain areas (such as by the coast and fragile ecosystems). We must enhance monitoring, advance reporting and prevention of extreme weather and climate incidents, and we must improve our capacity to guard against and alleviate natural disasters.

Unit Three: Launch wide ranging international cooperation

Adhering to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, we will actively participate in international negotiations and promote the establishment of a

fair and reasonable international system for confronting climate change. We will strengthen international exchange and strategic policy dialogue on climate change. We will also develop pragmatic cooperation in areas like scientific research, technology research and development and capacity building, as well as push for the establishment of an international cooperation platform and management system for funding and technology transfer. We will provide help and support to developing countries in confronting the challenges of climate change.

Chapter 22: Strengthen energy conservation and management

We will strengthen energy conservation management. We will formulate and implement limits on energy consumption per unit of production in energy-intensive industries and energy efficiency standards for the end-use of energy-consuming products. We will strictly enforce the system for assessing and examining energy savings in investment projects.

Unit One: Vigorously enforce energy conservation

Four key areas for energy conservation:

- 1) Energy-saving conversion projects
- 2) Energy-saving projects that benefit the people
- 3) Demonstration of energy-saving technologies in industry
- 4) Promote energy performance contracting

Unit Two: Enhance water resource conservation

Unit Three: Conserve and intensify land usage

Unit Four: Enhance exploration, protection and rational development of mineral resources

Summary:

We will emphasize resource conservation and management. We will fulfill conservation priority strategies and fully implement the controlled use of resources, two-way regulation from both the supply and demand sides and differentiated management. We will reinforce the geological survey of energy and mineral resource conservation while legitimately developing and integrating strategic areas for energy and mineral resources, and installing critical mineral resource reserve systems. Land management systems should be further improved. We will strengthen annual planning and monitoring, formulate land conservation standards and reinforce evaluation of land use and conservation. We will pay adequate attention to water safety in order to build a water-saving society by setting up water resource allocation systems and enhancing water resource management and paid utilization. Desalination technology should be highly encouraged. Groundwater exploitation should be rigorously restricted.

Chapter 23: Vigorously develop circular economy

Unit One: Implement circular production methods

Unit Two: Enhance the circular use of resources and recycling system

Unit Three: Popularize the green consumption model

Unit Four: Strengthen policy and technical support

Seven key areas for circular economy key project:

- 1) Comprehensive use of resources
- 2) Demonstrate a recycling system for old waste products
- 3) 'City Mineral Resource' Pilots
- 4) Industrialize remanufacturing industries
- 5) Exploit kitchen waste resources
- 6) Transform Industrial/Economic Zones to the circular model
- 7) Promote the demonstration of circular resource techniques

Summary:

Vigorously develop the circular Economy. We will aim to improve the output efficiency of resource utilization, strengthen planning guidance, support fiscal and monetary policies, perfect the laws and regulations, implement extended producer responsibility and propel all links between production, circulation and consumption. We will speed up the development of the resource recycling industry, comprehensively utilize mineral resources, encourage the recycling of industrial waste, upgrade recycling systems and waste separation and recovery of renewable resources, and advance the industrialization of renewable resource recycling. We will encourage low carbon consumption models and lifestyles among the people and government. Our development model should adopt resource reduction, recycling, remanufacturing, zero emissions and industry links and popularize the classical recycling economic model.

[**Chapter 24: Intensify environment protection**](#)

Unit One: Enhance the reduction and administration of pollutant emissions

Unit Two: Take precautions on environment risks

Unit Three: Enhance environmental supervision

Four Key areas of environment governance projects:

- 1) The construction of waste (sewage and rubbish) treatment facilities
- 2) Restoring environmental health to rivers and lakes
- 3) Hazardous waste and soil pollution
- 4) Heavy metal pollution prevention and control

Summary:

Enhance environmental protection intensity. We will prioritize solutions for those lacking access to drinking water as well as air and land contamination which adversely affect people's health. We will enhance comprehensive governance and improve the environment. This plan will assign target responsibilities for emissions reduction and strictly control the discharge of pollutants. In addition, we should expand our control of major contaminants. The construction of waste (sewage and rubbish) treatment facilities should be accelerated. The prevention of sewage leaking into major river basins should be emphasized. We will limit air and noise pollution, strengthen the regulation of heavy metals, hazardous waste, and soil pollution. We must develop a regulatory capacity for nuclear radiation. We will implement standards for pollutant discharge and emissions and evaluate their effect on the environment as well as strengthen the supervision of law enforcement and complete

the accountability system for accidents and natural disasters. Coordinate environmental protection technology and economic policy and set up a polluter-pays system. Diversified financing mechanisms should be well-established to further develop environmental industries.

[**Chapter 25: Accelerate ecological protection and repair**](#)

Unit One: Establish an ecological safety barrier

Unit Two: Strengthen ecological protection and management

Unit Three: Establish ecological compensation mechanisms

Summary:

This plan will improve protection against natural disasters and mitigate their consequences. We will reverse the trend of ecological degradation from the grassroots by implementing major ecological restoration and bolstering natural forest conservation and reforestation. We will also comprehensively deal with desertification and soil petrification and preserve grasslands and wetlands. In addition, this plan will accelerate the establishment of ecological compensation mechanisms and the protection of major ecologically functional areas. It will reinforce water and soil conservation by promoting sand consolidation. Biodiversity should be preserved.

[**Chapter 26: Strengthen the construction of water conservation and disaster prevention and mitigation system**](#)

Unit One: Improve the water supply protection capacity

Unit Two: Enhance high flood control capacity

Unit Three: Strengthen forecasting, prevention and emergency response to extreme weather, earthquakes and natural disasters

Summary:

The construction of a water infrastructure to govern the tributaries of rivers and lakes enables high flood control capacity. We will accelerate the establishment of investigation and assessment systems in disaster-prone areas as well as developing a warning system, control system and emergency response system. The present plan will reinforce geographic disaster management in key areas, put together rescue teams, and raise the level of material support. It will also forge natural disaster risk evaluation and reasonably allocate production and living facilities in dangerous areas.

Part VII: Innovation driven, implementing the strategy of reinvigorating the country through science and education and the strategy of strengthening the country through human resource development

[**Chapter 27: Strengthen the capability of technological innovation**](#)

[**Chapter 28: Speeding up the reform and development of education**](#)

[**Chapter 29: Establish grand high-quality talent team**](#)

Part VIII: Improve people's wellbeing, establish and improve basic public service system

Take people's livelihood as a priority; improve employment, income distribution, social security, medical services and housing security to ensure and improve people's livelihood; advance equalisation of basic public services; and strive to share the fruits of China's development to benefit all Chinese people.

Emphasize the priority of people's wellbeing. Perfect the system arrangement on employment, income distribution, health and medical care, and housing etc. to ensure and improve people's wellbeing. Facilitate the equalization of basic public service. Endeavour to make all the citizens benefit from the development achievements.

Chapter 30: Improve basic public service

Fulfil the public service responsibility of the government, enhance the government's support capabilities, and gradually narrow the gap in basic public services between urban and rural areas.

1. Establish and improve the basic public service system

Clearly define the scope and standard of basic public services; secure expenditures for basic public services; strengthen the basic public service performance appraisal and administrative accountability; rationally divide up management powers of the central and local authorities; improve a basic service management system where the local governments play a leading role, with an integrated approach combining unified management and different levels holding different responsibilities.

Scope and key areas of basic public services during the 12th Five-Year Plan period

01 Public education

a) nine-year compulsory education free of charge; accommodation fees exempted in boarding schools in rural areas during the years of compulsory education; b) secondary vocational education free of charge for rural students, students from urban families in economic difficulties and students studying agriculture-related majors; c) subsidies provided to children from families in economic difficulties, orphaned and disabled children to receive pre-school education.

02 Employment service

a) provide employment info, consultation, referral, labour mediation and arbitration services to urban and rural labourers free of charge; b) provide basic vocational training free of charge to unemployed people, rural migrant workers, the disabled people, and new labourers; c) provide employment assistance to people with employment difficulties and zero-employment families.

03 Social security

a) urban employees and residents to enjoy basic pension scheme, and rural residents to enjoy new countryside social pension scheme; b) urban employees and residents to enjoy basic medical insurance, and rural residents to enjoy new countryside cooperative medical scheme; c) urban employees to enjoy unemployment insurance, work injury insurance and maternity insurance; d) provide urban and rural residents living in economic difficulties with minimum living allowances, medical assistance, funeral and internet assistance and other services; e) provide welfare services to special groups of people including orphaned children, disabled people, households enjoying the five guarantees (childless and infirm old persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses), and elderly seniors.

04 Medical and health service

05 Population and family planning

06 Housing security

a) provide low-rent housing to urban low-income families with housing difficulties; b) provide public rental housing to urban lower-middle-income families with housing difficulties.

07 Public culture

08 Infrastructure

09 Environmental protection

2. Innovate the ways of supplying public service

Reform the ways of supplying basic public service, introduce a mechanism of competition...

Promote the market-oriented reform of non-basic public service, further open up market access, encourage participation of social capital by various means...

Insist on the people-oriented and service-oriented principles. Discharge the government's public service duty, improve the maintaining ability of government. Gradually narrow the basic public service gap between urban and rural areas.

Section 1 Establish and improve the basic public service system

Clearly define the areas and standards of basic public service, facilitate the improvement of public finance system, secure the expenditure on basic public service, and strengthen the system of performance evaluation and administrative accountability of basic public service. Reasonably divide the management power of central and local governments. Improve the public service management system, which is led by local government and combines centralization and localization.

Column 17 – The areas and key points of basic public service during the 12th 5-year plan period.

1. Public education
2. Employment service
3. Social security
4. Health and medical care
5. Population and family planning

6. Housing assurance
7. Public culture
8. Infrastructure
9. Environmental protection

Section 2 Innovate the provision methods of public service

Reform the provision methods of basic public service, introduce the competition mechanism, increase the amount of purchased service, and diversify the types of service providers and service provision methods. Facilitate the market-oriented reform in the field of non-basic public service, widen the market access, encourage the participation of social capital through various channels, strengthen the multi-level provision abilities, and meet the diversified demand of the people.

Chapter 31: Implementing the strategy of 'employment as priority'

Take promotion of employment as a priority for economic and social development; improve the mechanism to combine self-selection of jobs by labourers, employment regulation by market and employment promotion by government; create equal employment opportunities; improve employment quality and strive to achieve full employment.

1. Adopt more active employment policies
2. Strengthen public employment service
3. Build harmonious labour relations

Promotion of employment will be highly prioritized at the economic and social development agenda, reinforce an integrated mechanism of independent job-choosing, market-regulated employment and government led employment, create equal job opportunities, raise the job quality and promote full employment.

Article 1 Implement a more active employment policy

Develop labor-intense and service industry as well as small and micro size service industry, adopt all possible measures to enlarge employment rate. Establish employment-friendly policies, such as tax-reduction, job allowance, vocational training allowance, social security allowance, etc, strengthen employment of graduates, migrant workers, and people with difficulty in urban areas. Encourage self-employment with a better developed micro-credit fund, financial allowance and in terms of operational space, and so on. Improve a system that promotes employment throughout big government-invested projects. Develop employment aid policy; create more public-interest jobs via various channels. Encourage international labor cooperation.

Article 2 Improve public service to promote employment

Promote unified, regulated and flexible Human Resource market, improve rural and urban employment service system, and realize a nation-wide employment information database to provide quality service to laborer. Set up a vocational training system that

serves all laborer. Increase the vocational training capacity and level. Enhance self-employment training. Develop unemployment statistic ability in both rural and urban areas. Establish an unemployment monitoring and early warning system, and start with employment needs forecast.

Article 3 Establish harmonious labor relations

Coordinate the three-party labor relation, promote the full potential of government, labor union and enterprise in terms of shaping a benefit sharing system between enterprises and employees. Push for labor contract system in a comprehensive way and to a larger scale. Strengthen the labor law enforcement, develop the mechanism of labor dispute settlement, improve labor dispute mediation and arbitration, intensify labor security supervision and law enforcement efforts to ensure the interests of workers.

Chapter 32: Appropriately adjust income and distribution

Uphold and improve the distribution system whereby distribution according to work is dominate and multiple forms of distribution exist side by side. Gradually raise the proportion of national income distributed to individuals, increase the proportion of wages in the primary distribution of income and reverse the trend of a widening income gap gradually.

1. Deepen reform of wage system

Improve the minimum wage system and the wage guideline system. Increase the minimum wage standard. Strengthen the dual controls on total wages and wage scales in some industries.

2 Improve the distribution system to allow factors of production such as labor, capital, technology and managerial expertise to have a justified share according to their respective contribution

3 Improve redistribution adjustment mechanism. Accelerate the establishment of the redistribution adjustment mechanism based on taxation, social security and transfer payment. Reduce the tax burden on low- and middle-income people.

4 Rectify and standardize the income distribution system. Protect legitimate income and ban illegal income. Rectify the non-wage income and non-monetary welfare of SOEs, government organs and public institutions.

Accelerate formation of a reasonable and orderly income distribution pattern; strive to increase the proportion of resident income in the distribution of national income; gradually reverse the trend of widening income gap.

1. Deepen the reform of salary system

2. Improve the system to take into account the key elements of capital, technology and management in distribution

Improve a transparent, fair and equitable public resources assignment system; establish a mechanism for all Chinese people to share the gains from assignment of public resources including land, sea areas, forest and minerals; gains from the assignment to be mainly used for expenditures on public services. Enlarge the scope of state-owned assets gains that should be handed in to the state; increase the

percentage handed in, to be incorporated into public finance. Ensure the due proportion of technical achievements in income distribution. Establish and improve the system to determine salary according to operational and management performance, risks and responsibilities; strictly standardise the income of managers, especially senior managers, of state-owned enterprises and financial institutions in which the state holds a controlling stake.

3. Accelerate the improvement of re-distribution adjustment mechanism
Accelerate improvement of the re-distribution adjustment mechanism with taxation, social security and transfer payment as the key instruments.

4. Rectify and standardise the order of income distribution

Objective:

- Accelerate the formation of a reasonable and orderly Incomes Distribution system
- Enlarge the portion of resident's income in the distribution of national income as well as the portion of labor remuneration in the initial distribution
- Ameliorate the excessive disparities in wealth and unfair allocation and reverse the trend of a widening income gap

1. Deepening the wage system reform

Strengthen the wage payment guaranteeing system, raise the minimum salary standard, Establish the enterprise salary survey system and the salary information distribution system,

Reform the payroll management approach in the state-owned enterprise and adjust the payroll and salary standard in some industries aimed at reducing the widening gaps between urban and rural areas and among different industries. Perfect wage system for public servant

2. Improve the importance of capital, technological and directorial factors in distribution system

Establish public resource (forest, sea, land and mineral) revenue national sharing system; contribute the benefits mainly to public service.

Contribute a larger scope and portion of state-owned capital incomes to fiscal revenue
Ensure the technological achievement get deserving consideration in income distribution

Establish a rational wage system and regulate the income and mission expense of senior managers in state-owned enterprise and State-owned holding company.

3. Accelerate the improvement of incomes redistribution mechanism

Adjust the personal income tax threshold and the personal income tax rate structure and enlarge the high-income group's tax .

Adjust the fiscal expenditure structure; raise the expenditure proportion for public service and social security, raise resident social incomes.

4. Regulate the distribution order

Perfect the law and regulations, strengthen the government management and the law enforcement to accelerate the establishment of a transparent and fair incomes distribution system.

Protect the legitimate income and ban illegitimate income, regulate the divers incomes in addition to salary in public institution and state-owned enterprise.

Strengthen the Non-tax revenue management, ban and regulate divers' administrative fee and government funds and accelerate the construction of monitoring system.

[**Chapter 33: Improve the social security system which covered urban and rural residents**](#)

Objective:

- Stick to the strategy of social protection reform in China, notably **wide coverage, ensured basic benefits, multi-levels and sustainability**
- Accelerate the establishment of social security system, which will cover both urban and rural residents,
- Raise the level of social insurances steadily

1. Accelerate the improvement of social insurance system

- Achieve the full coverage of the new rural social pension insurance scheme
- Improve the pension insurance scheme for urban workers and non-working urban residents (reaching the basic pension insurance at provincial pooling level; reaching basic pension funds at national pooling level and accomplishing the portability of pension insurance)
- Promote gradually the effective interface/link between urban and rural pension schemes.
- Initiate the reform of pension scheme for civil servants and staff of public agencies
- Develop the enterprise annuity and occupational pension
- Improve the working injury insurance scheme (increasing coverage, raising benefit level, establishing an integrated working injury insurance system covering prevention, compensation and rehabilitation).
- Improve unemployment insurance and maternity insurance schemes.

Bring commercial insurance into play for its complementary role.

2. Strengthen the establishment of social assistance system

- Improve the urban and rural minimum living standard security systems
- Improve the dynamic adjustment mechanism of minimum living standard and increase the subsidy standard
- Strengthen the policy links between the urban-rural minimum living standards, minimum wage, unemployment insurance, and poverty reduction. Raise the support level of rural five guarantees
- Strengthen the special care and placement system
- Improving natural disaster system and temporary relief system

3. Active development of social welfare and philanthropy

- Enlarge gradually the scope and the benefit level of social welfare security.
- Improve social welfare service system by combination of family, community and welfare agency.

- Strengthen the welfare service for the disabled and the orphan.

Speed up the development of philanthropy through raising awareness, developing charities and putting the tax preference policy for public welfare donations into effect.

[Chapter 34: Improve basic health care system](#)

1. Strengthen the building of public health service system
2. Strengthen the building of urban and rural medical service system
3. Improve the medical insurance system
4. Improve the medicine supply system
5. Actively and steadily advance the reform of public hospitals
6. Support the development of traditional Chinese medicine

Key medical and health projects

01 Basic medical insurance system

02 Public health service system

03 Medical service system

04 Training basis for general practitioner doctors

05 Application of information technology in medical and health

system

In accordance with the requirements basic protection, grassroots strengthening and mechanism building, we increase the government investment, deepen the reform of pharmaceutical and healthcare system, set up and improve the basic medical and health care system, speed up the development of medical and health care, give a priority to meet the basic medical and health of urban and rural residents.

1. Strengthen the development of public health care system

We will improve the public health care network to prevent and control the outbreak of major diseases, increase the standard of average expenditure on basic public health services, expand the basic national public health service programme, implement major public health projects, strengthen the prevention and control of major communicable diseases as well as chronic, occupational, endemic and mental illness and enhance our capacity to respond to public health emergencies. We will gradually complete the construction of health service network in rural areas, move toward universal access to health education, implement the national health plan and make people fully aware of no smoking in public. The electronic health record will be put in place for 70% of urban and rural residents. The mortality rate of pregnant and post-natal women will be decreased to 22/ 100,000, the mortality rate of infant will be decreased to 12‰.

2. Strengthen the construction of medical service system in urban and rural areas.

To have the county hospitals play the leading role, township and village hospitals serve as a basis, we will strengthen the construction of the three tiered county,

township and village health service network in rural areas. Improve the new type of urban medical service system based on the community health service, increase medical care resources in favour of rural areas and urban communities. Accelerate the comprehensive innovation of primary medical care unit, set up multi-channel subsidies to facilitate a new operating mechanism. We will build up the ranks of basic medical service staffs, with the emphasis on cultivation of the general medical practitioner, perfect the incentive policies for them to work in grassroot level, the share of the general medical practitioner will reach 0.2 per 1000 persons. We will press forward the grading treatment and two way transfers system to create a situation in which all kinds of urban and rural medical institutions can benefit from division of labor and coordination of work. We will improve the regional health planning, encourage and guide the nongovernmental investors to establish medical institutions in order to form a diversified hospital running system.

3. Improve medical insurance system

We will improve the basic medical insurance system covering urban and rural residents, promote the development of basic medical insurance systems for urban workers and residents, new type of cooperative medical care system in rural areas and medical assistance. Gradually increase the fund raising standard, level of guarantee and minimize the gap of urban medical insurance and rural cooperative medical care. Increase the maximum payment and in-patient pay scale of medical insurance systems for urban workers and residents and new type of cooperative medical care system in rural areas to promote out-patient management. We will work out methods for connecting each system, integrate resources and raise the level of management step by step, realize the transformation and continuity of the medical insurance and remote settlement of expenses for medical treatment. We will promote immediate settlement of basic medical expenses and innovate the means of payment. Commercial medical insurance will be actively developed as a supplementary to the medical insurance system.

4. Improve the drug supply guarantee system

We will put in place a sound system to guarantee supplies of basic drugs based on the national system. We will fully implement the national system for basic drugs at the primary level and gradually equip to its utmost and preferentially use the basic drugs in other medical institutions. Establish dynamic list adjustment system of basic drugs, improve the systems of both price formation and dynamic adjustment, and increase the actual reimbursement level. Strengthen the drug producing oversight, overhaul the distribution order of the drugs, standardize the concentrated drug procurement and drug safety of medical institutions.

5. Actively yet prudently push forward the reforms of the public hospital

Adhered to the non-profit nature of the public hospital, we will actively explore the effective ways that institutions stop performing government functions, that supervision be separated from day to day operations, that healthcare be separated from pharmacy and that for profit institutions be separated from non-profit ones. Accelerate administrative system of modern hospital, establish scientific and reasonable system for selecting and employing personnel and system for distribution.

Reform the subsidy system for public hospital and actively press forward the reform on means of payment. In light of patient centred spirit, we will strongly improve the internal management of public hospital, optimize the service process, and standardize the diagnosis and treatment in order to make it convenient for communities. Advance the system whereby the registered doctors are allowed to work in more than one practice, establish standardized training system for residents, close attention should be paid to mobilize the activity of medical staff.

6. Support the development of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

We will attach equal importance to Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western Medicine, develop the functions of treatment and preventive health care of Traditional Chinese Medicine and advance its inheritance and innovation, we will also pay greater attention to the development of ethnic minorities medicines. We will strengthen the institution construction and human resource development, strengthen the resource protection, research and exploration and reasonable utilization, push forward quality certification and standard formulation. Traditional Chinese Medicine should be encouraged to provide and make use of the medical security policy and essential drugs policy.

Column 18 key areas of pharmaceutical and healthcare

- 01 basic medical insurance system
- 02 public health service system
- 03 medical service system
- 04 Training base for general medical practitioner
- 05 pharmaceutical and healthcare informationization

[**Chapter 35: Improve construction of affordable houses**](#)

Combine government control with market regulation; accelerate improvement of housing mechanism and policy system that are in line with the national conditions; gradually form a housing supply and demand pattern featuring substantially balanced total aggregates, reasonable structure, harmonisation between housing prices and consumption capabilities; achieve the goal that everyone has a home to live in.

- 1. Improve housing supply system
- 2. Increase the supply of low-income housing
- 3. Improve the real estate market regulation

Persist in the combination of the government control and the market regulation, to perfect the housing mechanism and the policy system that applies to the Chinese condition. Gradually set up a housing demand - and - supply pattern under which the gross is balanced in general, the structure is reasonable in general, the housing price and the consumption capacity adapt in general, so as to realize the housing assurance for the public.

Section 1 Perfect the Housing Supplying system

Aim at assuring the basic needs, direct the reasonable consumption, accelerate the establishment of the housing demand - and - supply system in which the basic assurance are provided mainly by the government while the demand of multi-level are filled mainly by the market itself. For the low-income families with housing difficulties in town, to practice the low-price renting mechanism, for the lower-middle-income families with housing difficulties, to practice the public renting mechanism, for the up-middle-income families with housing difficulties, to practice the mechanism that combine the renting and purchasing of the commercial house. Establish and perfect the housing standard system which is commercial, adaptable, environmental friendly and resources saving, advocate the consumption model that applies to the domestic condition.

Section 2 Enhance the supply of the affordable house

Strengthen the governmental responsibility, put more effort on the construction of the affordable housing project, basically release the supply deficiency of the affordable house. Collect the low-price renting house resources from multi-channel, perfect the renting subsidy mechanism. Give priority to the development of the public renting house, gradually make it the main body of the affordable house. Accelerate the reconstruction of the shanty towns. Standardize the development of the affordable house. Establish a stable investment mechanism, enhance the support of the fiscal fund, the house fund loan and the bank loan, steer the public participation and the construction of the affordable house. Strengthen the management of the affordable house, make a just, open and transparent policy and supervision procedure, strictly follow the standard for access, retreat and charge.

Section 3 Improve the market control for the real estate

Further fulfil the local government's responsibility and the accountability system, bring it into the development goal of various regions that to ensure basic housing, stabilize the house price and intensify the market monitoring, provincial governments take the overall responsibility while the governments at municipal and county level take the direct responsibility. Perfect the land supplying policy, increase the land gross for housing, give priority to the arrangement of the affordable housing land , effectively expand the supply of the general commercial house. Speed up the formulation of the basic housing assurance law, modify the urban real estate management law and relevant regulations, perfect the housing fund mechanism, reinforce the management and expand the coverage. Intensify the market supervision, standardize the order of the real estate market. Speed up the construction of the housing information system, improve the information publication system.

[**Chapter 36: Comprehensively carry out population work**](#)

Control the population size, improve the health of the people, optimize population structure, and promote the sustainable and balanced development of the people.

Section 1 Strengthen the family planning service

Insist on the basic state policies of family planning, gradually improve related policies. Improve the preferential policy system for families obeying the family planning rules.

Increase family development capacity. Increase the amount of subsidies for families obeying the family planning rules, expanding the beneficiary groups and establishing the dynamic adjustment mechanism. Continuously promote the construction of population and family planning service systems, expand the service scope. Comprehensively curb the trend of expanding sex ratio of the newly-born. Strengthen the measures to prevent the newly-born deformity problems. Strengthen the management of family planning service to floating population.

Section 2 Promote the overall development of the women

Insist on the basic state policies of gender equality, implement the women's development planning, secure the legal interests and rights of the women. Promote the employment and entrepreneurship of the women, improve the women's capacity to contribute to economic development and social management. Strengthen the labor protection, social welfare, health care, poverty relief and poverty reduction, and legal assistance for women. Improve the gender statistics system, improve the development environment for women. Crack down the crimes of violence against women and abducting and trafficking women.

Section 3 Ensure the priority of the development of the children

Insist on the policy of the priority of the children, implement the Children development outline, protect children's rights to survival, development, being protected and the right to participation. Improve the environment of the growth of the children, enhance the welfare of the children, eliminate the discrimination against girls, and endeavor to safeguard their healthy growth physically and psychologically. Strengthen children's elementary education and social behavior education. Effectively resolve some remarkable problems concerning left-behind children, orphans, disabled children and migrant children. Crack down crimes such as child trafficking, abandonment, etc.

Section 4 Actively tackle the aging of population

Establish the social service system for the elderly involving family, communities and service provider institutions. Accelerate the development of social care service for elderly, cultivate and strengthen service industries for the elderly, strengthen the public welfare facilities for aged care, encourage the social capital to develop the nursing organization for elderly. Expand social service from basic daily life care to medical and healthy care, aids facilities, spiritual comfort, law service and emergency aids. Increase the facilities in the elderly activity centre in the communities. Develop and utilize the elderly human resources.

Section 4 Accelerate the development of industries for people with disabilities

Improve the social security system and social service system for people with disabilities; provide the stable policy security protection to the life and development of people with disabilities. Implement the focus rehabilitation and care service project, implement the urgency rescue rehabilitation project for people with disabilities between the age of 0 to 6, promote the "everybody has rehabilitation service". Actively carry out the employment service for people with disabilities and vocational

training. Improve the assistance and support service in life care and the production work for people with disabilities in rural area. Diversify the life of people with disabilities in culture and sports aspects. Facilitate the barrier-free environment development. Design and implement the national action plan of disability prevention, effectively control the occurrence and deterioration of the disability.

Column 19 Action Plan for improving people's wellbeing

1. Expand the employment scale in both rural and urban areas
2. Increase the minimum salary level
3. Increase the pension benefit level
4. Increase the medical care benefit level
5. Increase the minimum living allowance level in both rural and urban areas
6. Decrease the amount of rural population below the poverty line
7. Lighten the taxation burden of the resident
8. Implement the urban housing project for low-income families
9. Improve the employment and social security service system
10. Increase the expenditure of state-owned capital revenue on people's wellbein

Control the population size, improve the quality of the people, optimise the population structure and promote long-term and balanced development of population.

1. Enhance family planning services
2. Promote comprehensive development of women
3. Ensure children's development as a priority
4. Actively address the aging of population
5. Accelerate the development of the cause for the disabled people

Action plan for improving people's livelihood

01 Expand urban and rural employment

Create 9 million new jobs on average each year in urban areas; transfer 8 million rural labour force annually. The rate of signing labour contracts by enterprises to reach 90%; the rate of signing collective employment contracts to reach 80%.

02 Increase the minimum wage standard

Minimum wage standard to increase by no less than 13% on average each year. The minimum wage standard in vast majority of areas to reach no less than 40% of the average wage of the local urban employees.

03 Improve the pension scheme standard

Achieve nationwide coordination of basic pension fund for urban employees. Increase the number of urban residents newly enrolled in the pension insurance scheme by 100 million people. Steadily increase the basic pension received by urban employees; urban non-employed residents above the age of 60 to enjoy basic pension. Achieve full coverage of new countryside social pension scheme, and increase the standard of basic pension.

04 Improve the standard of medical insurance

Increase the number of urban and rural residents newly enrolled in the basic medical insurance scheme by 60 million people. Steadily increase the level of subsidies from fiscal budget to the basic medical insurance scheme and the new countryside cooperative medical scheme; the percentage of payment covered by the medical insurance fund within policy scope to increase to over 70%.

05 Increase the urban and rural minimum living standards

Increase the minimum living standards for urban and rural residents by over 10% on average each year.

06 Reduce the number of rural population living in poverty

Increase the input in poverty alleviation; steadily increase the standard of poverty alleviation; and substantially reduce the number of population living in poverty

07 Cut taxes for residents

Increase the personal income and wage tax deduction threshold, and reasonably adjust the tax rate structure for personal income tax in the early phase of the 12th Five-Year period; establish and improve the personal income tax system featuring combination of integration and classification in the middle and late phase of the 12th Five-Year period.

08 Implement the housing project for low-income urban residents

Construct and renovate 36 million apartments for urban low-income families; the coverage of low-income housing to reach 20% nationwide. No less than 10% of the net income from land assignment to be used for construction of low-income housing and renovation of units in run-down areas.

09 Improve the employment and social security service system

Reinforce the building of service facilities for public employment, social security, labour Inspection, mediation and arbitration services. Promote the use of social security all-in-one card. The number of standard social security insurance cards issued nationwide to reach 800 million, covering 60% of the population.

10 Increase the proportion of the state-owned assets gains spent on people's livelihood

Enlarge the scope of state-owned assets gains that should be handed in to the state; steadily increase the percentage collected from the state-owned assets gains, with the incremental part mainly used for expenditures on people's livelihood such as social security.

Key indicators of economic and social development during the 12th Five-Year Plan period
(Excerpt on people's livelihood)

Indicator	2010	2015	Average annual growth rate	
Economic development				
- GDP (trillion yuan)	39.8	55.8	7%	Expected
- Urbanisation rate (%)	47.5%	51.5%	4% (accumulative figure over 5 years)	Expected
People's livelihood				
- Per capita disposable income of urban residents (yuan)	19109	> 26810	> 7%	Expected
- Per capita net income of rural residents (yuan)	5919	> 8310	> 7%	Expected
- Registered urban unemployment rate (%)	4.1%	< 5%		Expected
- Number of new jobs in urban areas			45,000,000 people (accumulative figure over 5 years)	Expected
- Number of urban residents enrolled in basic pension scheme	257 million people	357 million people	1% (accumulative figure over 5 years)	Binding
- Rate of enrolment in basic medical insurance in urban and rural areas (%)			3% (accumulative figure over 5 years)	Binding
- Number of low-income apartments built in urban areas (units)			36 million units (accumulative figure over 5 years)	Binding
- Total population	1.341 billion	< 1.39 billion	< 7.2%	Binding
- Average life expectancy (years of age)	73.5	74.5	1 year (accumulative figure over 5 years)	Expected

* Target is set to increase the income of urban and rural residents at a rate no lower than that of the GDP growth. During implementation, we should strive to achieve the same pace of growth with economic development.

Part IX: Cure the symptoms and the roots, strengthen and innovate social management

Adapt to the new environment with profound changes in the economic system, social structure, interest pattern and mode of thinking; innovate the mechanism of social management system; strengthen social management capacity building, build and improve the social management system with Chinese characteristics, and ensure that the society is full of vitality, harmony and stability.

Chapter 37: Innovate social management institution

1. Improve social management structure. Play the leading role of government, strengthen its function of social management and public service, construct service government; play the coordination role of people's organization, grassroots autonomous organization, various social organizations and enterprises, promote the standardization, profession, socialization and legalization of social management. Mobilize the organize the public to participate the social management orderly, foster the citizen awareness, realize self management, service and development.
2. Innovate social management system. Strengthen the management of the origin, dynamic management and crisis respond system. Pay more attention to the construction of people's wellbeing, equal communication and consultation, and the capacity of responding to emergencies.

1. Improve the social management pattern

Improve the social management pattern which features the Party taking the leadership, the government assuming the responsibility (service-oriented government), the society (social organisations, enterprises and public institutions) providing collaborative support and the public engaged in orderly participation.

2. Innovate the social management mechanism

Accelerate building of the social management mechanism which combines tackling issues at their source, dynamic management and emergency response:

Tackling issues at their source – put more focus on people's livelihood and system building, adhering to scientific, democratic and law-based decision making, avoiding and reducing occurrence of social issues.

Dynamic management – put more focus on equal communication and consultation, addressing lawful and reasonable appeals from the public, timely resolving social conflicts.

Emergency response – put more focus on building emergency response capacity, effectively addressing and properly handling unexpected public incidents, increase harmonious elements while dissolve negative elements, and bring out vitality of the society.

Chapter 38: Intensify the autonomy and service function of urban and rural community

1. Improve the management structure of community. Strengthen the autonomous system under the leadership of the Party, achieve positive interaction between government administrative management and public autonomy. Strengthen the

- construction of community committee of urban-rural connection areas, agglomeration areas of floating population.
2. Construct the platform for social management and service. Guided by the public needs, integrate the management function and service resources of population, employment, social security, civil affairs, health, cultural, maintaining stability and petition. Improve the service and management of floating population.

- 1. Improve the governance structure of communities**

Improve the system of grass-roots mass self-governance under the leadership of community Party organisations; advance the community residents' democratic management of community affairs and public welfare establishments according to law; achieve effective connection and sound interaction between government administration and grass-roots mass self-governance. Improve the system of community neighbourhood committees....actively develop community service, public welfare and mutual assistance social organisations...guide various kinds of social organisations and volunteers to participate in community management and service. Encourage innovation of social management and service mode that suit local circumstances.

- 2. Build community management and service platform**

Improve the grass-roots management and service system; ... extend the basic public services function... Standardise and develop professional service agencies such as community service stations to effectively undertake tasks assigned by grass-roots government authorities. ... Integrate management functions and service resources in such areas as population, employment, social security, civil affairs, health, culture as well as comprehensive management, maintaining stability and handling complaints. ... Strengthen management of services to floating population.

Plan to enhance the service capacities of urban and rural communities

- 01 Build a comprehensive community service platform*
- 02 Application of information technology in communities*
- 03 Build human talents for community service*

Implement a plan for 500,000 university students to serve in urban and rural communities ... The number of registered community volunteers to account for over 10% of the resident population.

Chapter 39: Strengthen the construction of social organizations

1. Foster the development of social organizations. Establish the management system, prioritize the development of economic, charity, and community social organization. Improve the supporting policies, promote the government to transfer functions to social organizations, open more public resources and fields.
2. Strengthen the supervision and management of social organization.

Attach equal importance to cultivation, development, management and supervision; promote healthy and orderly development of social organisations; bring into play their functions of providing services, reflecting appeals and standardising behaviour.

- 1. Promote development of social organisations**

Prioritise development of economic, public charity, urban and rural community social organisations; promote reform and development of industry associations and chambers of commerce.

2. Strengthen supervision of social organisations

Chapter 40: Improve the mechanism of protecting public interests

1. Expanding the channels for expressing public opinions. Improve the public hearing and expert consultation system of public decision-making process. Improve the petition system, stress the collection and feedback of public opinion, play the expression function of people's organization, trade association and media, actively respond to public concern.
2. Improve the mediation mechanism to social contradictions. Establish the risk evaluation system for major projects and major policies.

Strengthen and improve a mechanism to safeguard the people's rights and interests with the Party and the government playing a leading role; form scientific and effective mechanisms of interest coordination, expression of interest appeals, conflict conciliation, and rights protection; effectively safeguard the lawful rights and interests of the people.

1. Expand channels to reflect social conditions and express public opinion

Improve the system of keeping the public informed and undertaking public hearings, expert consultation and debate during the public decision-making process; expand public participation. Improve the mechanism for petition work, pay attention to collection of public opinion and information feedback, effectively implement the system of officials receiving visits and handling letters from the public. Bring into play the function of public organisations, industry associations and the media to express social interests; bring into play the role of the internet as a new channel for reflecting social conditions and expressing public opinion; actively and proactively respond to social concerns.

2. Improve the mechanism for social conflicts mediation

Improve the leadership and coordination, screening and fore-warning, counselling, mediation and handling mechanisms to resolve social conflicts. Strengthen the joint action of public, administrative and judicial mediation; join various forces to effectively prevent and resolve social conflicts arising from labour disputes, land expropriation and house demolition, environmental protection, food and drug safety, business restructuring and bankruptcy. Establish a social stability risk assessment mechanism for key projects and major policy formulation. Improve the mass work system; rely on grass-root Party organisations, industry management organisations and people's self-governance organisations, full into full play the functions of trade unions, Communist Youth League and women's federation, join forces to safeguard the rights and interests of the people, take into account public concerns from all aspects, and actively resolve social conflicts.

Chapter 41: Strengthen the construction of public security system

1. Safeguard the security of food and drugs
2. Strict management on safe production
3. Improve the emergency responding system
4. Improve public security

Push forward the establishment of a public security system that combines proactive prevention and control and emergency response, and integrates traditional and modern approaches.

1. Ensure food and drug safety
 2. Tighten up safe production management
 3. Improve emergency response system
 4. Improve social public order control system
- ... Establish a national basic information database of population. Strengthen settlement, relief, help, education, management and medical assistance for special groups of the population; strengthen rectification on the weak links and key areas of public security. Enhance intelligence information, prevention and control, and rapid reaction capabilities, improve the ability to ensure public security and social order. ...

Part X: Inherit and innovate, promoting the big development and prosperous of culture

Chapter 42: Improving the civilization and quality of all nation

Chapter 43: Promote cultural innovation

Chapter 44: Promote prosperous development of cultural undertaking and cultural industry

Part XI: Reform in difficult areas, improving socialism institution of market economy

Chapter 45: Adhere and improve basic economic system

Uphold and improve the basic economic system, with public ownership playing a dominant role and diverse forms of ownership developing side by side, and create an institutional environment under which economic entities under all forms of ownership use factors of production equally in accordance with the law, engage in fair competition in the market, and enjoy equal legal protection.

1 Deepen the reform of state owned enterprises

Channel state capital into industries pertinent to national security and economy through discretionary and rational capital injection or withdrawal. Overall listing shall be achieved for large SOEs that get the requisite qualifications. Large SOEs that are not able to be listed shall put forward the reform of diversity of equities. Large SOEs that shall remain solely funded by the State shall carry out corporate system reform.

Put forward the reform in the salt and railway industries.

Deepen reforms of the power, telecommunication, petroleum, civil aviation and public facilities industries.

2 Optimize state owned capital management system

Uphold the separation of the functions of government as public administrator and state-owned assets investors. Promote justified distribution of state owned assets yields.

3 Support and guide the development of the non-public economy

Support and guide private capital to enter the industries and sectors that are not forbidden by laws and regulations. It is not allowed to set additional conditions for private capital with regard to market access. Support non-public enterprises to participate in the reform of state owned enterprises.

Chapter 46: Promote administrative reform

Section 1 Speed up the transformation of government function

Accelerate the separation of the functions of the government from those of enterprises, state assets management authorities, public institutions and market-based intermediaries. Reduce government intervention in microeconomic activities. Continue to optimize government structure, administrative levels and civil service. Reduce administrative costs, resolutely advance reforms of greater departments with integrated functions. Address the problems of overlapping organizations and functions and conflicting policies from different departments. Explore the system of provinces directly governing counties (cities) where conditions are adequate.

Section 2 Strengthen scientific and democratic decision-making mechanism

Solicit opinions on a extensive basis with regard to major policy decisions concerning the overall economic and social development.

Section 3 Strengthen the system of government performance assessment and administrative accountability

Section 4 Step up the restructuring of different categories of public institutions
Promote the reform of public institutions in the field of science and technology, education, culture, public health and sports. Establish a sound legal person governance structure in the enterprises transformed from public intuitions.

Chapter 47: Accelerate fiscal and taxation system reform

Actively establish a fiscal taxation system that is beneficial to the transformation of the economic system.

Section 1 Deepen the fiscal system reform

According to the requirements of financial resources of governments in line with their respective powers, on the basis of rational definition of respective powers, financial administration among government at all levels shall be further organized. Improve transfer payments system, and increase the scope and proportion of general transfer payments, esp. equalization transfer payments. Strengthen guaranteed basic supply of financial service by government at county level. Establish a sound local government debt management system and explore the possibility of issuing local government bonds.

Section 2 Improve budget management system

Improve public finance budgets. Make budgets for government managed funds more detailed. Establish a sound budget for the state capital operations. Improve budget implementation system.

Section 3 Reform and improve tax system

Expend the scope of value added tax, and reduce business taxes. Improve personal income tax system. Transform administrative fees to taxes. Promote reform in resource taxes and farmland use tax. Promote reform on property tax.

Chapter 48: Deepen the financial system reform

Section 1 Deepen reform of the financial institutions

Strengthen internal management and risk management. Deepen the reform of the National Development Bank, press ahead with the reform of Export-Import Bank of China and China Export & Credit Insurance Cooperation, advance the reform of Agriculture Bank of China, and the reform of Postal Savings Bank of China. Establish deposit insurance system.

Press ahead with the commercialized transition of the financial asset management companies.

Section 2 Press ahead with the establishment of the system of multilevel financial markets

Improve the launch of the second board. Expend the scope of the STARS pilots. Promote the development of the Over the Counter Market. Explore the possibility of launching the international board. Move forward with asset securitization.

Section 3 Improve financial control mechanism

Improve the market-based managed floating exchange rate regime. Press ahead with the reform of the foreign exchange management system. Expend the scope of cross-border yuan trade. Push forward RMB capital account convertibility. Improve the management of foreign exchange reserve, expend the scale and increase the yields.

Section 4 Enhance financial regulation

Establish cross-boarder, cross-market financial regulation rules. Strengthen supervision on the systemically important financial institutions (SIFIs). Participate in the amendment to international financial standards.

Chapter 49: Deepen the reform of price of resource products and fees for environmental protection

Develop a sound, flexible mechanism for setting prices for resource products capable of reflecting supply and demand in the market, resource scarcity, and the cost of environmental damage.

Section 1 Improve the mechanism for setting prices for resource products

Press ahead with progressive pricing for household electricity and water consumption. Make the price ratio of natural gas to alternative energy sources more reasonable.

Section 2 Carry forward the reform of environmental protection charges

Section 3 Establish a sound resource property rights exchange mechanism

Part XII: Mutual beneficial and win-win, improving the opening up

China must adapt to a more balanced growth model, in which we place equal stress on imports, exports, attracting foreign capital and promoting outbound investments, instead of the current dependence on exports and foreign capital. We must implement more active strategies for “opening up” and unceasingly explore the new areas of reform. We will expand and deepen the convergence of interests for all parties. We must adapt the system to a demand-based economic model and effectively prevent risks in order to promote development, reform and innovation.

Chapter 50: Improve regional opening up pattern

China will continue the expansion of “opening up” policies and coordinate the opening up of coastal, inland and bordering areas to achieve a mutually beneficial and balanced pattern of “opening up”.

Section one: Deepen the “opening up” of the coastal areas

We will change the focus of the ”opening up” of coastal areas from international manufacturing to research and development, advanced manufacturing and services. These areas will pioneer and internationalize the adaption of administrative management systems to achieve international competitiveness. We will also push for a further “opening up” of the service sector, promote the development of international trade in services, and attract foreign investment in the service sector. In this, we will deepen the “opening up” of the special economic areas of Shenzhen and other cities, Shanghai Pudong New Area and Tianjin Binhai New Area. We will speed up the internationalization of Shanghai as a centre for finance, shipping, and trade.

Section two: Expand the “opening up” of inland areas

The ”opening up” of inland areas will depend on central cities, urban clusters and various investment and development zones. We will make use of natural resources and the comparative advantages of labour, optimize the investment environment, and expand the use of “leading industries” for foreign investors. Inland areas must actively adapt to the migration of international manufacturing enterprises and coastal industries toward inland areas; inland areas must cultivate and develop a number of bases for international manufacturing and service contracting. We will drive ahead the “opening up” of Chongqing’s “Liangjing New Area.”

Section 3: Speeding up the “opening up” of border areas

In order to develop border areas, we will make use of these areas’ regional advantages and formulate and implement special “opening up” policies. We will speed up the construction of key ports, border cities, border (and cross-border) economic cooperation zones and key development and experimental zones. We will enhance the infrastructure and connection with the neighbouring countries and

develop “special outward industries” and industrial bases. Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning and Inner Mongolia will be key in our “opening up” to North East Asia; Xinjiang will serve as a base for our “opening up” up the West; Guangxi will be a new “highland” for cooperation with ASEAN; Yunnan will be built into a bridge for “opening up” to the South-West. We will also continuously improve the level of “opening up” along the coastal areas.

Chapter 51: Optimize foreign trade structure

China will continue the efforts to stabilize and expand foreign demand. We will speed up the transformation of foreign trade and promote the transformation of foreign trade development from volume-increasing to quality improving and profit increasing; we will compete with comprehensive advantages instead of cost advantages.

Section one: Nurturing a new competitive advantage for export

While maintaining the current advantage in export markets we will also speed up the nurturing of new advantages based on technology, branding, quality and service. We will improve the quality and class of labour-intensive export products, expand the export of electronic machinery and high-tech products, strictly limit the export of products that require wasteful use of energy and resources, and lead to high levels of pollution. We will optimize policy measures to promote the transition from processing trade to R&D, design, manufacturing of the key components and logistics etc, to extend the value-added chain in China. We will optimize the special supervisory policy and function of the Customs, to encourage the centralization of the processing trade into the Customs special supervisory area. We encourage enterprises to build up international sales channels to increase their ability to expand international market shares. We will actively develop emerging markets and promote the diversification of the export market.

Section 2: Improving the comprehensive effect of imports

We will optimize the structure of imports, actively expand imports of advanced technology, key components, domestically rare resources and energy-conservation and environmental protective products. We will expand the import of consumer goods to a reasonable degree and make use of the important macro-economic balancing and structure-adjusting role of imports and optimize the structure of trade payments. We will make full use of the attractiveness and influence of China’s huge market and promote the diversity of import sources. We will optimize the controlling mechanism of the import and export for key agricultural products in order to use international resources effectively.

Section three: Vigorous development of trade in services

We will promote export of services, deepen the “opening up” of outbound service sectors and increase the share of service trade in the total foreign trade. While expanding and stabilizing the export of traditional service sectors such as tourism and transportation, we will also make great efforts to promote the export of culture,

Chinese medicine, software and information services, logistics in business and trade, financial insurance, and other service sectors., we will steadily open up fields such as education, medicine, sports etc, to attract good resources, to improve the service standard to the international level. We will vigorously develop service outsourcing and establish several “service contracting bases”. We will expand the “opening up” of financial, logistical and other service sectors, and in a stable way “open up” education, medical care, sports and other areas. We will strive to improve the international level of our service sector.

Chapter 52: Coordinate 'Bring in' and 'Going Out'

China will continue the combination of the strategies ‘bringing in’ and ‘going out’ and to pay equal attention to both foreign investments in China and Chinese investments abroad in order to increase safe and effective use of the two markets and their resources.

Section one: increasing the level of foreign capital usage

China will optimise the structure of foreign capital by guiding foreign investments to the sectors of modern agriculture, high-end technology, advanced manufacturing, energy conservation, new energy, modern service industry etc. and encourage foreign capital to be invested in the middle and western parts of China. China will encourage foreign capital to use different means to take part in merger and acquisitions of domestic enterprises, such as buying shares, joint ventures etc. China will bring in senior talent and advanced technology from overseas and encourage foreign enterprises to set up R&D centres in China in order for China to learn advanced international management concepts and systems. China will actively integrate into the global innovation system. The soft environment of investments will be optimised and the legal rights of investors will be protected. China will conduct the National Security Review of foreign merger and acquisitions in a good fashion. Favourable foreign lending and international commercial lending will be used effectively to fine tune the management of foreign debt.

Section two: Speeding up the implementation of the ‘Go out’ strategy

China will follow the strategy of market orientation and self-willingness of enterprises to guide enterprises with different ownerships to develop overseas investment cooperation in an orderly manner. China will deepen the development of international energy resources and mutually beneficial processing cooperation. China will support the carrying out of technology R&D investments abroad and to encourage leading enterprises in the manufacturing industry to conduct foreign investment to create internationalised marketing and sales channels and famous brands. China will enlarge international cooperation in the agricultural sector and develop overseas engineering contracts, labour cooperation and cooperation projects that can improve living standards in local areas. China will gradually develop its own large cross country corporations and cross country financial institutions to increase China’s level of international operations. China will conduct research for overseas investments and enhance scientific evaluation of investment projects. China will increase its ability of comprehensive all-round consideration, optimize the cross-

agency coordination system, and enhance the guidance and services to enforce the ‘going out’ strategy. The formulation of laws and regulations concerning overseas investments will be speeded up and optimised. China will actively discuss and sign mutual agreements on investment protection and agreements to avoid double taxation as well as other multilateral or bilateral agreements. China’s overseas investment promotional system will be improved to increase the level of investment facilitation for enterprises to invest overseas and to protect the overseas rights of China and to minimize different kinds of risks. The enterprises that are ‘going out’ and their overseas cooperation projects should bear corporate social responsibility in mind in order to bring benefits to the local people.

[Chapter 53: Actively participate in global economic governance and regional cooperation](#)

China is to expand exchange and cooperation with developed countries to obtain an increase of mutual trust and a higher level of cooperation. In order to maintain peace and stability and to promote prosperity and development in the region friendly relationships and pragmatic cooperation with neighbouring countries will be deepened, as well as Unity and cooperation with developing countries will be enhanced and traditional friendship and common interests will be maintained. Multilateral cooperation will be developed actively.

China will push for a reform of the international economic system and promote the international economic order to develop in a more fair and reasonable direction. China will participate actively in the G20’s global economic management cooperation in order to promote and build a balanced, commonly beneficial “win-win” situation of the multilateral trade system. China will work against all kinds of protectionism. Furthermore, China will actively promote a reform of the international financial system and to rationalize the international currency system. Coordination with the major economic bodies’ macro economic policies will be strengthened. Finally, China will actively take part in the drafting and amending of the international regulations and standards to increase its influence in international economic and financial organizations.

China’s strategies of formulating Free Trade Zones should be speeded up. To further enhance the economic relations between China and its major trading partners by deepening the pragmatic cooperation with both emerging market countries and developing countries. China should use the APEC as well as other international or sub-regional cooperation mechanisms and enhance regional cooperation with other countries and regions. South-South cooperation should be enhanced. The Chinese foreign aid structure should be optimized and the number of projects in the field of people’s livelihood and welfare in the developing countries should be increased. Finally, economic and technology assistance to social public utilities, self-development capacity building and the other areas in developing countries should be increased.

The leadership of the party should be maintained by letting the people be the masters of the country and by maintaining unity by ruling the country by law. We will

continue to develop socialist democratic rule and to build a socialist country with the rule of law.

Part XIII: Develop democracy; promote the construction of socialism political civilization

Adhere to the unity of the Party's leadership, people as masters of their own country, and governing the country by law; develop socialist democratic politics, and build a socialist country ruled by law.

Chapter 54: Develop socialism democratic politics

Speed up the construction of socialist political civilization. Stick to the lead of the party, with the people at its centre, organized in unison by a lawful state, advance the politics of socialist democracy, guarantee the people's right to knowledge, to participation, to expression and supervision. Adhere and improve the representative system National People's Congresses, the cooperation of leaders of the CPC with different parties and the system of political consultation, the self-governing system of minority areas and the self-governing system at the basis of society. Consolidate and expand the wide patriotic united front. Promote the unions, the communist youth league's, the women's federation and other civil organizations. To realize the work for minorities and religions, strengthen the united education of different ethnics.

Adhere to and improve the system of the people's congress, the multi-party cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC ...

Continuously push forward the self-improvement and development of the socialist political system.

Improve the system of democracy, expand the channels of democracy, carry out democratic elections, democratic decision-making, democratic management and democratic supervision according to law, and safeguard the people's right to know, participate, express and supervise.

Support trade unions, Communist Youth League, women's federation and other people's organisations to undertake work according to law and their respective charters, and participate in social management and public services.

Fully implement the Party and the state's policy on ethnic minorities... and the Party's basic guidelines on religion. Encourage people from new social class to devote themselves to building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Chapter 55: Comprehensively promote the construction of legal system

Fully realize the vision of a lawfully governed state, optimize the legal system of the socialism with Chinese characteristics, protect the unity, dignity and authority of socialism legal system, just and incorruptible enforcement of the law, strengthen the education of the wide population of the law, create a good atmosphere in society of everyone studying and respecting the law, speed up the building of a socialist lawful state. Strengthen the guarantee of human rights, advance the overall development of human right matters.

... Improve the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics. ... Put emphasis on legislation relating to accelerating transformation of the economic growth mode, improving people's livelihood, developing social causes and government building. ...
... Strengthen enforcement of the Constitution and law. ... Advance governance by law and fair and clean enforcement. ... Deepen judicial system reform. ... Further promote publicity and education on law...
... Strengthen legal assistance; enhance protection of human rights; promote the comprehensive development of the human rights cause. ...

Chapter 56: Strengthen efforts to promote clean government and combat corruption

Conscientiously implement the Code of Conduct for Building Clean and Honest Government, and implement the system whereby leading cadres regularly report their incomes, real estate and investments, as well as what their spouses and children do.

... Put emphasis on improving the system to punish and prevent corruption; strengthen anti-corruption and building a clean government. ...
Strengthen honesty and self-discipline of officials; seriously implement the regular reporting system of officials' income, real estate property, investment as well as employment of their spouses and children.
Deepen reform and system innovation, and gradually establish an effective anti-corruption system that is scientific in content and rigorous in procedures.
Establish and improve a power structure and an operational mechanism featuring mutual restriction and coordination of powers for decision-making, enforcement and supervision; and vigorously push forward transparency of government affairs and audit of economic responsibilities.
Enhance international exchange and cooperation in anti-corruption.

Part XIV: Deepen cooperation; construct the common homeland for Chinese nation

Chapter 57: Maintain Hong Kong and Macao's long term prosperity and stability

Continue to strictly adhere to the principles of "one country ,two systems", "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong", "Macao people governing Macao" and the policy of high political autonomy. Strictly follow the Special Administrative region's basic law, fully support the political work of the Special Administrative Region's leading officials and the Government according to law.

1. Support Hongkong and Macao consolidate and lift competitive advantages.
Support Hongkong develop to the off-shore rmb business center and international asset management center, consolidate and lift its position as international finance, trade and shipping center, strengthen the global influences as financial center.
Support Macao to build global tourism and leisure center.
2. Support Hongkong and Macao to foster emerging sectors.
3. Deepen the cooperation between inland and Hongkong/Macao. Implement the cooperation framework agreement between Guangdong/Kongkong and Guangdong/Macao, promote regional economic development, build advanced manufacturing and service sector base. Strengthen planning and coordination,

improve the transportation system between pearl river delta and Hongkong/Macao.

Chapter 58: Promote the peaceful development of cross strait relations and reunification of motherland

Adhere to the principles of peaceful reunification and „one country, two systems” and in the current phase advance the cross-strait relations. Promote the 8-point proposal of peaceful reunification with the motherland, fully implement the 6-point proposal on the peaceful development of cross-strait relations. Firmly assure the issue of peaceful development of cross-strait relations, oppose separatist activities for an independent Taiwan. Comprehensive deepen cross-strait economic cooperation, strengthen the cross-straits exchanges in areas of culture, education, tourism and others, actively expand cross-straits exchanges in all areas, advance the process of cross-strait exchange mechanisms, build a framework for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations.

1. Establish and improve the cross-strait economic cooperation mechanism
2. Comprehensively deepen cross-strait economic cooperation
3. Support the development of West Coast Economic Zone

Part XV: Civil-military integration, strengthen the construction of national defense and army modernization

Chapter 59: Strengthen the construction of national defense and army modernization

Adhere to the military thoughts of Mao Zedong, the thoughts on building an army of the new era from Deng Xiaoping, follow the lead of Jiang Zemin’s thoughts on building National defense and the army, make technological development an important guiding principle in national defense and military, implement modern military strategies. Strengthen construction of a more revolutionized, modern and standardized army. Push forward military theory, military technology, military organizations, the innovation of military management.

Chapter 60: Promote the development of civil-military integration

Adhere to the roadmap of military and civilian integration, optimize the scientific development system for arms and weapons and the system of personnel training.

Part XVI: Strengthen implementation, achieve the grand development blueprint

This Plan, upon deliberation and approval by the National People’s Congress, bears legal validity.

Chapter 61: Improve the implementing and evaluation mechanism

1. Clear define responsibilities. The binding index and expecting index are the promises government made to the people. Major binding index should discompose and implement by various ministries and levels. Specific work responsibility and speed should be clear on how to promote the equalization of public services.

2. Strengthen policy balance and coordination.
3. Implement comprehensive evaluation and assessment system
4. Strengthen the supervision and assessment of the plan. A midterm evaluation report should be submitted to NPC for assessment.

To ensure smooth implementation of the Plan, mainly rely on market forces to play their basic role in allocating resources; government at all levels should correctly perform their duties to rationally allocate public resources, and ensure the objectives and tasks under the Plan can be met.

1. Clearly define the responsibilities for implementation of the Plan

The indicators marked ‘expected’ and the tasks on industrial development and structural adjustment are to be achieved mainly by discretionary behaviour of market players. Government at all levels should create a sound policy, system and legal environment, break down market segmentation and industry monopoly, stimulate initiative and creativity of market players, steer the behaviour of market players towards national strategic objectives.

The indicators marked ‘binding’ and the tasks in the field of public services are the government’s commitments to the people. The major binding indicators should be specifically assigned to the relevant departments and all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government. The tasks on promoting equalisation of basic public services should be achieved mainly by utilisation of public resources by the government, with clearly defined work responsibilities and planned schedule.

2. Strengthen overall policy planning and coordination

... Optimise the structure of fiscal expenditure and government investment, steadily increase the central government’s investment scale, with focus on people’s livelihood and social causes, agriculture and rural areas, science technology and innovation, ecology and environmental protection and resources conservation, and with a bigger proportion devoted to the middle and western regions, former revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority ethnic groups, remote and border areas and poverty-stricken areas.

3. Put into practice comprehensive evaluation and appraisal

Accelerate the development of a performance evaluation and appraisal system and specific appraisal methods that are conducive to advancing scientific development and accelerating transformation of the economic growth mode; weaken the evaluation and appraisal based on the speed of economic growth, while strengthen a comprehensive evaluation and appraisal on fulfilment of the objectives and tasks including structural optimisation, improvement of people’s livelihood, resources conservation, environmental protection, basic public services and social management. Results of the appraisal will be used as importance basis for change of government leadership at various levels, as well as selection, recruitment, award and punishment of officials.

4. Strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the Plan

Improve the monitoring and evaluation system, enhance capacity building in this regard, strengthen statistics work concerning the service industry, energy-

conservation and emission reduction, climate change, labour and employment, income distribution and real estate. Stress the surveillance and analysis on the progress with implementation of the Plan. The relevant departments of the State Council should strengthen evaluation on implementation of the Plan in their respective fields, and be subject to supervision and examination by the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. The competent authority assuming responsibilities under the Plan should conduct evaluation on fulfilment of the binding and the key expected indicators, submit an annual progress report on implementation of the Plan to the State Council, and release information to the public in an appropriate manner. The State Council will organise a comprehensive mid-term review during implementation of the Plan, and submit a mid-term evaluation report to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for examination. Should there be a need to make adjustments to the Plan, the State Council should submit an adjustment proposal to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for approval.

Chapter 62: Strengthen the coordinated management

... Improve an implementation mechanism featuring clear responsibilities, categorised implementation and effective supervision.

The relevant departments of the State Council should organise compilation of a set of national-level special plans, in particular key special plans, and specify and put into practice the key tasks set out in the Plan. ...

The local plans should effectively implement the national strategic objectives, take into account the local realities and highlight the local characteristics. Make the local plans well coordinated with the development strategies, major objectives and key tasks set out in this Plan, with focus on strengthening their connections with the binding indicators.

Strengthen the connections between the annual plans and this Plan; annual goals should be set towards meeting the major objectives and fully reflect the development objectives and key tasks set out in the Plan. Annual reports should analyse the progress with implementation of this Plan, especially the fulfilment of binding indicators.