

**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2022 PLAN FOR
NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
ON THE 2023 DRAFT PLAN FOR NATIONAL ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

*Delivered at the First Session of the 14th National People's Congress
on March 5, 2023*

National Development and Reform Commission

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Esteemed Deputies,

The National Development and Reform Commission has been entrusted by the State Council to deliver this report on the implementation of the 2022 plan and on the 2023 draft plan for national economic and social development to the First Session of the 14th National People's Congress (NPC) for its deliberation and approval. The Commission also invites comments from members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

I. Implementation of the 2022 Plan for National Economic and Social Development

The year 2022 was of great importance in the history of both the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the country. The 20th National Congress of the CPC was successfully convened. The Congress unveiled a grand blueprint for building China into a modern socialist country in all respects, charting the course and establishing a guide to action for continued progress in advancing the cause of the Party and the country on the new journey to achieve the Second Centenary Goal in the new era.

Over the past year, we faced a volatile and complex situation abroad and the challenging tasks of advancing reform and development and ensuring stability at home. Under the firm leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, all regions and departments consistently followed the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, thoroughly implemented the guiding principles from the 19th CPC National Congress and the plenary sessions of the 19th CPC Central Committee, and earnestly studied and implemented the guiding principles from the 20th CPC National Congress. In accordance with the decisions and plans of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, we faithfully implemented the Report on the Work of the Government and the 2022 plan for national economic and social development, which were approved at the Fifth Session of the 13th NPC, and we adopted the NPC Financial and Economic Affairs Committee's suggestions based on its review of the 2022 plan.

We remained true to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability and made sure that the requirements for keeping the epidemic under control, stabilizing the economy, and pursuing safe development were followed. We fully and faithfully applied the new development philosophy on all fronts,

worked to create a new pattern of development, and focused on promoting high-quality development. We deepened supply-side structural reform. We gave full consideration to both domestic and international imperatives, coordinated our response to the novel coronavirus disease (Covid-19) with economic and social development, and placed equal emphasis on development and security. We continued to ensure stability on the six key fronts and security in the six key areas,¹ and we strengthened macro regulation. In these ways, we effectively responded to impacts from factors that went beyond our anticipation, ensured steady economic performance, and sustained increases in the quality of development. We achieved substantial progress in scientific and technological innovation, deepened reform and opening up across the board, and made solid progress in building a Beautiful China. Employment and prices were kept basically stable, food and energy security and the people's wellbeing were effectively guaranteed, and overall economic and social stability were maintained. The 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics and Paralympics were a great success. In short, we took solid steps forward on the new journey to build China into a modern socialist country in all respects.

1. We remained committed to putting the people and their lives above all else and achieved a major, decisive victory in our fight against Covid-19.

We adhered to a targeted and science-based approach in our Covid-19 response and improved and adjusted our response policies and measures as the situation evolved. We formulated and put into practice the ninth editions of containment protocols and diagnostic and therapeutic protocols, and we strictly implemented requirements for prohibiting nine types of excessive response. We won the great battle to protect Shanghai, withstanding the most challenging test since the fight to protect Wuhan, and took swift and decisive steps to handle local outbreaks. With these actions, we prevented highly virulent and fatal variants from spreading widely and won precious time for securing victory in the fight against Covid-19.

We made our routine epidemic prevention and control measures and emergency response more precise and effective. We reinforced response measures for key venues including schools, nursing homes, and child welfare institutions and for major events and holidays and enhanced land border areas' epidemic

¹ The six fronts refer to employment, the financial sector, foreign trade, foreign investment, domestic investment, and expectations. The six areas refer to job security, basic living needs, operations of market entities, food and energy security, stable industrial and supply chains, and the normal functioning of primary-level governments.

prevention, control, and treatment capacity. We launched pilot projects for building quarantine and treatment facilities that are capable of operating both under normal conditions and in emergencies and worked to ensure the supply of daily necessities. We made every effort to promote the research, development, and application of vaccines and medicines and guaranteed their production. China's domestic Covid-19 vaccines and remedies saw new progress in research and development (R&D), and China continued to expand international cooperation in the fight against Covid-19. We put enterprises along key industrial and supply chains on white lists to ensure smooth transportation and logistics and guarantee that key industrial chains are not blocked.

Since November 2022, we have continued to improve and adjust our response measures by focusing on ensuring people's health and preventing severe cases. We rolled out 20 measures to optimize our Covid-19 response followed by 10 more, improved health services and management for key groups such as seniors, pregnant and lying-in women, and children, and worked faster to help the elderly get vaccinated. We strengthened the production, distribution, and supply of key epidemic supplies and effectively dealt with illegal pricing manipulation for epidemic-related products. We strengthened primary-level medical services, improved the systems for epidemic prevention, control, and treatment, and enhanced our emergency response capacity. These efforts laid a foundation and made it possible for the government to downgrade its response to Covid-19 to "Class B infectious disease, Class B control," and secure a smooth transition in our response efforts in a relatively short time.

For over three years, China's fight against Covid-19 has been truly extraordinary. We efficiently coordinated our epidemic response and economic and social development, and we effectively protected the people's health and safety, thereby minimizing the impact of the epidemic on economic and social development. For a populous country to emerge from a pandemic largely unscathed is a miraculous achievement in the history of human civilization. Practice shows that the CPC Central Committee's major judgments on the development of the epidemic, its major decisions on response efforts, and its major adjustments to our response strategy have been completely correct. It has taken measures that have proven effective in practice and that enjoy public support, yielding tremendous results.

2. We implemented prudent and effective macro policies and maintained overall economic and social stability.

In response to the impacts of repeated resurgence and continued spread of the coronavirus, the outbreak of the Ukraine crisis, and other factors that went beyond our anticipation, we decisively took stronger steps in implementing our macro policies. We promoted sustained economic recovery, with a focus on ensuring stable growth, employment, and prices. China's gross domestic product (GDP) reached 121 trillion yuan in 2022, representing annual growth of 3%. A total of 12.06 million urban jobs were created nationwide, and the year-end surveyed urban unemployment rate was 5.5%. Overall stability was maintained in prices, with the monthly year-on-year rise in the consumer price index (CPI) kept under 3% and yearly CPI growth at 2%, which stood in stark contrast to the 40-plus-year record high in global inflation. China had a favorable balance of international payments, and its foreign reserves totaled 3.1277 trillion US dollars at the end of 2022.

1) More new approaches were adopted to improve macro regulation.

We introduced a package of policies and follow-up measures in a timely manner to keep economic performance stable, and we strengthened supervision and guidance over local implementation of these policies, thus effectively responding to impacts that went beyond our anticipation.

Our proactive fiscal policy became more effective, with greater emphasis placed on keeping it targeted and sustainable. The government deficit was set at 3.37 trillion yuan, which ensured fiscal spending intensity and maintained the scale necessary to support economic recovery. Local governments issued an additional 3.65 trillion yuan in special-purpose bonds, special-purpose bonds from previous years' unused inventory worth 502.9 billion yuan were issued and put to good use in accordance with the law, and the issuance and use of special-purpose bonds were accelerated, all of which helped give full play to their positive role in sustaining investment and growth. We put the mechanism for direct allocation of budgetary funds into full use and made government spending more targeted and effective. We made concrete efforts to protect the three priorities of the people's basic wellbeing, payment of salaries, and normal government functioning at the local level. Transfer payments from the central to local governments totaled 9.71 trillion yuan, an increase of 17.1%, which effectively relieved pressure on city and county governments from decreased revenues and increased expenditures.

Our prudent monetary policy was flexible and appropriate, and ample liquidity was maintained. Required reserve ratios were lowered twice to release long-term liquidity supply. We fully leveraged instruments to support inclusive loans to micro and small enterprises (MSEs) and carbon emissions reduction, facilitated targeted relending for promoting cleaner and more efficient use of coal, and introduced new structural monetary policy tools such as relending for sci-tech innovation and targeted relending for transportation and logistics development and for public-interest elderly care. In doing so, we scaled up support for key areas and weak links in economic and social development. By the end of 2022, the balance of China's M₂ money supply and aggregate financing had increased by 11.8% and 9.6% respectively year-on-year. New RMB loans for the year grew by 1.36 trillion yuan, and medium- and long-term loans to the manufacturing sector increased by 2.56 trillion yuan over the beginning of the year. We took steady steps to make the RMB exchange rate more market-based and kept it generally stable at an adaptive, balanced level.

We strengthened macro policy coordination and took effective steps in assessing consistency of orientation between newly issued policies and documents and macro policies. We also made full use of macro policy coordination mechanisms. All of this markedly improved policy coordination.

2) Greater efforts were made to help ease enterprises' burdens and resolve their difficulties.

In 2022, newly-introduced tax and fee cuts, tax refunds, and deferred tax and fee payments exceeded 4.2 trillion yuan. Of this, value-added tax (VAT) credit refunds surpassed 2.4 trillion yuan, new tax and fee cuts exceeded 1 trillion yuan, and deferred tax and fee payments totaled over 750 billion yuan. We extended policies to postpone certain tax payments for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and self-employed individuals in manufacturing and to temporarily postpone the collection of certain administrative charges and guarantee funds, among other supporting policies. We introduced targeted measures to provide relief for businesses experiencing particular difficulty in service industries such as catering, retail, tourism, and transportation as well as businesses engaged in elderly care and childcare services. We allowed enterprises in sectors facing difficulties to delay their contributions to social insurance schemes.

We worked to ensure continuity and renewal of loans under the former two instruments to support deferred payments on inclusive loans of MSEs and to support inclusive credit loans to MSEs. In addition, we raised the ratio of government funding for new loans issued through the instrument to support inclusive loans to MSEs from 1% to 2% and reduced the interest rate of inclusive loans to MSEs by one percentage point for the fourth quarter of the year.

To better ensure basic standards of living for those in need, we temporarily extended the coverage of subsistence allowances and other social security policies, and we adjusted the mechanism tying social assistance and benefit payments to increases in the price of goods by appropriately lowering the threshold for the mechanism to kick in, in order to include more low-income earners.

3) Stronger steps were taken to guarantee the supply and price stability of major commodities.

We worked to ensure that price regulation mechanisms for essential commodities were effectively implemented. We strengthened coordination of production, transportation, and sales, improved adjustments to imports and exports and commodity reserves, enhanced guidance over market expectations, and ensured that market prices remained stable. We continued to employ the minimum purchase price policy for grains as an effective means to ensure reasonable grain prices, and we appropriately raised the minimum purchase prices for rice and wheat, thus keeping grain production stable. We put more responsibility on city mayors to ensure the supply of non-staple foods and strengthened regulation over the hog market to cope with sharp fluctuations in hog and pork prices. Activities related to price indexes were standardized, and coordinated oversight over spot markets and futures markets was markedly improved. We created long-term mechanisms for coal price regulation and oversight, kept coal prices within an appropriate range, actively responded to the sharp rise in international oil and gas prices, and guaranteed stable supply and prices for household electricity and gas.

3. We firmly implemented the strategy to expand domestic demand and consistently unlocked the potential of domestic demand.

We thoroughly and effectively implemented the “1+N” policy framework for fostering a new development pattern. We formulated and implemented an outline for the strategy to expand domestic demand for 2022 through 2035 and an implementation plan for the strategy to expand domestic demand during the 14th Five-Year Plan period. Focusing on expanding investment and stabilizing

consumption in key areas, we further unlocked the potential of domestic demand and promoted smoother flows in the economy.

1) Investment fully played its key role in driving development.

We established a coordination mechanism for advancing major projects to promote effective investment and ran it efficiently to strengthen support in terms of land provision, environmental impact assessments, energy, and other factors and to improve coordination on major issues. We made sure that investment funds and other production factors stayed connected to projects they were allocated to and sped up implementation of key tasks and construction on major projects, in an effort to see real work begin on more of these projects. We created new policy and development finance instruments and issued 740 billion yuan in two batches to replenish the capital for more than 2,700 major projects, all of which have since broken ground. We supported equipment upgrades in key areas by providing targeted relending and interest subsidies and encouraged more medium- and long-term lending to the manufacturing sector.

We made proactive investments in infrastructure as appropriate, advanced construction on the 102 major projects outlined in the 14th Five-Year Plan, and accelerated planning for new types of infrastructure. Full-scale construction on the Chengdu-Lhasa Railway got off to a good start; Baihetan Hydropower Station, ranking second in the world in terms of installed capacity, came into full production; and the ultra-high voltage direct-current transmission project from Baihetan to Jiangsu and Zhejiang provinces began operation. Construction began on the North Xiaoyangshan Container Terminal (land area), the Pinglu Canal project, and the Yangtze River to Han River diversion project along the central route of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project.

We gave play to the catalytic role of investment from the central government budget. We accelerated the issuance and use of local government special-purpose bonds and further widened their scope of usage. We encouraged and channeled private capital toward restarting suspended projects and initiating new ones, and promoted positive interplay between idle assets and new investment. A total of 24 pilot projects on real estate investment trusts (REITs) in the infrastructure sector have gone public, with a total issuance volume of over 78 billion yuan.

We advanced the renovation of old urban residential communities nationwide, leading to the launch of renovations to 52,500 such communities last year. We worked faster to make up deficiencies in urban infrastructure and actively

advanced the upgrading of old urban gas pipelines and other facilities. National fixed-asset investment (excluding rural households) totaled 57.21 trillion yuan, an increase of 5.1% over the previous year. Of this amount, investment in infrastructure and manufacturing rose by 9.4% and 9.1% respectively, partly making up for the losses caused by shrinking consumption.

2) Efforts were made to promote the gradual recovery of consumer spending.

We improved our policy system for boosting consumption, formulated and released guidelines on further unleashing consumption potential to promote sustained consumption recovery, and unlocked consumption potential through combined measures.

We temporarily halved the purchase tax on eligible passenger vehicles and extended the policy of purchase tax exemption for new-energy vehicles (NEVs). To vigorously develop green consumption, we introduced an implementation plan for boosting green consumption, designed corresponding mechanisms and policy systems, and encouraged the purchase and use of NEVs, green and smart home appliances, and green building materials in rural areas. We effectively tapped consumption potential for big-ticket items such as automobiles and home appliances. In 2022, 6.887 million NEVs were sold, representing a 93.4% year-on-year increase. The market penetration rate of NEVs reached 25.6%, and China ranked first in the world for the eighth consecutive year in terms of NEV output and sales.

We integrated online and offline consumption, promoted online consumer spending, and saw that contact-intensive sectors such as catering and hospitality, transportation, and culture and tourism were gradually restored. We supported the development of county-level commercial systems and supply chains for farm produce. Retail sales of consumer goods totaled 43.97 trillion yuan last year, including 13.79 trillion yuan in online sales.

3) Smoother flows in the economy were ensured.

We formulated and implemented a plan for developing modern logistics during the 14th Five-Year Plan period to coordinate the development of national logistics hubs, key national cold-chain logistics bases, and national demonstration logistics parks. We facilitated deep integration of logistics and manufacturing and accelerated the development of a modern distribution network underpinned by key cities and major transportation corridors. We made greater efforts to strengthen integrated national freight hubs, and we sped up the construction of a

number of such hubs and major projects in collection, distribution, and transportation systems. We optimized the infrastructure layout for goods distribution and did a better job connecting market facilities. A leading group for ensuring smooth logistics under the State Council was established to promote unimpeded transportation and logistics, thus guaranteeing the supply of daily necessities and production materials as well as the smooth operation of industrial and supply chains.

4. We focused on the real economy in pursuing economic growth and steadily increased the quality of the supply system.

With greater self-reliance in science and technology, China rose to 11th place in the Global Innovation Index 2022, and its industrial and supply chains became increasingly more secure, stable, and resilient.

1) Innovation played a stronger guiding role.

China's R&D spending exceeded three trillion yuan for the first time and accounted for 2.55% of China's GDP. The new system for mobilizing the nation to make breakthroughs in core technologies in key fields under the socialist market economy was further improved. We moved faster in boosting China's strength in strategic science and technology, made solid progress in establishing a system of national laboratories, accelerated the development of international and regional centers for scientific and technological innovation, comprehensive national science centers, and national manufacturing innovation centers, and resolved bottlenecks by achieving breakthroughs in some core technologies in key fields.

We made steady progress in promoting innovation, business startups, and creativity. We offered tax deductions to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in science and technology to cover 100% of their R&D costs and temporarily extended this policy to cover all eligible sectors. Enterprises received tax breaks for basic research and equipment purchases. With these efforts, we continued to reinforce the principal status of enterprises in innovation.

We saw a constant stream of significant scientific and technological advances throughout the year. The C919 airliner obtained its type certification and was put into service, and the number of in-service ARJ21 regional passenger aircrafts reached 100. China's space station was fully completed, and manned spacecraft *Shenzhou-14* and *Shenzhou-15* and the advanced space-based solar observatory *Kuafu-1* were successfully launched. A Chinese-made 100,000-metric-ton aquaculture vessel was delivered, and *CNS Fujian*, China's first indigenous aircraft carrier equipped with electromagnetic catapults, entered into operation.

2) *The foundations of the real economy were strengthened.*

We implemented a series of policies and measures on stimulating steady growth in the industrial economy and introduced policies and measures for boosting its revitalization. We made solid progress in advancing industrial foundation reengineering projects, research projects on major technologies and equipment, and the national program to foster clusters of strategic emerging industries. We adopted multiple measures to drive investment in manufacturing and steadily expanded the sector's value-added as a proportion of the GDP.

We accelerated the upgrading and transformation of key industries and promoted the implementation of smart manufacturing and green manufacturing projects. We continued to build on our success in addressing overcapacity in iron and steel production and ensured the well-regulated and orderly relocation of the chemical industry. We significantly enhanced our capacity for securing our own supply of ethylene and other key chemical products and steadily advanced energy conservation and carbon reduction retrofitting in key sectors including steel and petrochemicals.

We thoroughly advanced pilot programs for the integrated development of advanced manufacturing and modern services, moved faster to boost the specialized service capacity of the manufacturing-oriented service industry, and saw that new heights were achieved in high-quality development of the service sector. We pursued high-quality brand building and launched campaigns to create Chinese brands. We made vigorous efforts to cultivate SMEs that use special and sophisticated technologies to produce novel and unique products and supported enterprises of all sizes in pursuing development through collaboration with each other.

3) *Sustained and healthy development of the digital economy was achieved.*

We formulated and put into practice a policy document on establishing basic systems for data to better leverage the role of data as a factor of production. We sped up efforts to improve the framework of basic systems for data and coordinated work on data property rights, data circulation and trade, stakeholder benefit distribution, and data security governance. To promote the integrated development of the digital economy and the real economy, we fully implemented the East-to-West Computing Capacity Diversion Project, accelerated the establishment of a national computing network, and advanced the digitalization of traditional industries and SMEs. Our cloud-based big data and artificial

intelligence (AI) initiatives were further improved.

We accelerated the development of information and communications infrastructure. As a pioneer in developing fifth-generation mobile communications (5G), China built 887,000 5G base stations last year, bringing its total number to 2.312 million. This accounted for over 60% of the 5G base stations worldwide. Broadband and fiber-optic networks were built at a faster pace, and gigabit broadband connectivity has now been extended to more than 110 cities in China. The platform economy was put under routine supervision, which further consolidated the foundations for its well-regulated, healthy, and sustainable development.

5. We continued to deepen reform, expand opening up, and unleash vitality and internal momentum for development.

We continued reforms to develop the socialist market economy, comprehensively promoted reform in key areas and sectors, accelerated the establishment of new systems for a higher-standard open economy, and advanced opening up on a larger scale, across more areas, and in greater depth.

1) The market system was improved.

We introduced and implemented guidelines on accelerating the development of a unified national market, implemented a review system for fair competition, and made remarkable progress in breaking administrative and market monopolies. We continued to deepen reform of the market access negative list system, steadily expanded trials in market entry efficiency evaluations, made solid progress in collecting data on and reporting violations of the market access negative list, and removed a number of typical barriers to market access. We made progress in the comprehensive pilot reform for the market-based allocation of production factors, gradually refined mechanisms for coordinating reform measures for different types of production factors, and connected property rights trading markets nationwide. We promoted the integration and sharing of trading platforms for public resources and removed regional barriers to trading public resources. We facilitated full-process online bidding and procurement and improved the market environment for bidding and government procurement.

2) Reforms in key areas were advanced.

We fulfilled the tasks laid out in the three-year action plan for state-owned enterprise (SOE) reform and continued to refine the layout and structure of the state-owned sector. We worked to foster a favorable environment for the reform and development of private businesses, and we summed up and promoted best

practices from private economy liaison cities and from efforts to stimulate strong development in the private sector. We vigorously promoted entrepreneurship and introduced and implemented guidelines on working faster to develop world-class enterprises.

We deepened price reforms of electricity, coal, and water resources. We developed a compensation mechanism for adjusting the capacity of coal-fired power plants which are used to support large wind and photovoltaic power bases. We fully implemented a system whereby power grid enterprises act as agents for purchasing electricity, and we completed oversight and review of the pricing and costs of electricity transmission and distribution by provincial and regional power grids in the third regulatory period and of pumped-storage hydroelectric plants. We revised and introduced provisions on regulating prices and on overseeing and reviewing costs of water supply from water conservancy projects, and we steadily advanced comprehensive price reform of water for agricultural purposes. We advanced electricity system reform, promoted electricity spot trading and green electricity and green electricity certificates trading across the board, and deepened reforms with regard to the design and construction business segments of power grid enterprises. We accelerated the reform to develop an “X+1+X” oil and gas market system, deepened reform of the management and operation systems for oil and gas pipelines, and further improved institutions and mechanisms for managing oil products.

The first batch of 40 authorized items for the comprehensive pilot reform to make Shenzhen a pioneering demonstration zone for socialism with Chinese characteristics were implemented at a faster pace.

3) *The business environment was improved.*

We fully implemented regulations on improving the business environment and regulations on promoting the development of self-employed individuals, and we urged localities to work more quickly to overhaul old regulations that were inconsistent with new ones. The guidelines on promoting high-quality development of the social credit system to form a new pattern of development were issued and implemented. We adopted the Internet plus government services model, basically put in place a national online platform for government services, and saw that more and better government services were provided on a cross-provincial basis and were made available online. We promoted coordination between market, quality, safety, and financial supervision and made supervision

more efficient. We launched initiatives to end unjustified charges levied on businesses and fully investigated and punished the imposition of arbitrary charges, fines, and quotas. We advanced pilot projects for innovation in the business environment and promoted integrated improvements to the business environments in the Yangtze River Delta, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Fujian Province, and other key regions in a bid to foster a world-class business environment that is market-oriented, law-based, and internationalized.

4) Significant headway was made in ensuring stable foreign trade and foreign investment.

New forms and models of foreign trade developed at a faster rate, and trade and investment were further liberalized and facilitated. We built a number of new integrated experimental zones for cross-border e-commerce and introduced and implemented policies and measures to support the development of overseas warehouses for cross-border e-commerce. We temporarily reduced or cancelled port charges, continued to review and standardize port charges for maritime transportation, and made customs clearance for goods more efficient. We kept foreign investment stable and growing and improved investment quality, with a focus on increasing investment in the manufacturing sector. The Catalog of Encouraged Industries for Foreign Investment was revised and its 2022 edition was released. Concrete results were achieved in comprehensively deepening reform and opening up in Hainan. Projects were launched to develop supporting facilities for separate customs operation on the whole of Hainan Island as a free trade port, to build tourist routes around the Hainan Tropical Rainforest National Park, and to expand the Yangpu international container shipping hub.

Major trade events including the Fifth China International Import Expo, the 131st and 132nd China Import and Export Fair, the Ninth China International Fair for Trade in Services, the 22nd China International Fair for Investment and Trade, the Second China International Consumer Products Expo, and the 19th China-ASEAN Expo were successfully hosted. China engaged in pragmatic multilateral and bilateral economic and trade cooperation. The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) was implemented at a high level, negotiations on the China-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and other FTAs were steadily advanced, and negotiations on building a Version 3.0 China-ASEAN Free Trade Area were officially launched.

In 2022, China's total volume of import and export in goods reached 42.1 trillion yuan, an increase of 7.7%; total volume of import and export in services was 5.98 trillion yuan, an increase of 12.9%; and utilized foreign investment totaled 189.1 billion US dollars, an increase of 8% over last year in comparable terms.

5) *New progress was made in high-quality cooperation under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).*

Steady steps were taken to negotiate and sign documents on Belt and Road cooperation. By the end of 2022, China had signed more than 200 such documents with 150 countries and 32 international organizations. China continued to deepen international cooperation on production capacity and third-party market cooperation and saw great returns on overseas investment. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor was operated at a high standard. We actively promoted China-Mongolia-Russia cooperation, with the Heihe-Blagoveshchensk Highway Bridge and the Tongjiang-Nizhneleninskoye Railway Bridge going into operation. We strengthened cooperation with Kazakhstan in the transportation sector. China-Laos Railway operations ran smoothly, and new progress was made on the construction of the China-Thailand railway, the Hungary-Serbia railway, and the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed railway. In working faster to build a healthy, green, digital, and innovative Silk Road, China has now signed digital Silk Road cooperation memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with 16 countries and MOUs with 15 countries on investment cooperation in the digital economy and green development, and it has worked to build a number of Belt and Road joint laboratories.

China-Europe freight trains maintained safe, efficient, and smooth operation, registering a lifetime total of over 65,000 trips and over 6 million TEUs of cargo and reaching more than 200 cities in 25 European countries. A number of major railways and harbor and shipping facilities under the New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor in the western region were built at a faster pace. We developed major overseas projects while guarding against related risks, helped enterprises guard against and defuse overseas investment risks, and worked faster to build a comprehensive service platform for monitoring, assessment, and early warning of risks related to overseas projects.

6. *We carried out the rural revitalization strategy across the board and steadily advanced the modernization of agriculture and rural areas.*

Efforts were made to both consolidate and expand achievements in poverty

alleviation and revitalize rural areas. The Strategic Agenda for Rural Revitalization (2018–2022) was successfully concluded, rural development was accelerated, and the agricultural and rural economies grew steadily on the whole.

1) Solid steps were taken to boost agricultural production.

Grain harvests were good again last year, with total output reaching 686.55 million metric tons and remaining above 650 million metric tons for the eighth consecutive year. Notable progress was made in increasing the cultivation of soybeans and other oil crops. The summer rapeseed harvest increased in cultivation area, per-unit area yield, and overall yield. Trials for the third national survey of soils were generally completed.

We redoubled efforts to develop high-standard farmland by increasing its area by 6.67 million hectares, bringing the total to 66.67 million hectares. Solid progress was made in the national initiative for the protection of black soils, with conservation tilling techniques being applied on more than 5.53 million hectares of black soil cropland in the northeastern region. We intensified efforts to restore degraded farmland that had been acidified, salinized, or alkalized, and we promoted trials for comprehensive utilization of saline and alkaline soils. We invigorated the seed industry and offered coordinated support for projects to upgrade the modern seed industry and to protect animal and plant resources in a bid to lay solid foundations for agricultural production.

We worked faster to cultivate new types of agribusiness and promoted appropriately-scaled agricultural operations in an orderly way. Active efforts were made to promote commercial agricultural services such as third-party cultivation, land trusteeship, and production service outsourcing. Further steps were taken to promote pollution-free and organic agricultural products, green foodstuffs, and agricultural products using geographical indications.

2) The outcomes of the fight against poverty were continuously expanded.

We made our assistance policies more specific and pragmatic in a continuing effort to promote development in areas recently lifted out of poverty. We improved dynamic monitoring and assistance mechanisms to prevent people from falling back into poverty, ensured that assistance policies targeting 160 national-level key counties designated for rural revitalization were put into effect, and continued to renovate dilapidated housing and make housing more resistant to earthquakes for low-income groups in rural areas. We strengthened follow-up support for people who have relocated from inhospitable areas; in policy support

and in allocating resources and funds, we prioritized resettlement areas and relocated people; and we launched an initiative to improve rural governance in resettlement areas.

We stepped up efforts in implementing work-relief programs in key projects and made good use of assistance workshops and rural public-welfare jobs, helping key groups such as people recently lifted out of poverty and returning rural migrant workers find jobs in their hometowns or nearby areas. We developed more rural industries with local features in areas that have shaken off poverty, with two or three leading industries in every relevant county. We strengthened employment support and skills training for those recently lifted out of poverty, with the total number who have secured employment through labor services reaching 32.78 million by the end of the year, an increase of 1.33 million over 2021. We continued to encourage purchases of products from areas that have cast off poverty in an effort to boost local product sales and industries.

3) *Rural development was steadily advanced.*

We thoroughly carried out rural development initiatives and the five-year program to improve the rural living environment. We made solid progress in promoting recovery of resources from livestock waste. In light of the practical needs of rural residents, we steadily upgraded rural toilets and saw that more than 73% of rural households nationwide now have access to sanitary toilets. We strengthened efforts in household sewage and waste treatment, bringing the proportion of villages where household waste is collected and treated to 90%.

We intensified efforts to shore up points of weakness in rural water, power, and road infrastructure, saw that key tasks for managing and maintaining rural public infrastructure were carried out, and launched digital village pilots. Now, all administrative villages have access to broadband connections, 95% of administrative villages have access to express delivery services, and 87% of the rural population has access to tap water. We implemented key projects to ensure that rural roads are well built, managed, maintained, and operated and accelerated the construction of a rural road network that is convenient, efficient, and equally beneficial to all.

We advanced the integrated development of rural industries. Last year, we established a group of leading agro-industry clusters with unique advantages, national modern agriculture industrial parks, and towns with particular agro-industrial strengths. We made solid progress in building national

demonstration parks for rural industrial integration and pioneering zones for the green development of agriculture. We surveyed and recommended the sixth batch of designated traditional Chinese villages.

7. We took solid steps to ensure the implementation of major strategic plans and optimized regional economic structures.

We promoted coordinated development of different regions, achieved solid progress in new urbanization, and moved faster to develop a regional economic layout and a territorial space system under which different regions complement each other's strengths and promote high-quality development.

1) Major regional development strategies were further implemented.

We continued to promote the coordinated development of the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. A number of central government enterprises, hospitals, and universities that had been designated to relieve Beijing of functions nonessential to its role as the capital took root in the Xiong'an New Area. Infrastructure in the Tianjin-Hebei port cluster continued to improve. The integration of railway networks in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region made traveling more convenient.

We took strong measures to advance the green and high-quality development of the Yangtze River Economic Belt. The Yangtze River Protection Law was fully implemented. Clear results were achieved in addressing prominent environmental issues and in advancing the "4+1" project for curbing pollution from the chemical industry, ships, agricultural non-point sources, and tailing sites and for treating urban sewage and waste. We regulated sewage outfalls into rivers and launched a number of other initiatives. The 10-year ban on fishing in key waters of the Yangtze River basin was smoothly implemented.

We accelerated the construction of an initial development zone for the Greater Bay Area comprehensive national science center, continued to improve infrastructure connectivity and rule compatibility in this area, and promoted the development of Hengqin, Qianhai, Nansha, Hetao, and other major cooperative platforms.

We actively encouraged integration between technological innovation and industry in the Yangtze River Delta region. The spatial layout of the G60 Sci-Tech Innovation Valley and the Shanghai-Nanjing industrial innovation belt was optimized to better drive innovation based on coordinated development of the two areas. Integration in key fields such as infrastructure, eco-environment, and public services was significantly improved.

We issued and implemented plans on ecological protection, water safety, and cultural preservation and enrichment in the Yellow River basin. The pioneering zone for ecological conservation and high-quality development in the Yellow River basin was developed at a faster pace. Steady progress was made in advancing the five initiatives for ecological conservation and remediation in the Yellow River basin.

2) *The strategy of coordinated regional development was thoroughly implemented.*

We saw development of the western region became more coordinated. We made steady progress in protecting and developing the regions west of the 400 mm annual precipitation line. A series of implementation plans for supporting the revitalization and development of the northeastern region were launched and implemented, further consolidating the region's role as the cornerstone of China's food security. We accelerated construction on major projects supporting high-quality development in the central region. Clusters of strategic emerging industries such as electronics and information and new energy developed at a fast pace. The eastern region continued to play its role in leading the way in innovation and driving the country's development.

We provided greater support to revitalization and development efforts in special regions. New progress was made in revitalizing old revolutionary base areas and in transforming resource-dependent areas and old industrial cities, and infrastructure construction and urban development was sped up in border areas. The economies of areas with large ethnic minority populations grew steadily.

We made continued efforts in promoting coordinated land and maritime development and comprehensive environmental governance in key sea areas so as to accelerate the building of China into a strong maritime country.

3) *The functional zoning strategy was improved.*

We incorporated the functional zoning strategy and system into the overall system for territorial space planning, giving general shape to a framework of integrated plans for the country's territorial space. A national territorial space plan for 2021 through 2035 was released and implemented. The work on demarcating spaces for agriculture, ecological conservation, and urban development and on designating permanent basic cropland, establishing the red lines for protecting ecosystems, and drawing boundaries for urban development was completed nationwide. Different types of territorial space plans at different levels were formulated in an orderly way.

4) *New urbanization was advanced.*

The national new urbanization plan for 2021 through 2035 and the implementation plan for new urbanization during the 14th Five-Year Plan period were launched. The “1+N” framework of development plans for the Chengdu-Chongqing economic zone was fully implemented. We moved faster to coordinate the development of city clusters in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, the Beibu Gulf area, and the Guanzhong Plains and ensured that a number of metropolitan areas saw orderly growth. The guidelines on promoting urbanization with a focus on county towns were introduced and implemented. We improved the institutions, mechanisms, and policy systems for promoting integrated urban-rural development and made continued efforts to extend infrastructure and public services from cities to villages.

8. *We enhanced ecological conservation and made solid progress in promoting green, circular, and low-carbon development.*

We continued the battle against pollution and actively and prudently pushed ahead toward peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality. We vigorously promoted resource conservation and accelerated efforts to develop a green manufacturing system and establish eco-friendly modes of production and ways of life. This helped consolidate and expand our progress in environmental governance.

1) *The ecological environment saw continuous improvements.*

We made greater efforts to keep our skies blue, waters clear, and land pollution-free. China’s total crude steel capacity that has undergone whole-process, ultra-low emission retrofitting reached 207 million metric tons. We adopted a comprehensive approach to tackling volatile organic compounds and intensified efforts to control mobile source pollution. We redoubled efforts to protect water ecosystems in key river basins and launched a campaign to improve water quality in rivers that flow into China’s key seas. Solid progress was made in recycling waste water. Management over market access was tightened for plots of land designated for construction on the soil pollution risk management and remediation list. We launched initiatives to control soil contamination at the source, and contaminated arable land was more safely utilized.

We carried out work to treat solid waste and new pollutants and redoubled efforts to address all links of plastic pollution and the problem of excessive packaging so as to accelerate the building of waste-free cities. We sped up work to

develop the national system of ecological security shields and carried out a number of major projects for the conservation and restoration of key ecosystems. China's Shan-Shui Initiative was honored as part of the UN's first batch of 10 World Restoration Flagships. Pilot projects on comprehensive compensation for ecological conservation delivered notable results. We advanced the reform of the pollutant emissions permit system. The second round of central government environmental inspections was completed across the country.

The average proportion of days with good or excellent air quality in cities at the prefectural level and above was 86.5%, and the average concentration of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) was 29 µg/m³, a drop of 3.3% from the previous year. The proportion of surface water meeting good or excellent water quality standards (Grade I-III) rose to 87.9%, and the proportion lower than Grade V dropped to 0.7%.

2) *Active and prudent steps were taken toward the goals of carbon peak and carbon neutrality.*

We finished building the "1+N" policy framework for reaching peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality, introduced implementation plans and supporting measures for achieving peak carbon in major fields, and made steady progress on the 10 major initiatives for realizing peak carbon. The China Carbon Emission Trade Exchange experienced stable operations.

Upholding the principle of establishing the new before changing the old, we made faster efforts to develop advanced and clean coal-fired power generation, which will play a supporting role in China's power supply. We coordinated efforts to make resource-saving and emissions-reducing upgrades to coal-fired power units, make their operations more flexible, and upgrade their heat generation capacity. We actively developed new energy and clean energy. Faster progress was made on constructing the first group of large-scale wind and photovoltaic power bases, which are mainly located in desert areas, the Gobi, and other arid areas. China's total installed capacity for electricity generated from renewable energy surpassed 1,200 gigawatts.

We made great efforts to conserve energy and reduce carbon emissions in key industries. The energy performance of new buildings was raised, and green buildings were developed. We vigorously promoted NEVs and continued to advance the construction of charging facilities. We worked faster to move bulk cargo transportation and medium- and long-distance freight transportation off

highways and onto railways and waterways. China's carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP dropped by 0.8%.

China played an active role in negotiations and talks at the UN Climate Change Conference in Sham el-Sheikh and worked to bring about positive results.

3) Work on energy conservation continued to move forward.

We refined energy conservation target evaluations and formulated an implementation plan to exclude newly-added renewable energy as well as coal, petroleum, and natural gas consumed as raw materials from calculations of total energy consumption. We took orderly steps to bring energy consumption of major national projects under separate management to guarantee their reasonable demand for energy. We set energy efficiency benchmarks and standard levels in key industries, and we defined three levels of energy efficiency standards for major energy-consuming products and equipment: highly efficient, efficient, and standard. In doing so, we updated, upgraded, implemented, and applied energy conservation standards. We accelerated upgrades and transformations to conserve energy and reduce carbon emissions in key sectors, industries, products, and equipment, and took resolute action to curb the blind expansion of energy-intensive projects with high emissions and backward production capacity. Thanks to these efforts, China's energy consumption per 10,000 yuan of GDP fell by 0.1% from the previous year.

4) The green industrial system developed rapidly.

We researched and made revisions to the catalog of green industries and promoted the establishment of green industry demonstration bases. We improved the market-based system for green technology innovation to encourage and expand the application of green innovation. We continued to implement the national water conservation campaign and selected the 2022 frontrunners for water efficiency from among water-consuming products. We pushed large seawater desalination projects forward in water-scarce coastal cities and addressed leaks and damage in public water supply pipelines, with a focus on key cities (and county towns). We strengthened the construction of environmental infrastructure and gradually improved the construction and operation of urban sewage and garbage treatment facilities.

China's circular economy grew more quickly. We strongly promoted the comprehensive utilization of bulk solid waste and moved faster to develop systems for recycling waste and used materials. Renewable resources became raw materials

essential for industrial production. The Standards for Gross Ecosystem Product Accounting were published for trial implementation to help establish mechanisms for realizing the market value of ecosystem goods and services.

9. We ensured security in the pursuit of development, further bolstering the foundations for safe development.

Staying committed to a holistic approach to national security, we promoted national security in all areas and stages of economic and social development and ensured the security of food, energy, and resources as well as industrial and supply chains.

1) Our ability to guarantee food security was consolidated and enhanced.

We ensured that both Party committees and governments assume responsibility for ensuring food security, reformed systems and mechanisms for grain reserves, purchase, and marketing, and worked faster to establish a more advanced, effective, efficient, and sustainable system to guarantee national food security.

We properly regulated the grain industry, strengthened adjustment of grain imports and exports, and sold public stockpiles of grain in a rational manner, thus guaranteeing stable operation of the grain market. Giving full play to mechanisms for ensuring supply and price stability of fertilizers, we secured the fertilizer supply, particularly potash fertilizer, in an active yet prudent manner. The development of supply chains for grain import made steady progress, and China's grain import sources were diversified.

2) Energy and resource security was ensured.

We strengthened our systems for energy production, supply, storage, and marketing, effectively coped with grave challenges posed by extreme high temperatures and droughts, and ensured generally stable supply during peak demand in summer and winter. We improved our capacity for securing the basic coal supply, made sure that all coal for power generation is covered by medium- and long-term contracts, and guaranteed the stable supply of coal for power generation. We strengthened management of unplanned outage and output decreases of coal-fired power generators. Leveraging the scale of China's grids, we arranged electricity transmission across regional and provincial borders, greatly easing shortages of power in east, central, and southwest China.

We worked hard to increase the reserves and output of petroleum and natural gas, intensified efforts for domestic oil and gas exploration and development, discovered more untapped reserves, and sped up the pace of oil and gas

production and brought it to projected capacity more quickly, thus reinforcing our foundations for stable supply of oil and natural gas. Arrangements were made for all localities to negotiate heating-season and year-round natural gas contracts with upstream gas-supply enterprises, guaranteeing the supply of household natural gas. The construction of the Ningbo-Zhoushan storage and transportation center for commodities was advanced.

3) Safe and stable operation of industrial and supply chains was safeguarded.

We established sound mechanisms for risk identification, early warning, and response regarding key industrial and supply chains, creating a multilevel system for scrutiny and enhancing our ability to quickly identify and detect risks and make targeted and effective responses. We coordinated efforts to develop self-supporting and risk-controllable industrial and supply chains in key fields, and our capacity for responding to risks continued to improve. China vigorously engaged in international cooperation on industrial and supply chains and put in place a secure, stable, and mutually-beneficial framework for such cooperation.

4) Economic and financial risks were prevented and defused.

We properly dealt with risks arising in real estate, local small and medium-sized banks, local government debt, and other key areas and cracked down on illegal fundraising and illegal cross-border financial activities, thus ensuring that no systemic risks arose.

We arranged 350 billion yuan in special loans to ensure that presold homes would be delivered on time, introduced a 200 billion yuan lending scheme for this purpose, implemented a project to improve the balance sheets of quality real estate enterprises, and actively dealt with risks posed by real estate enterprises facing difficulties. We constantly improved the nationwide network of integrated financing and credit service platforms, promoted the application of the credit-based financing model, and helped financial institutions increase the scale of credit loans to MSMEs on the premise of risk prevention. We worked to establish a long-term mechanism to prevent and defuse risks posed by local governments' hidden debt and took resolute steps to curb the growth of such debt.

10. We stepped up efforts to ensure that the people's basic needs were met and worked earnestly for their benefit.

Fully applying a people-centered philosophy of development, we worked continuously to ensure people's access to childcare, education, employment, medical services, elderly care, housing, and social assistance, thus bringing about all-around improvements in their lives.

1) *Tangible results were achieved in keeping employment stable and increasing people's incomes.*

We implemented a series of policies and measures aimed at supporting enterprises by lightening their burdens and helping them keep their payrolls stable and employ more people, including significantly raising the rate of unemployment insurance premium refunds and increasing subsidies for retaining and creating jobs, all of which alleviated enterprises of financial burdens amounting to 496.1 billion yuan in 2022.

We organized the 2022 National Entrepreneurship and Innovation Week and carried out demonstration initiatives for boosting job creation through entrepreneurship. We encouraged local governments to provide greater support for startup platforms such as incubator parks for people who return or move to the countryside to start businesses and business incubation centers, and we implemented policies to support startups by offering guaranteed loans and rental assistance. We boosted employment and encouraged entrepreneurship among key groups such as college graduates, ex-service members, and rural migrant workers, launched employment promotion campaigns for unemployed college graduates, and gave more support to rural migrant workers to find jobs and start their own businesses.

To improve and upgrade public employment services, we supported localities in establishing a batch of public training bases. We promoted orderly progress in building Zhejiang into a demonstration zone for realizing common prosperity through high-quality development. Reform of the income distribution system was deepened, and the personal incomes of both urban and rural residents grew steadily, with per capita disposable income nationwide increasing by 2.9% in real terms.

2) *The quality of education continued to increase.*

Carrying on with the project to strengthen education, we promoted quality and balanced development of compulsory education in all counties and launched an initiative to improve education in preschools and regular senior secondary schools. With these efforts, weaknesses in preschool education were shored up, the retention rate in nine-year compulsory education and the gross enrollment ratio for senior secondary education reached 95.5% and 91.6% respectively, and regular institutions of higher learning enrolled more than 11.3 million undergraduate and graduate students. Regulation of off-campus tutoring was strengthened. Physical education and education in the arts and labor were comprehensively improved at

schools. To deepen integration between industry and education, we better established vocational education as a category in the educational system and enhanced its quality. We launched the second round of the campaign to establish world-class universities and disciplines in China and did a better job of cultivating talent in basic disciplines.

3) *Efforts were intensified to provide better healthcare services.*

To advance the Healthy China Initiative, we expanded the availability of quality medical resources, channeled them toward the community level, and made sure they were better distributed among regions. We ensured that the development of national medical centers got off to a good start, basically finished planning the national layout of state-level regional medical centers, and rolled out the comprehensive development of provincial-level regional medical centers. We enhanced our public health capacity with regard to disease prevention, control, and treatment and strengthened the disease prevention and control system. We promoted the preservation and innovative development of traditional Chinese medicine. More medicines and high-value medical consumables were included in bulk government purchases across the country. We improved the system for epidemic prevention, control, and treatment and worked to set up a number of large emergency treatment facilities in key areas such as super-large and mega cities and provincial capitals.

4) *The social security system was further improved.*

We expanded the coverage of social security programs, with participants in basic old-age, unemployment, and workers' compensation insurance schemes reaching 1.053 billion, 238 million, and 291 million, respectively, nationwide by the end of 2022. We worked to develop a multi-tiered, multi-pillar old-age insurance system, released and implemented guidelines on promoting the development of private pensions, and adopted a preferential personal income tax policy for private pensions. We increased basic pensions for retirees from enterprises, Party and government offices, and public institutions. We implemented a unified national management system for enterprise workers' basic old-age insurance funds and worked toward provincial-level unified management of funds for unemployment and workers' compensation insurance. We moved forward with pilot programs for occupational injury insurance for people in new forms of employment. We extended the policy to expand unemployment insurance coverage.

We implemented the list-based system for medical insurance benefits, promoted equal access to basic public services related to medical insurance, and helped improve services to directly settle medical expenses incurred outside of a patient's home province. We moved faster to build a housing system featuring multiple suppliers and various support channels that encourages both renting and purchasing housing. We improved city-specific policies on real estate regulation and supported people in buying their first home or improving their housing situation. We worked to expand the effective supply of government-subsidized rental housing in order to address housing difficulties faced by new urban residents and young people. The number of newly-added government-subsidized rental units, including those under construction and units reclassified as public rental housing, totaled 2.65 million nationwide.

5) *Steady improvements were made to public services.*

We pushed ahead with dynamic adjustments to national standards for basic public services. We made well-ordered progress in developing the Great Wall, Grand Canal, Long March, Yellow River, and Yangtze River national cultural parks. We stepped up protection of key cultural artifacts, strengthened efforts in archaeological excavations, and actively advanced the Chinese Civilization Origins Project and other major projects. We issued and put into effect a national tourism and leisure development program, encouraged the healthy and orderly development of the camping tourism and leisure industry, and kept enriching rural tourism products. We supported the construction of public fitness venues and facilities, such as public fitness centers, fitness trails, and public campsites.

We expanded the "pacesetter" initiative to promote higher quality and greater capacity in the domestic service sector and worked to see that communities have better access to domestic services. We intensified efforts to implement the national strategy for responding to population aging, improved and implemented proactive measures to boost birth rates, and started work on developing the first group of national-level child-friendly cities. We supported non-government actors in developing public-interest childcare services, advanced the development of a basic elderly care service system, and increased the supply of public-interest elderly care services. We improved the health support system for the elderly and did more to promote the integration of medical and elderly care services. Development of the rehabilitative and assistive device industries was accelerated. Better facilities were provided for social welfare purposes, services for people with disabilities, and

rewards and benefits for ex-service members. We made solid efforts to prevent and mitigate disasters, provide disaster relief, and ensure workplace safety, and the Peaceful China Initiative entered a new stage.

In summary, we have taken proactive steps to respond to changes and overcome difficulties, and we saw that major objectives and tasks for 2022 were basically accomplished amid a complex and volatile environment. Overall price stability was maintained, employment was generally stable, our scientific and technological innovation capacity was steadily upgraded, the ecological environment saw constant improvement, emissions of major pollutants continued to fall, the people's wellbeing was better safeguarded, and grain and energy production increased steadily. The Chinese economy showed great resilience.

However, mutations in the coronavirus and changes in the global dynamics of the pandemic led to the repeated resurgence and continued spread of the disease in China, which resulted in some shrinkage of consumer spending and impediments to the flow of the economy. Global economic growth slowed down, and the Ukraine crisis added complexity to our external environment. Imbalanced supply and demand in the international food and energy markets, high inflation, and growing protectionism compounded each other. Macro policy adjustments in major economies began to produce spillover effects. All these factors continuously affected China's development. Under such unusually complex and challenging circumstances, our actual economic growth and certain growth indicators fell short of projected targets. A drastic drop in the growth of energy-efficient services also undermined our ability to achieve targets for reducing energy intensity and carbon dioxide emission intensity.

The past five years have been truly momentous and extraordinary. Under the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, we have devoted great energy to finishing building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. We have fully and faithfully applied the new development philosophy on all fronts, worked to create a new pattern of development, and focused on promoting high-quality development. We have successfully responded to accelerated changes in the international landscape of a kind not seen in a century, the impacts of Covid-19, a domestic economic slowdown, and various other tests, and we have taken strong and effective steps in dealing with all sorts of difficulties, risks, and challenges. In macro regulation, we have adopted innovative methods and strengthened our work. As a result, the goals of the 13th Five-Year

Plan have been fulfilled, and implementation of the 14th Five-Year Plan has seen smooth progress. We have solved a great number of problems that had long gone unsolved, secured many accomplishments that hold major future significance, and achieved impressive advances in economic and social development. China's position in the world as the second largest economy, the second largest consumer market, the largest manufacturer, the largest trader in goods, the second largest trader in services, and the holder of the largest foreign exchange reserves has been further consolidated and elevated.

China's economy has grown to new heights. Over the past five years, the Chinese economy has registered average annual growth of 5.2%, which is considerably higher than the global average of around 2.3%. China's GDP has increased from 12 trillion US dollars in 2017 to 18 trillion US dollars, and its per capita GDP has increased from over 8,800 US dollars in 2017 to 12,700 US dollars, exceeding the global average and further closing the gap with the high-income-country threshold. In particular, over the three years since the outbreak of Covid-19, we have taken strong and effective response measures and introduced and stepped up efforts to ensure security in the six key areas based on our work in ensuring stability on the six key fronts. With this, we withstood downward pressure on the economy. Over the past three years, our economy has averaged annual growth of 4.5%, higher than any of the world's other major economies.

We have won the battle against poverty within our projected timeframe. Following a strategy of targeted poverty alleviation, we have carried out the most extensive and aggressive anti-poverty campaign in human history, lifting 832 impoverished counties and close to 100 million poor rural residents out of poverty. With this, we have secured a historic success in eradicating absolute poverty and attained the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects within the set timeframe.

Fruitful results have been achieved in promoting innovation-driven development. China has ranked second in the world for R&D investment since 2013. Breakthroughs have been made on multiple fronts, including manned spaceflight, lunar exploration, deep sea probes, supercomputing, satellite navigation, and so on. We have seen rapid development in strategic emerging industries such as next-generation information technology, biotechnology, high-end equipment, green industry, and new-energy vehicles, which have

become important engines driving high-quality development. The value-added of new industries and new forms and models of business now accounts for over 17% of China's GDP.

The structure of the economy has notably improved. We have reinforced the foundations for food security, guaranteed basic self-sufficiency in cereal grains, ensured absolute grain security, and maintained high and stable production of major secondary agricultural products. The value-added of high-tech manufacturing and equipment manufacturing has grown by average annual rates of 10.6% and 7.9% respectively, with steady improvements in quality. Consumption has become a major driver of economic growth. We have made solid progress in implementing major regional development strategies, steadily pursued rural revitalization, continuously improved the level and quality of new urbanization, and consistently unleashed the potential for coordinated urban-rural and regional development.

Infrastructure networks have been further improved. A number of major infrastructure facilities including Beijing Daxing International Airport and Baihetan Hydropower Station have been completed and put into operation. We have built the world's most modern railway network, most advanced high-speed railway network, and largest expressway network. China tops the world in terms of the number of berths for 10,000-metric-ton class or larger ships and the length of inland waterways open to navigation. Construction of new types of infrastructure for 5G networks, AI, and big data has picked up speed.

Reform and opening up have been constantly deepened. We have focused on major areas and key links and kept in mind the overall goal of comprehensively deepening reform. We have unswervingly consolidated and developed the public sector and unswervingly encouraged, supported, and guided the development of the non-public sector. Steady progress has been made in building a high-standard market system, and macroeconomic governance has become increasingly more effective, which has further stimulated market vitality and social creativity. We have continued to open further. Joint pursuit of the BRI has yielded rich results, and mutually-beneficial economic and trade cooperation between China and the rest of the world has been constantly deepened. New systems for a higher-standard open economy are taking shape at a faster pace, and trade and investment liberalization and facilitation have progressed steadily.

Substantial progress has been made in ecological conservation. We have continuously stepped up protection of our environment and ecosystems and promoted green and low-carbon development. The idea that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets has been embraced by the public, and historic, transformative, and comprehensive changes have taken place in ecological conservation. Average PM_{2.5} concentration has dropped by 27.5%, energy consumption per unit of GDP has declined by 8.1%, carbon dioxide emission intensity has been reduced by 14.1%, and the percentage of surface water nationwide meeting good or excellent water quality standards has risen from 67.9% to 87.9%. This has made China's ecosystems healthier and more stable.

People's living standards have markedly improved. An average of 12.75 million new urban jobs have been created each year, and the surveyed urban unemployment rate has been kept low nationwide. Social programs have seen further development. We have established the world's largest education, social security, and health care systems. We have continued to step up housing support, bringing about marked improvements in housing conditions for people in need. As a result, our people's sense of fulfillment, happiness, and security has been significantly enhanced.

Against the backdrop of a complex and grave international environment and unexpected impacts to domestic development, these achievements were not easily attained, and as such we should value them even more. We owe each and every achievement to the strong leadership of the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, the sound guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and the notable strengths of socialism with Chinese characteristics. The whole Party and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups have strived in unity and forged ahead with fortitude, and all regions and departments have worked proactively and tackled difficulties head-on, thus effectively preventing and defusing risks and addressing challenges, greatly stimulating the country's development potential and dynamism, and ensuring overall economic and social stability.

At the same time, however, we must realize that our world, our times, and our history are changing in ways like never before, and the world is in a new period of turbulence and change. China has entered a period of development in which strategic opportunities, risks, and challenges exist together and uncertainties and unforeseeable factors are rising.

Internationally, momentous changes of a kind not seen in a century are accelerating, and competition among major countries and geopolitical conflicts have increased global political and economic risks. Food and energy security are acute issues. Global industrial and supply chains have suffered severe setbacks. Cumulative effects of developed economies' contractionary policies keep manifesting, the momentum of world economic growth is fading, and global financial markets are facing greater risks. With all this, instability, uncertainty, and unpredictability in the external environment have become common.

Domestically, the foundations for our economic recovery have yet to be consolidated; unbalanced and inadequate development remains a pronounced problem; aggregate, structural, and cyclical problems are becoming more evident; and China is still under the triple pressures of shrinking demand, supply shocks, and weakening expectations.

First, the problem of insufficient total demand remains relatively acute. There are still quite a few factors restraining the recovery and growth of consumption. The underpinnings for investment growth in the manufacturing sector are weak, resuming growth in real estate investment is an uphill battle, and non-government entities are still relatively unwilling and unable to invest. In some localities, projects cannot get sufficient support in terms of production factors, which is posing fairly major constraints on infrastructure investment. Downward pressure on the global economy is being compounded by the effects of protectionism, growth of global trade is slowing down, and competition in the international market is intensifying, which has made it more difficult for China to maintain stable export growth.

Second, the supply side is facing powerful structural constraints. Our capacity for scientific and technological innovation still needs to be enhanced, there are prominent bottlenecks in some basic raw materials and key equipment, parts, and components, and there are still many obstructions and blockages in industrial and supply chains. We are experiencing uncertainties in ensuring stable production of grain, and there is a tight balance between supply and demand for some agricultural products and supplies. Prices of grains on the international market remain high, which could cause ripple effects in the domestic market. Supply and demand of coal are still tight, there are challenges in ensuring the supply of natural gas, and our capacity for ensuring energy security during extreme weather events needs to be improved. There is great pressure from growth in total energy

consumption, and we are facing quite a few challenges in reducing the intensity of energy consumption.

Third, risks in major fields are prone to becoming interwoven and amplifying each other. Financial risks are on the rise, and fluctuations in global financial markets are intensifying. Cross-border, cross-market, and cross-sector risks have become more interrelated. Some local governments are finding economic recovery difficult and are facing prominent fiscal imbalances. Debt risks from local governments' financing platforms need to be addressed immediately. Social governance needs to be further improved, ensuring workplace safety remains a serious challenge, and risks from extreme weather events, floods, droughts, and other natural disasters still exist.

Fourth, there are still some weaknesses in areas related to the people's wellbeing. Given the pressure on aggregate job creation, related structural problems, and a record high in the number of college graduates, the employment situation for key groups remains grave. Personal income growth has slowed and is difficult to sustain. There are still supply shortages in education, medical services, childcare, elderly care, and housing. Access to basic public services needs to be made more equitable. The foundations for sustained improvements in our country's environment, including in our air, water, and soil, have yet to be consolidated, and our environmental infrastructure still needs to be strengthened.

Fifth, market expectations are still unstable. Enterprises, especially MSMEs, are facing many difficulties in production and business operations. People are cautious in spending, and a lack of enterprise confidence paired with sluggish market demand may weaken economic flows.

In addition, we need to do a better job coordinating multiple targets and policies; our capabilities to grasp long-term trends during short-term fluctuations, to resolve dilemmas in the course of development, and to promptly address major problems and risks in complex situations need to be strengthened; pointless formalities and bureaucratism remain rather pronounced; one-size-fits-all approaches and unrealistic attitudes can still be found; and there are still some weak links in how we are responding to the impacts of the epidemic.

While facing difficulties and challenges head-on, we should also be keenly aware that China's economy is resilient, full of potential, and dynamic; that it has become increasingly able to survive, compete, and maintain sustainable development; that the fundamentals for long-term economic growth have not

changed; and that the necessary factors of production for high-quality development have not changed. We now have stronger institutional underpinnings, more solid material foundations, and a more proactive mindset for advancing Chinese modernization. The prospects for China's economic and social development are broad and promising.

On the new journey in the new era, General Secretary Xi Jinping, positioned at the core of both the CPC Central Committee and the entire Party, will take the helm and chart the course; Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era will provide sound guidance; and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups will pull together and work as one. With this, we have the conditions, confidence, and ability to overcome all difficulties and obstacles on the way ahead and make major strides in building national strength and advancing national rejuvenation through a Chinese path to modernization.

II. Overall Requirements, Main Objectives, and Policy Orientations for Economic and Social Development in 2023

This year is the first year in which we will fully implement the guiding principles from the 20th National Party Congress. It is highly important that we deliver in promoting economic development.

1. Overall Requirements

To make our economic work fruitful in 2023, we must, under the strong leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, follow the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, fully implement the guiding principles from the 20th National Party Congress, act in line with the plans set out at the Central Economic Work Conference, and make substantive headway in Chinese modernization.

We must remain committed to the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, fully and faithfully apply the new development philosophy on all fronts, work faster to create a new development pattern, and pursue high-quality development. We need to do a better job in navigating both the domestic and international landscapes, coordinating our Covid-19 response with economic and social development, and balancing development and security imperatives. We need to advance reform and opening up across the board.

We need to bolster market confidence, integrate our implementation of the strategy to expand domestic demand with our efforts to deepen supply-side

structural reform, and ensure stable growth, employment, and prices. We need to effectively prevent and defuse major risks, work toward full economic recovery, and effectively upgrade and appropriately expand China's economic output. We must continue to improve living standards and maintain social stability.

With these efforts, we will set the stage for building a modern socialist country in all respects.

In carrying out specific work, we need to apply systems thinking, uphold fundamental principles and break new ground, and work hard to achieve full economic recovery, get risks under control, and maintain social stability. In particular, we need to better coordinate our work in the following six areas.

First, we need to coordinate our Covid-19 response with economic and social development. We should cherish the important achievements we have made in our three-year fight against Covid-19 and summarize our experiences and practices to improve relevant mechanisms and measures, thus ensuring solid and meticulous work in the new phase of our Covid-19 response. We need to strengthen our medical and health services system and devote attention to ensuring people's health and preventing severe cases, with an emphasis on prevention and treatment for key groups. With these steps, we will be able to consolidate our hard-won achievements.

Second, in pursuing economic development, we need to coordinate improvements in quality with growth in quantity. Quality should be what we rely on to win the market. We will strive for proper economic growth on the basis of better quality and performance and achieve qualitative change through the accumulation of quantitative changes.

Third, we need to coordinate deepening supply-side structural reform with expanding domestic demand. While deepening supply-side structural reform throughout our economic work, we should create effective demand through high-quality supply, expand demand through a wide variety of means and channels, fully unleash consumption and investment potential, and realize a dynamic equilibrium in supply and demand at a higher level.

Fourth, we need to coordinate economic policies with other policies. We need to apply systems thinking, use practice as the criterion for our work, and be more conscious of the big picture. We should strengthen evaluations to ensure consistency with the country's macro policies, quickly identify and correct any deviation in policy implementation, and review and discard policies and

regulations that stand in the way of high-quality development.

Fifth, we need to coordinate domestic and international economic flows. To foster a new pattern of development, we need to take more targeted measures to quickly shore up shortcomings and weaknesses in our industrial and supply chains and implement macro policies based on our own conditions and needs, so that we can boost the dynamism and reliability of the domestic economy and also engage in the global economy to better effect and at a higher level. All of this will enable us to ensure China's steady and healthy economic development.

Sixth, we need to coordinate present work and long-term planning. We need to do a good job in our present work to achieve good results, and we also need to maintain the strategic initiative and conduct forward-looking planning to make preparations for future development.

2. Main Objectives

In accordance with the aforementioned overall requirements, taking into consideration both opportunities and favorable conditions for development and the grave and uncertain environments at home and abroad, and balancing what is required with what is possible, we have set the following main objectives for economic and social development in 2023.

- *GDP growth of approximately 5%*

First, as we strive to set the stage for building a modern socialist country in all respects as required at the 20th National Party Congress and to realize the goal of growing China's per capita GDP to be on par with that of a mid-level developed country by 2035 as set out at the 20th National Party Congress, it is imperative to maintain reasonable long-term economic growth while ensuring better quality and performance and to continue adding new chapters to our two miraculous achievements of fast economic growth and long-term social stability. Second, this objective is necessary to ensure stable growth, employment, and prices. It will be a positive signal to the market and will enable us to bolster confidence, guide expectations, expand employment, improve living standards, and prevent and defuse risks while pursuing development. Third, this objective is consistent with the growth potential of the Chinese economy at present and with the resources and production factors we have on hand. Despite the existence of unexpected factors and quite a few external uncertainties, we can achieve this objective as long as we maintain our policy focuses and work hard to mobilize the concerted efforts of all sides.

- *Around 12 million new urban jobs and a surveyed urban unemployment rate of about 5.5%*

This year, there will continue to be a large number of new entrants to the urban workforce, including 11.58 million students who will be graduating from colleges. Maintaining a stable employment rate will require around 12 million new urban jobs.

While employment will remain a big challenge, the above projected target for the surveyed urban unemployment rate demonstrates our employment-first policy focus and will help keep public expectations stable. With the continued recovery of the Chinese economy in 2023 and our more thorough and effective implementation of policies for stabilizing employment, we can achieve this target.

- *A CPI increase of approximately 3%*

Given imported inflation and the carryover effect on prices from 2022, China is likely to continue to face upward pressure on CPI in 2023. However, China has an overall ample supply of agricultural and industrial products, and our systems for ensuring supply and keeping prices stable have become more mature, so we have a solid foundation for stable prices. A projected CPI increase of around 3% will not only ensure consistency in policies and goals and stabilize market expectations, but it will also give us room to maneuver.

- *Growth in personal income that is generally in step with economic growth*

This is an essential requirement of our people-centered philosophy of development and an important foundation for boosting spending power, expanding domestic demand, and achieving stable growth. With the continued implementation of policies and measures to improve the income distribution system, expand the size of the middle-income group, and increase the incomes of low-income earners, this year, personal income can be expected to grow in step with economic growth.

- *More stable and higher-quality imports and exports and a basic equilibrium in the balance of payments*

This year, there will be a slowdown in the growth of global economy and trade, and competition in international trade and for foreign investment will intensify. Since maintaining a basic equilibrium in the balance of payments and keeping foreign trade and investment stable are important pillars for our economic growth, we must put more energy into improving the structure of foreign trade while keeping its scale stable, and we must redouble efforts to attract and utilize foreign

investment. As the strengths of our enormous market and complete industrial chains grow more evident, as our economic and trade cooperation with regional partners continues to grow, as our foreign investment environment continues to improve, and as new forms and models of foreign trade thrive, we can, with hard work, attain the goal of maintaining stability in foreign trade and foreign investment and achieving a basic equilibrium in the balance of payments.

- *Grain output above 650 million metric tons*

Considering our domestic demand and overall production capacity, the changes in the international grain market, and other factors, it is imperative that we maintain grain output above 650 million metric tons in order to comprehensively consolidate the foundations for food security and ensure ample supply at stable prices.

- *A further drop in energy consumption per unit of GDP, continued reductions in the discharge of major pollutants, stronger control over consumption of fossil fuels, and steady improvements in the natural environment*

As we pursue economic and social development, industrial and household energy use will inevitably grow. To guide and regulate energy conservation efforts, and after considering the need to carry out assessments within the framework of the 14th Five-Year Plan, we have set the goal of reducing energy consumption per unit of GDP by around 2%, and we will strive for better results in actual work. In addition, we will continue to reduce the discharge of major pollutants, exercise stronger control over consumption of fossil fuels, and ensure steady improvements in the environment.

3. Major Macro Policy Orientations

To achieve the abovementioned objectives, we must give first priority to stability and pursue progress on the basis of stability. We will continue to pursue a proactive fiscal policy and a prudent monetary policy, exercise more effective macro regulation, and better coordinate policies to create synergies for high-quality development.

- *Pursuing a proactive fiscal policy with greater intensity and better results*

We will maintain an appropriate level of spending intensity and balance the use of deficits, special-purpose bonds, interest subsidies, and other tools so that we can ensure fiscal sustainability and control local government debt risks while supporting high-quality development. The deficit-to-GDP ratio for 2023 has been set at 3%, 0.2 percentage points higher than 2022. The government deficit is set at 3.88 trillion yuan, an increase of 510 billion yuan over 2022. Preferential tax and fee

policies will be improved, and the current measures for fee reductions and tax cuts, rebates, and postponement will be extended and improved as needed to provide greater support to the manufacturing sector, MSMEs, self-employed individuals, and industries facing particular difficulties.

This year, local governments' stock of special-purpose bonds has been set at 3.8 trillion yuan, an increase of 150 billion yuan over 2022, and the use of these bonds will be expanded as appropriate to more areas and to more projects in which they can serve as capital. We will better coordinate the use of investment from the central government budget, local government special-purpose bonds, and policy and development finance instruments.

We will increase investment in areas of weakness and key sectors in economic and social development and actively support scientific research, rural revitalization, major regional development strategies, education, basic living standards, green development, and other key initiatives. We will continue to refine the system of transfer payments, increase central government transfer payments to local governments, allocate more fiscal resources to lower-level governments, and optimize the distribution of fiscal resources at and below the provincial level, ensuring that more fiscal resources are channeled to poor areas and less-developed areas. We will further improve the mechanism for direct allocation of budgetary funds to prefecture- and county-level governments, so that governments at the primary level will have the resources they need to meet basic living needs, pay salaries, and maintain normal government functions. Party and government bodies must maintain strict fiscal discipline, continue to tighten their belts, and strictly control general expenditures. We must effectively prevent and control local government debt risks.

- *Implementing a prudent monetary policy in a targeted and effective way*

We will maintain a proper and adequate liquidity supply and use monetary policy tools to adjust both the monetary aggregate and the monetary structure, in order to meet the needs of macroeconomic operation, keep market expectations stable, and prevent financial risks. To better serve the real economy, in 2023, increases in the M₂ money supply and aggregate financing will be kept generally in step with nominal GDP growth. We will support financial institutions in meeting the financing demands of the real economy through market- and law-based means and guide them to increase medium- and long-term loans to the manufacturing sector. We will expand the volume and reach of inclusive loans for MSEs, increase

credit support for sci-tech SMEs and SMEs that use special and sophisticated technologies to produce novel and unique products, and work for steady drops in overall business financing costs and personal consumer credit costs.

We will make more use of structural monetary policy tools and extend the duration of tools for supporting carbon emissions reduction, relending for supporting clean, efficient use of coal, and relending for supporting the development of transportation and logistics. We will take steady reform measures to make the RMB exchange rate more market-based, improve the macro-prudential management of cross-border capital flow, and keep the RMB exchange rate generally stable at an adaptive, balanced level. We will reinforce the systems that safeguard financial stability and strengthen our capability to respond to and handle major risks.

- *Carrying out industrial policies to guarantee both development and security*

In the effort to create a new pattern of development, we will improve the way industrial policies are implemented, accelerate modernization of the industrial system, focus on the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries and the cultivation and growth of strategic emerging industries, and strengthen weak links in our industrial chains. We will develop new industrial competitive edges as we advance toward peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality. We will promote the integration of industrial and innovation chains and foster positive interplay between technology, industry, and finance. We will remain committed to the real economy, especially manufacturing, to lay a solid foundation for security.

- *Implementing science and technology policies with a view to enhancing our country's self-reliance and strength in science and technology*

We will observe the objective laws governing the development of science and technology and deepen reform of the management system for science and technology. We will fully implement the strategy for invigorating China through science and education, the workforce development strategy, and the innovation-driven development strategy, and we will effectively coordinate our work related to education, science and technology, and talent. We will implement a number of major national science and technology projects, focusing on China's strategic needs and the frontiers of international competition. We will improve the new system for mobilizing resources nationwide to make key technological breakthroughs and ensure that the government plays its due role in organizing research on core technologies in key fields. We will strengthen basic research and boost our strength in strategic science and technology. We will reinforce the

principal role of enterprises in innovation, guide collaboration between industries, universities, and research institutes, and enhance China's innovation capacity by leveraging our market advantages. Government investment in science and technology will be used more effectively. We will advance reform in systems for the recruitment, cultivation, and placement of talent, strengthen the development of basic disciplines and urgently needed disciplines, make the best use of talent of all types to fully harness their potential, and improve our ability to nurture talent at home.

- *Carrying out social policies to meet basic living needs*

We will continue to implement the employment-first strategy and ensure effective and thorough implementation of related policies. We will support the development of industries and enterprises that create lots of employment opportunities, give greater prominence to creating jobs for young people, especially college graduates, and promote employment for people who have recently escaped poverty. We will better protect the rights and interests of workers. Prompt action will be taken to help people in financial difficulty cope with structural price rises. We will improve the social security system, establish a more effective social safety net, and work steadily toward national unified management of basic old-age insurance funds. We will ensure that high-quality medical resources become more broadly available, are channeled more to lower levels, and are distributed in a more balanced manner among regions, so that rural areas and less-developed areas will have better access to them. We will improve our policy system for boosting the birth rate, develop elderly care programs and services, and properly respond to population aging and declining fertility.

In 2023, we will encounter quite a few difficulties and challenges in economic development. This will require us to take a holistic approach and coordinate our efforts on all fronts when implementing macro policies. We need to ensure our policies meet the needs of market entities, improve the way policies are implemented to make them more responsive and targeted, and align them with the macro policies of 2022. We will make plans early on and formulate and launch policies as early as possible. We will strengthen coordination and collaboration between plans and policies and conduct midterm assessments of the implementation of the 14th Five-Year Plan. We will promote synergy between fiscal, monetary, employment, industrial, investment, consumption, price, environmental, and regional policies and pool resources and efforts in order to

accomplish major, difficult, and urgent tasks. We will improve economic monitoring, forecasting, and early warning, strengthen preparatory research to maintain policy options for different eventualities, enrich our policy tool kit, and prepare ourselves for more complicated and difficult situations. We will better coordinate efforts to regulate coal, electricity, oil, gas, and transportation and ensure that local governments, government departments, and enterprises take on their respective responsibilities, in order to secure our energy supply. We will better guide and manage public expectations, do an effective job with regard to policy interpretation, pay close attention to societal trends, respond to people's concerns promptly, and work hard to boost market confidence.

III. Major Tasks for Economic and Social Development in 2023

In the year ahead, we will fully study, understand, and implement the guiding principles from the 20th National Party Congress. We will put into practice the guiding principles from the Central Economic Work Conference and complete the tasks outlined in the Report on the Work of the Government. Our focus will be on the following 10 areas.

1. Better coordinating our Covid-19 response with economic and social development and consolidating and expanding our achievements in epidemic response

Putting the people and human life above all else, we will see that in every locality, the Party committee and government, competent authorities of different sectors, employers of all kinds, and individual citizens all fulfill their respective responsibilities. We will pay close attention to key links, ensure solid and meticulous work in the new phase of our Covid-19 response, and strengthen our medical and health services system.

1) We will effectively manage Covid-19 with measures against Class B infectious diseases.

We will build up our monitoring and at-the-ready early warning capabilities, improve monitoring and reporting systems, and strengthen analysis and assessment of trends in the epidemic at key times of the year such as summer, autumn, and winter, so that we can give prompt and accurate early warnings and take necessary response measures. We will make well-conceived vaccination plans and work continuously to ensure that more of the elderly are vaccinated. The focus of our prevention and treatment work will be on the elderly, children, and other key groups.

We will channel more urban medical resources to rural areas and improve the mechanisms for referring patients to city- and county-level hospitals, in an effort to shore up weaknesses in rural areas. We will build up our public health capacity for epidemic prevention and treatment and increase and upgrade our facilities for the treatment of severe cases. Super-large, mega, and major cities will be encouraged to retrofit a number of village homestays and rural tourist hotels in their mountainous counties and districts into dual-use facilities that can accommodate emergency medical needs.

2) We will strengthen the production and stockpiling of medical supplies to ensure their ample supply.

We will make continuous efforts to ensure the production, distribution, and supply of key medical supplies. We will improve stockpiling systems and catalogs, refine mechanisms for coordinated allocation of personnel and material resources, and take effective steps to shore up weaknesses at the primary level and on the front lines in terms of capability, medicine, and equipment. We will ensure targeted allocation, better link supply with demand, and sort out priorities according to the severity of the situation on the ground, in order to ensure that medical institutions and other key institutions such as nursing homes for the elderly and welfare institutions have access to the medicine they need. We will support communities, colleges and universities, and enterprises in building up their stockpiles and strengthen assistance for elderly empty nesters, old people who have lost their only child, and low-income families to ensure their basic needs are met.

Major drug store chains and internet platforms will be encouraged to play a bigger role in raising the efficiency of drug distribution and delivery. We will carry out price and market order inspections to ensure relevant drugs are sold in ample supply and at normal prices. We will step up whole-process quality supervision of drugs, from production to storage, transportation, and use, to ensure their quality and safety. We will coordinate scientific research in the field of health and pool the strengths of all sectors to improve our country's life and medical sciences.

3) We will work faster to step up medical capacity, sanitation standards, and environmental protection in urban and rural areas.

We will fully leverage the strengths of our patriotic public health campaigns in organizing large numbers of people in order to spread knowledge of epidemic prevention and guide people to learn more about health and hygiene, understand techniques for healthy living, develop good personal hygiene habits, live sound,

healthy lifestyles, protect themselves against the disease, and be responsible for their own health. We will improve urban and rural hygiene, with the focus on key areas and venues, clean up villages, and make it a regular practice to clean and tidy living environments and to clean up breeding grounds for disease vectors, in order to effectively prevent the spread of infectious diseases. We will move faster to improve medical, sanitation, and environmental infrastructure and lose no time in shoring up weaknesses and shortcomings, in order to build up our medical, sanitary, and environmental foundations for responding to major epidemics.

4) *We will make solid progress in the Healthy China Initiative.*

We will strengthen our multi-tiered medical and health architecture under which patients receive treatments in hospitals of different levels according to their different conditions, and we will develop our three-tiered medical and health service network in which public medical institutions are the mainstay. We will further reform the medical and health systems. We will advance the construction of national medical research centers, complete plans for the nationwide distribution of national-level regional medical centers, and continue developing provincial-level regional medical centers in an orderly manner. Community-level medical services will be enhanced. We will advance the construction of major projects for the preservation and innovative development of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM), including national centers for TCM preservation and innovation, national TCM centers for epidemic prevention and treatment, flagship hospitals integrating TCM and Western medicine, and key TCM hospitals. Capacity building for mental and psychological health will be strengthened.

2. *Expanding domestic demand and giving full play to the fundamental role of consumption and the key role of investment*

We will remain steadfast in pursuing the strategy of expanding domestic demand, deepen supply-side structural reform, and create effective demand through high-quality supply. We will see that domestic demand plays a bigger role in driving economic growth, and we will create a stronger domestic market.

1) *We will introduce a full range of measures to unlock consumption potential.*

We will give priority to rehabilitating and expanding consumption and endeavor to increase people's spending power, improve the consumption environment, and create new consumption scenarios. To embrace the trend of consumption upgrading, we will foster a well-structured, high-quality supply system for consumption that offers abundant choices and superb products. We will

continue to elevate conventional consumption, incubate new types of consumption, and grow areas of strong consumer spending.

We will keep consumption of cars and other big-ticket items stable, step up construction and renovation of parking facilities to improve their supply structure, accelerate the deployment of charging facilities and equipment along highways, at transport hubs and terminals, and in residential areas, and work toward full electrification of our fleet of public sector vehicles. We will encourage localities with the necessary resources to support purchases of green, smart home appliances and green building materials, and we will continue with the responsibility system for home appliance manufacturers to meet recycling targets.

We will adopt effective measures to boost recovery of consumer services, ensure order in the tourism market, and put great effort into developing urban micro tourism, rural tourism, and short-distance tourism. We will ensure effective implementation of the paid leave system. We will promote the healthy development of instant-delivery online retail, live streaming e-commerce, cloud exhibitions, and other new business models, and we will open up new fronts for immersive and interactive shopping experiences. We will support people in buying their first home or improving their housing situation, and we will support their spending on NEVs, elderly care, and educational, medical, cultural, and sports services. We will guide and nurture consumption of information goods and services. We will establish demonstration sites for smart business clusters, smart stores, smart scenic spots, tourist cities, and eco-friendly shopping malls. We will increase the supply and consumption of green products.

We will promote the innovative development of China's time-honored brands. We will make a success of the 2023 China Brand Day events, in an effort to enhance the prestige and influence of Chinese brands and help domestic brands with Chinese design elements grow and thrive. We will foster a safe consumer environment that inspires confidence, strengthen oversight over the quality and safety of consumer goods, and heighten the protection of consumer rights and interests.

2) *We will increase effective investment.*

A total of 680 billion yuan will be earmarked for investment in the 2023 central government budget. We will further improve the composition of central government investment, placing focus on major national development strategies and giving priority to food security, energy security, industrial and supply chains

security, national security, and areas concerning the people's wellbeing. This will allow us to pool resources to accomplish major undertakings, tough missions, and urgent tasks at the national level. We will stimulate society-wide investment with government investment and policy incentives. We will proceed with the 102 major projects outlined in the 14th Five-Year Plan with great effort and in an orderly manner. We will make good use of our experience with the coordination mechanism for advancing major projects to promote effective investment and adhere to the principle that funding and other production factors should follow specific projects, which in turn should follow specific plans. We will ensure well-coordinated and effective use of central government investment, local government special-purpose bonds, policy and development finance instruments, structural monetary policy tools, and medium- and long-term loans for the manufacturing sector. We will also strengthen support in terms of land use, energy use, environmental assessment, and other factors.

We will increase investment in industrial and technological upgrades to help enterprises achieve technological transformations and acquire equipment upgrades. We will carry out urban renewal projects and speed up the renovation of old residential communities in cities. We will further improve the policy environment to provide stronger support for private investment, encourage and attract more private capital to operate according to market principles in major national projects and projects to strengthen areas of weakness, and take effective measures to stimulate private investment. We will work toward regular public offerings of real estate investment trusts in the infrastructure sector to release the value of idle assets. To improve project stockpiling, we will continuously build up a reserve of key projects that can deliver both short- and long-term benefits, supported by the national major project database.

We will step up preliminary work for projects so that tangible progress can be made as soon as possible. We will continue reforming the approval system for investment projects and revise the regulations and other normative documents on investment management to better unify and coordinate investment statutes. We will explore new applications of online platforms for investment and establish data sharing mechanisms for investment and financing approval with banks and other financial institutions.

3) *We will build more major infrastructure.*

We will build a modern infrastructure system with a better layout and structure, more effective functions, and greater integration. We will advance progress on the Sichuan-Tibet Railway, high-speed rail lines along the Yangtze River and the coastline, national water network projects, and other major projects. Efforts will be accelerated on major projects to divert and transfer water, control floods, and mitigate other natural disasters, on the New International Land-Sea Trade Corridor in the western region, and on the development of the container terminal in the northern part of Xiaoyangshan of the Yangshan Port Area. We will also proceed with renovation of China National Highway 318 from Chengdu to Lhasa, expedite work on the unfinished sections of China National Highways 219 and 331 along our borders, and make headway on the construction of railways in the central and western regions, the Yangtze golden watercourse, river crossings, and intercity and intra-city (suburban) railways for major city clusters and metropolitan areas.

Meanwhile, we will accelerate the construction of new infrastructure for 5G, AI, big data, the Internet of Things, and the Industrial Internet. We will promote the construction of smart expressways, civil space infrastructure, and the spacecraft launch site for commercial use in Hainan. We will upgrade digital infrastructure, work faster to build infrastructure for information networks, advance cloud-network integration and computing-network integration, and methodically upgrade infrastructure to make it smarter.

3. *Accelerating modernization of the industrial system and making industrial and supply chains more resilient and secure*

We will further implement the innovation-driven development strategy, address weaknesses while reinforcing strengths, consolidate the foundations of the real economy, and steadily foster new growth drivers and new strengths.

1) *We will work toward greater self-reliance and strength in science and technology.*

We will fully leverage the advantages of our new system for mobilizing resources nationwide to reinforce China's strategic science and technology capabilities and achieve breakthroughs in core technologies in key fields. We will enhance our basic scientific and technological capacity, coordinate the development of regional and international centers for scientific and technological innovation and national manufacturing innovation centers, see that our comprehensive national science centers become more capable of fostering original innovation, and reorganize the system of key national laboratories. We will

promote the high-quality development of national new- and high-tech development zones and innovation demonstration areas and establish a group of national technological innovation centers, industrial innovation centers, engineering research centers, and enterprise technology centers. We will accelerate the advancement of major projects for the Sci-Tech Innovation 2030 Agenda and launch a number of major national science and technology projects that are of strategic, overarching, and long-term importance in key fields. Focusing on manufacturing and other key industrial chains, we will pool the best resources to make breakthroughs in core technologies in key fields and advance the iterative application of independently-innovated products and independently-developed open source technologies.

We will strengthen the principal role of enterprises in innovation, promote closer enterprise-led collaboration between industries, universities, and research institutes, and boost industrial applications of scientific and technological advances. We will create an enabling environment for the growth of high-tech MSMEs, support high-tech and innovative MSMEs to participate in the building of national innovation platforms, and encourage more competitive enterprises to list on the Science and Technology Innovation Board. We will deepen reform of the science and technology management system as well as the appraisal system for scientific and technological advances, and we will increase investment in science and technology through diverse channels. We will raise China's ability in every respect to create, apply, protect, and serve intellectual property rights. We will make extensive efforts to help people learn more about science and improve the whole nation's science literacy.

2) We will move faster to optimize and upgrade the industrial structure.

We will revise the catalog for guiding industry restructuring and release the 2023 edition. We will carry out industrial foundation reengineering projects and research projects on major technologies and equipment, accelerate the digital transformations of traditional industries and SMEs, promote the application of advanced, practical technologies, and move the manufacturing sector toward higher-end, smarter, and greener production. We will carry out green manufacturing initiatives and continue to advance energy conservation and carbon reduction in key industrial fields. We will pay close attention to the transformation and upgrading of traditional industries and improve the permanent mechanism for easing overcapacity through lawful and market-based means. We will speed up

the association and reorganization of enterprises in steel and other key industries and advance enterprises' technological transformations and equipment upgrades. We will optimize the layout of petrochemical industries such as ethylene and press ahead with major petrochemical projects. We will advance the orderly relocation and safe development of the chemical industry, promote the healthy development of the modern coal chemical industry, and develop world-class petrochemical bases and enterprises.

We will optimize the layout of the NEV industry, advance the application of battery swapping in electric vehicles, promote demonstrations of fuel-cell vehicles, and drive the sustained and healthy development of the NEV battery industry. We will foster clusters of strategic emerging industries, research and develop a number of complexes for innovation and public services, promote the integrated and clustered development of strategic emerging industries, and speed up the development of advanced manufacturing clusters. We will consolidate our leading position in industries where we excel, such as NEVs, 5G, and photovoltaics, make forward-looking plans for future industries, and develop the bioeconomy, the hydrogen power industry, and BeiDou Navigation Satellite System industries. We will accelerate R&D and application of cutting-edge technologies such as AI, biomanufacturing, green and low-carbon technologies, and quantum computing. We will promote smart manufacturing.

We will work out policies and measures to build a new system of efficient and high-quality services and promote further integration of modern services with advanced manufacturing and modern agriculture. We will continue to launch initiatives to boost quality and build China into a manufacturer of quality. We will accelerate the development of a modern logistics system and improve the infrastructure networks for logistics in order to cut logistics costs.

3) We will accelerate the development of the digital economy.

We will advance the innovative development of digital industries and cultivate a number of internationally competitive industry-leading enterprises and digital industry clusters. We will work on formulating policies that support the development of basic systems for data, such as the property rights system for data resources and the data trading market. We will strengthen top-level design for building open source systems. We will embed digital technologies in the real economy by strengthening top-level design for digital transformation, refining policies and measures that support digitalization, and organizing and

implementing digital transformation projects, in a bid to spur high-quality development of the real economy. We will push forward the integrated development of next-generation information technology and manufacturing, advance smart manufacturing projects, and facilitate the shift to digitalized, internet-based, and smart-tech models in the manufacturing sector. We will promote the innovative development of intelligent agriculture and spur rural development with the aid of digital commerce.

We will make progress in advancing the high-quality development of e-commerce and provide active guidance to the development of new models and forms of business such as live streaming e-commerce and instant-delivery e-commerce. We will boost the effectiveness of regular oversight to promote the well-regulated, healthy, and sustainable development of the platform economy, and we will support platform enterprises in boosting technological innovation, driving transformations and upgrades in the real economy, becoming more internationalized, and exerting a greater role in leading development, creating jobs, and winning international competition. We will pursue bilateral and multilateral cooperation on digital economy governance and encourage enterprises in the digital economy to “go global.”

4) *We will promote the smooth operation of industrial and supply chains.*

We will bring into full play the role of key enterprises and industrial parks in safeguarding the security and stability of industrial and supply chains and carry out projects to ensure the integrated development of industrial and supply chains. In order to enhance the core competitiveness of China’s manufacturing sector, we will bolster industrial and supply chains, shore up areas of weakness and cultivate strengths in industrial chains, step up R&D cooperation throughout industrial chains and among enterprises of all sizes, and propel chain-wide upgrades and optimizations.

We will support the development of domestic mining projects, make greater efforts to explore and develop mineral resources, and improve our ability to ensure the supply of mineral resources. We will strengthen overall coordination and scheduling to facilitate smooth logistics and take concrete steps to guarantee the safe and orderly transportation of key products including energy, food, and medical supplies. We will refine the multi-tiered risk monitoring system and enhance our capacity to identify risks quickly and accurately and handle them rapidly and effectively, so that they can be discovered, reported, assessed, and

handled as soon as they emerge.

4. *Advancing the reform of key areas and crucial links and building a high-standard socialist market economy*

We will carry out critical reform tasks to remove institutional barriers that stand in the way of promoting development, and we will continuously imbue our socialist modernization endeavors with fresh dynamism and vitality.

1) *We will stimulate market vitality.*

We will work unswervingly to consolidate and develop the public sector and encourage, support, and guide the development of the non-public sector. We will protect the legitimate rights and interests, including property rights, of all market entities in accordance with the law. We will make thorough reviews and revisions of the laws, regulations, and policies concerning businesses, steadfastly removing obstacles to equal market access.

We will further strengthen and improve management of the state-owned sector, advance reform of state-owned capital and SOEs, and make steady progress in improving the distribution of state-owned capital and adjusting its structure. We will formulate and put into effect an action plan for another round of SOE reform and advance mixed ownership reform in an active and prudent manner. We will improve the modern corporate system with distinctive Chinese features, cultivate a number of SOEs strong in innovation, and move faster to help Chinese companies become world-class outfits.

We will protect the property rights of private enterprises and the interests of entrepreneurs in accordance with the law, encourage and facilitate the growth of the private sector and private enterprises, and support private companies in taking part in and serving major national strategies. We will designate liaison cities for private sector development and promote wider application of the most successful of the second batch of local measures for supporting private enterprise reform and development.

We will support the development of MSMEs and self-employed individuals, and we will strengthen management of MSMEs and provide better services to them. We will cultivate a cordial and clean relationship between government and business and level the playing field for enterprises under all forms of ownership to realize growth. We will improve the categorized program for cultivating quality SMEs in order to nurture SMEs that use special and sophisticated technologies to produce novel and unique products. We will do more to help clear outstanding payments owed to SMEs. We will continue to encourage entrepreneurship and

create a positive environment in which SOEs show great initiative, private enterprises are not afraid to blaze new trails, and overseas companies feel free to make investment.

2) We will make solid progress in developing a high-standard market system.

We will work toward building a unified national market, keep improving the foundational market systems for property protection, market access, fair competition, and social credit, and improve the unified market supervision rules. With a focus on carrying out key tasks and pilot comprehensive reforms, we will move faster to make market-based allocation of factors of production possible through integrated, coordinated, and efficient reform measures.

We will continue to implement the special measures for easing market access to make Shenzhen a pioneering demonstration zone for socialism with Chinese characteristics. We will support pilot areas for major reforms, pioneering demonstration zones for reforms, and other areas in making explorations and innovations.

We will advance the integration and sharing of trading platforms for public resources to continuously improve the efficiency and benefits of public resource allocation. We will further promote reform and innovation in public bidding, act faster to improve regulations and systems for public bidding and government procurement, digitalize the entire public bidding process, and step up supervision in all sectors, across the whole chain, and throughout the whole process, in order to create a fair, just, well-regulated, efficient, and transparent market environment for public bidding.

3) We will foster a world-class business environment that is market-oriented, law-based, and internationalized.

We will intensify reforms to streamline government administration, delegate power, improve regulation, and upgrade services. To strengthen government credibility and administrative capacity, we will see that state power is exercised in accordance with the law, law enforcement is strict, procedure-based, impartial, and civil, and the government takes the lead in honoring contracts. We will strengthen the binding force of the fair competition review system, continue to overhaul and revise regulations and other normative documents that conflict with regulations on improving the business environment, and encourage local governments to launch supporting policies and measures based on their circumstances, with a view to promoting steady improvement in the business environment nationwide. We will move ahead with trials for business environment innovation and support localities

with the right conditions in taking the lead in intensifying reforms to improve their business environments. We will continue to optimize the system and long-term mechanisms for assessing China's business environment. We will formulate an action plan for improving the business environment in key areas and industrial parks and promote integrated development of the business environment in city clusters, metropolitan areas, and other key regions.

We will push for the establishment of long-term supervision mechanisms for charges on enterprises. We will see that the national online platform for government services fully plays its role in making more of these services available online. We will move ahead with reform measures for one-stop government services, accelerate the application of electronic certificates and licenses, and work to see that government services are better and more efficiently provided across provincial lines. We will develop a system for comprehensively appraising enterprise credit, strengthen categorized management of business credit risks, improve the unified social credit code system, and step up the sharing and application of credit information to facilitate fundraising for MSMEs.

4) We will make steady headway in reforms of key areas.

To deepen reform of the fiscal and tax systems, we will improve the system of transfer payments, put in place a sound fiscal system at and below the provincial level, further optimize the structure of the tax system, improve local tax systems and the individual income tax system, and make sure that local governments have the basic fiscal resources to pursue self-development. We will also modernize the budget system and strengthen performance evaluations for key spending policies. To deepen structural reform in the financial sector, we will modernize the central bank system, guide large banks to shift their focus of service downward and to improve inclusive finance and financial services for private enterprises, and push small and medium financial institutions to refocus on serving the real economy and their local communities. We will further reform the capital market to improve its functions and multi-tiered system and to increase the proportion of direct financing.

We will steadily deepen reform in the oil and gas sector, advance market-based integration of provincial-level oil and gas pipeline networks into the national network in an active and prudent manner, and extend the coverage of the national pipeline network to more areas. We will improve the reform of mechanisms for oil and gas network operations, conduct cost oversight and auditing of natural gas

transmission through trans-provincial pipelines and carry out relevant pricing work, and develop sound mechanisms to adjust urban end-user prices of natural gas in step with procurement costs. We will move steadily forward with the market-oriented reform of competitive business segments in rail and other industries. We will advance reform in the electricity sector, develop a unified national electricity market, work faster to develop electricity spot markets, and improve market-based pricing mechanisms for trans-provincial and trans-regional electricity transmission. We will proceed with market-oriented pricing reform for on-grid electricity generated from new energy and improve pricing mechanisms for heat supply.

We will optimize oversight and management of enterprises engaged in natural monopoly business. We will conduct cost oversight and auditing of centrally-managed or trans-provincial water projects and review and check their charges, and we will advance comprehensive price reform of water used in agriculture. We will further reform trade associations and chambers of commerce, research systems for categorized supervision over them, and facilitate their healthy and well-regulated development.

5. Continuing to prioritize the development of agriculture and rural areas and promoting rural revitalization across the board

We will make all-out efforts to ensure food security, formulate plans for working faster to build up China's strength in agriculture, consolidate and expand our poverty alleviation achievements, and make the countryside a comfortable place for people to live and work.

1) We will reinforce the foundations for food security on all fronts.

We will see to it that both Party committees and governments assume the responsibilities of ensuring food security and protecting cultivated land, and we will assess how such responsibilities are fulfilled. We will improve supporting policies for major grain producing regions, major purchasing regions, and regions where production and demands are in equilibrium, encouraging producing regions to consolidate and raise production capacity, regions with balanced production and consumption to tap into their potential for greater production capacity, and purchasing regions to maintain or raise their degree of self-sufficiency. We will initiate a new round of efforts to increase national grain output by 50 million metric tons. The system for coordinated grain production, purchase, storage, processing, and sale will be improved. We will keep the total grain acreage and yield stable, strictly protect farmland, draw up an

implementation plan to gradually turn all permanent basic cropland into high-standard cropland, properly implement the national initiative for black soil protection, and speed up the development of agricultural belts for national food security. We will advance the quality grain project, build more grain storage and logistic facilities, and ensure good planning for sales of grain stockpiles. We will ensure that the minimum purchase prices for rice and wheat are set at an appropriate level, keep the subsidy policies for corn and soybean producers and for rice stable, and improve implementation measures for the policy of guaranteeing base prices for cotton. We will implement projects to upgrade the modern seed industry, carry out the action plan to revitalize the seed industry, and make solid progress in building national centers for soybean seeds.

We will intensify research on key agricultural technologies and support for the development of agricultural science, technology, and equipment. We will continue to improve the national emergency response system for grain. We will boost efforts to balance supply and demand and strengthen market regulation for grain, cotton, and sugar. A better response mechanism will be put in place to maintain stability in the supply and prices of chemical fertilizers and other agricultural materials. The mechanisms that regulate hog production will be improved to ensure stable production and supply. We will tackle tough issues in developing seeds of quality forage and environmentally-friendly grasses, and we will advance transformations and upgrades in the grassland husbandry industry to promote its development and growth. We will formulate guidelines on adopting an all-encompassing approach to food and tapping food resources to ensure the effective supply of food of all kinds, develop protected agriculture, and build a diversified food supply system.

2) We will consolidate and build on our achievements in the fight against poverty.

We will strengthen monitoring and assistance to prevent people from relapsing into poverty, resolutely preventing any large-scale relapses. Focusing on infrastructure improvement, we will launch a number of major projects to shore up weaknesses and promote robust development in key counties receiving national assistance for rural revitalization, in an effort to help areas that have just shaken off poverty realize industrial revitalization. We will provide greater follow-up support for people who have been relocated from inhospitable areas and incorporate large resettlement areas into new urbanization initiatives. We will ensure no less than 30 million jobs for people who have just been lifted out of poverty.

We will continue to carry out work-relief policies with greater intensity, and the scale of wages will be raised. We will deepen cooperation between the eastern and western regions and boost targeted assistance from central departments and organizations, and we will advance the “10,000 enterprises revitalizing 10,000 villages” campaign. We will launch dedicated campaigns and improve relevant long-term mechanisms to promote assistance in the form of product purchases, continuing to establish demonstration purchasing cities and demonstration producing areas.

3) We will promote the integrated development of the primary, secondary, and tertiary industries in rural areas.

We will develop new rural collective economies, new types of agribusinesses and commercial agricultural services, and appropriately scaled agricultural operations. To put in place a better rural industrial system and create more channels for increasing rural incomes, we will redouble efforts to foster rural industries with local features and ensure the efficient establishment and certification of agricultural modernization demonstration zones, national demonstration parks for rural industrial integration, clusters of industries with unique advantages, national modern agro-industrial parks, and towns strong in agro-industries. We will boost recycling of agricultural and forestry waste and popularize development models for circular agriculture.

To bolster county economies and push forward integrated urban-rural development within counties, we will promote the urban-rural integration of county policies on employment, education, medical services, and elderly care and move faster to integrate the construction, operation, and maintenance of public infrastructure in counties, towns, and villages. To deepen rural reform in key areas, we will refine the rural land system, take orderly steps to launch county-wide trials on extending rural land contracts by another 30 years upon the expiration of second-round contracts, carry out trial reforms for rural residential land in a steady and prudent manner, and advance pilot reforms for the marketization of rural collective land designated for business-related construction.

4) We will advance development of rural areas in an orderly manner.

We will pursue rural development initiatives and formulate guidelines on developing modern amenities in rural areas. We will shore up weak links in flood control by harnessing small and medium-sized rivers, reinforcing dilapidated reservoirs, adjusting and developing flood storage and retention areas, and preventing and controlling mountain torrents. We will launch large-scale water

supply projects and renovate small ones to raise their standards, and we will take comprehensive measures to improve rural water systems. We will extend highways of Grade III or above to more towns and townships, upgrade old highways, and widen narrow roads. We will ensure our rural roads are well built, managed, maintained, and operated, carry forward demonstrations for integrated urban-rural transportation, and further reform rural road management and maintenance systems. We will consolidate and upgrade power grids, drive growth in distributed photovoltaic and wind power, and develop biomass energy in rural areas.

We will accelerate efforts to improve e-commerce, logistics, and delivery services in counties, towns, and villages and step up backbone logistics networks in rural areas. We will carry out projects to upgrade the quality and safety of rural housing. We will make steady progress on the action plan for improving the rural living environment, push the establishment of long-term management and protection mechanisms, upgrade rural toilets according to local conditions, carry on with village cleaning initiatives, and step up the protection and utilization of traditional villages. To strengthen and improve rural governance, we will encourage wider application of points-based, list-based, and digital governance.

6. Promoting coordinated regional development and building a regional economic layout and a territorial space system that enable complementarity and high-quality development

We will thoroughly implement the coordinated regional development strategy, major regional strategies, the functional zoning strategy, and the new urbanization strategy. We will improve the distribution of major productive forces and foster new drivers for high-quality development.

1) We will steadily implement the coordinated regional development strategy.

We will make further progress in the large-scale development of the western region, strengthen specialty and competitive industries, and consolidate protective barriers for ecological security to steadily expand our strategic maneuvering room for national development. We will improve supporting policies and measures to ensure new breakthroughs in the full revitalization of the northeastern region, and we will enhance quality and efficiency in the development of the region's major cities and city clusters to better safeguard national food, ecological, and energy security. We will accelerate the rise of the central region, develop the modern industrial system underpinned by advanced manufacturing, and press ahead with this year's major projects for high-quality development. We will encourage the

eastern region to modernize more quickly, giving full play to the region's role in stabilizing and strengthening the country's complete industrial chains. We will open the central, western, and northeastern regions more widely, consolidate the leading position of eastern coastal areas in opening up, and promote the development of Jiangxi Province and other regions as experimental zones for an open inland economy.

We will give better play to the exemplary role of national-level new areas. We will support underdeveloped areas, old revolutionary base areas, areas with large ethnic minority populations, areas affected by ecological degradation, resource-dependent areas, and old industrial cities in speeding up development. We will intensify efforts to promote development in border areas to boost local economies, raise local living standards, and ensure local stability. We will develop the maritime economy, build high-standard innovation demonstration platforms, and step up efforts to build China into a strong maritime country.

2) We will continue to implement our major regional strategies.

We will take solid measures to promote coordinated development in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. We will take orderly steps to relieve Beijing of functions nonessential to its role as the capital, build the Xiong'an New Area and the administrative center of Beijing to a high standard, and speed up efforts to develop the Binhai New Area in Tianjin and build Tianjin into an international shipping center for northern China. We will ensure the region's better coordination and collaboration in eco-environmental improvement and pollution prevention and treatment.

We will prioritize ecological conservation and green development in the Yangtze Economic Belt region. We will push forward systematic, comprehensive improvements in the region's eco-environment and advance the "4+1" project for curbing pollution from the chemical industry, ships, agricultural non-point sources, and tailing sites and for treating urban sewage and waste. We will coordinate efforts to improve the Yangtze River and its main tributaries, as well as major lakes, reservoirs, wetlands, and shorelines in the region. We will strengthen biodiversity protection and enforce the 10-year fishing ban in key waters of the Yangtze River basin.

We will advance the development of major cooperation platforms, accelerate innovative development, and increase market integration in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

We will carry out the implementation plan for the integrated development of the Yangtze River Delta region during the 14th Five-Year Plan period. We will promote greater integration between sci-tech innovation and industry, expedite Shanghai's development as an international economic, financial, trade, shipping, and sci-tech innovation center, and press ahead with reform and innovation in the region's key areas such as the demonstration zone for green and integrated development.

We will steadily advance ecological conservation and high-quality development in the Yellow River basin. We will press ahead with the "3+1" project to comprehensively tackle pollution from industry, agriculture, urban waste, and tailing sites. We will spare no effort in the fights to conserve water and control water use in the Yellow River basin and to protect the ecology of the Yellow River. We will push harder to curb soil erosion on the middle and upper reaches of the Yellow River.

3) We will improve the functional zoning strategy and system.

We will implement the national territorial space plan, optimize the designation of functional zones, and further improve the functional zoning system. We will improve the system for regulating the use of territorial space and ensure strict implementation of the regulations on boundaries for urban development, permanent basic cropland, and ecological conservation to ensure proper demarcation of space for these three purposes. With this, we aim to create a new pattern for territorial space development and protection featuring well-defined functions, complementarity, and high-quality development.

4) We will steadily advance people-centered new urbanization.

We will work faster to grant permanent urban residency to eligible people who move from rural to urban areas, advance reform of the household registration system in a prudent and orderly manner, promote equitable access to basic public services in cities, and step up efforts to provide people who move from rural to urban areas with basic public services such as employment assistance, skills training, and social security.

We will leverage the role of city clusters and metropolitan areas to promote coordinated development of large, medium, and small cities. We will drive forward the development of the Chengdu-Chongqing economic zone and progressively foster modern metropolitan areas. We will move faster to change the development models of super-large and mega cities, push forward with

urbanization that is centered on county seats, and support city clusters and metropolitan areas in building modern infrastructure. We will further improve urban planning, construction, and governance, strengthen urban infrastructure, and carry out programs to expand public transportation in metropolitan areas to build livable, resilient, and smart cities. We will improve the institutions, mechanisms, and policy systems for integrated urban-rural development, and we will facilitate the flow of production factors between urban and rural areas.

7. Promoting high-standard opening up and amplifying the interplay between domestic and international markets and resources.

We will steadily expand institutional opening up in terms of rules, regulations, management, and standards and promote the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative. Leveraging the strengths of China's enormous market, we will attract global resources and production factors with our strong domestic economy to improve the level and quality of trade and investment cooperation.

1) We will accelerate China's transformation into a powerful trading nation.

We will pursue steady growth in exports, engage with a wider diversity of foreign markets, and raise the value-added of processing trade exports. We will advance innovative development in trade, redouble efforts to develop new forms and models of trade such as cross-border e-commerce and market procurement trade, and increase support for overseas warehouses. We will encourage processing trade to gradually relocate to the central, western, and northeastern regions. We will deepen customs clearance facilitation reforms to ensure smooth shipment of cargo at major seaports and airports.

We will accelerate the development of Hainan Free Trade Port and advance preparations for turning the whole island into a separate customs zone. We will implement the strategy to upgrade pilot free trade zones (FTZ) and release action plans for developing the China (Shanghai) Pilot Free Trade Zone and its Lin'gang Special Area. To increase trade in services, we will create new mechanisms for developing it, build national demonstration zones for its innovative development, and release both nationwide and FTZ-wide negative lists for cross-border trade in services. We will actively develop digital trade.

2) We will make better use of foreign investment and do a better job concerning overseas investment.

As we step up efforts to attract and use foreign investment, we will implement the negative list for foreign investment and the latest version of the catalog of encouraged industries for foreign investment, expand market access, and more

widely open the modern service sector. We will ensure effective implementation of measures encouraging foreign enterprises to establish R&D centers in China, improve foreign investment promotion services, and make sure landmark foreign-funded projects are launched and reach their production goals. We will stabilize the foreign investment we have while also seeking further growth. We will intensify efforts to build national comprehensive demonstration zones for expanding opening up of the service industry. We will give full play to the role of pilot free trade zones, Hainan Free Trade Port, all types of development zones and bonded areas, and other platforms in serving as the forerunners and testing grounds for opening up, and we will leverage various parks and zones to attract investment. We will protect the rights and interests of foreign investors in accordance with the law and ensure national treatment for foreign-funded companies. We will improve the quality and efficiency of our unified management of foreign debts.

We will improve services, supervision, and risk control for overseas investment and enhance digital management of it. We will advance cooperation in exploiting overseas mineral resources. We will steadily expand the institutional, two-way opening up of the capital market.

3) *We will advance the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative.*

We will deliver on a series of key tasks to mark the 10th anniversary of the Belt and Road Initiative. Focusing on key regions, key countries, key fields, and key projects, we will consolidate and expand pragmatic cooperation with participating countries. We will make further headway in working together to build “small but beautiful” projects along the Belt and Road, launch a batch of signature projects, and enhance international cooperation on production capacity and third-market cooperation. We will steadily expand cooperation to promote the development of a healthy, green, digital, and innovative Silk Road. We will launch pilot zones for “Silk Road e-commerce” cooperation.

We will better plan regional opening up, advance the high-quality development of Fujian and Xinjiang as core areas of the BRI, and promote the development of key experimental zones for development and opening up in border areas. We will take solid measures to enhance cooperation on infrastructure connectivity. We will build on the sound momentum of the China-Europe freight rail services and maintain their safe, stable, and smooth operation. We will increase the brand influence of Maritime Silk Road shipping and promote the development

of the "Silk Road in the Air." We will improve our risk control system and systematically strengthen risk control for overseas projects. We will make good preparations to ensure success of the third Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation. We will strengthen international communication to better tell the story of the Belt and Road.

4) We will actively participate in global economic governance.

We will firmly uphold the multilateral trading regime and safeguard diversity and stability in the international economic landscape and in economic and trade relations. We will participate fully in WTO reform, make sustained efforts to implement the RCEP to a high standard, actively seek to join the CPTPP and DEPA, and sign high-standard free trade agreements with more countries and regions. We will advance the Global Development Initiative and strengthen cooperation with multilateral mechanisms such as the UN, G20, APEC, BRICS, ASEAN Plus Three Summit, and SCO.

8. Acting on the principle that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets and pursuing green and low-carbon development that prioritizes ecological conservation and efficient use of resources

We will accelerate the transition to a model of green development, intensify pollution prevention and control, and work actively and prudently toward the goals of reaching peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality. We will implement a comprehensive conservation strategy; coordinate industrial restructuring, pollution control, ecological conservation, and climate change response; and promote concerted efforts to cut carbon emissions, reduce pollution, expand green development, and pursue economic growth.

1) We will back the development of green and low-carbon industries.

We will continue to resolutely stop the blind development of energy-intensive projects with high emissions and backward production capacity. We will release a revised catalog of green industries, further improve the policy framework for promoting the development of green industries, and encourage the development and broader application of eco-friendly technologies and products. We will actively develop green manufacturing, promote clean production across the board, and launch transformations for clean production in key industries. To accelerate the green transition in industry, construction, transportation, and other key sectors, we will support their efforts in energy-saving and carbon-cutting improvements, equipment upgrades, recycling, industrial process innovation, and digital transformations and promote circular operations in major industrial parks. We will

encourage the economical and efficient use of water resources, address leaks and damage in public water supply networks in major cities and counties, and promote the scaled-up use of desalinated sea water.

To push ahead with the development of the circular economy, we will move faster to put in place a system for recycling waste and used materials, strengthen the recycling of new-energy equipment and novel consumer electronics, and continue to improve the recycling system for old home appliances. We will encourage green consumption and take action against excessive packaging. We will coordinate conservation of energy, water, food, land, minerals, and other materials to promote economical and efficient resource use. We will accelerate the transition to eco-friendly production practices and lifestyles.

2) We will make steady progress in pollution prevention and control.

We will make further efforts to keep our skies blue, waters clear, and lands clean. We will work to win key campaigns in this regard including elimination of serious air pollution, prevention and control of ozone (O₃) pollution, and treatment of pollution caused by diesel trucks. We will take coordinated steps to control multiple atmospheric pollutants and coordinate regional efforts, in order to improve air quality continuously. We will make concerted efforts to improve aquatic environments, water resources, and aquatic ecosystems. We will continue to tackle black, malodorous water bodies in cities, further monitor and clean up sewage outfalls into rivers and seas, establish a number of sewage treatment plants as models of green, low-carbon operation, and advance the recycling of sewage. We will promote comprehensive environmental governance in key sea areas and develop beautiful bays.

We will strengthen prevention and control of soil contamination at the source and ensure the safe use of contaminated farmland and land for major construction projects. We will promote soil pollution prevention and remediation on agricultural land to ensure safe use. We will prevent and treat agricultural land soil pollution from cadmium and other heavy metals at the source. We will continue to treat pollution in agriculture and rural areas. We will carry out comprehensive treatment of agricultural pollution from non-point sources in the Yangtze River Economic Belt and the Yellow River basin and launch trials for the treatment and monitoring of such pollution. We will promote the treatment of household waste water and the sorting and recycling of household waste in rural areas.

We will step up the treatment of solid waste and new pollutants, make steady progress in building waste-free cities, and work toward the reduction, recycling, and safe disposal of solid waste. We will improve our capacity to monitor and recycle hazardous waste. We will intensify efforts to control plastic pollution throughout the entire process from production to recycling. We will build more environmental infrastructure in both urban and rural areas and upgrade the overall level of such infrastructure. We will improve the system for adopting region-specific approaches to environmental management and strengthen central government environmental inspections.

3) We will strengthen the governance and protection of ecosystems.

We will adhere to a holistic and systematic approach to the protection and conservation of mountain, river, forest, farmland, lake, grassland, and desert ecosystems and enhance diversity, stability, and sustainability in our ecosystems. We will continue working on major projects to protect and restore key ecosystems and roll out large-scale greening programs in a well-planned way. We will redouble efforts to protect and restore the ecosystems of major rivers and important lakes and wetlands and boost the natural regeneration of grasslands, forests, rivers, lakes, and wetlands. We will promote comprehensive treatment of soil erosion, desertification, and rocky desertification. We will make steady headway in developing the national park-based nature reserve system and reinforce the national system of ecological security shields across the board.

We will step up efforts to prevent the spread of invasive species and carry out major biodiversity protection projects. We will establish mechanisms to realize the market value of ecosystem goods and services. We will implement compensation systems for ecological conservation, formulate relevant regulations, and coordinate the development of compensation systems in the Taihu Lake basin and other major basins. We will strengthen the protection and restoration of marine ecosystems.

4) We will take active and prudent steps toward the goals of reaching peak carbon emissions and carbon neutrality.

We will act on the “1+N” policy framework and move forward as dictated by China’s resource endowment. In line with the principle of building the new before discarding the old and proceeding at a proper pace, we will advance the 10 major initiatives for reaching peak carbon emissions in a well-planned and phased way. We will exercise better control over the amount and intensity of energy consumption, particularly of fossil fuels, and transition gradually toward

controlling both the amount and intensity of carbon emissions. We will carry out trials for collaborative innovation in reducing pollution and carbon emissions in regions, cities, industrial parks, and enterprises.

We will promote the clean, efficient use of coal, advance R&D in this field, and work hard to upgrade coal-fired power plants to conserve resources, reduce carbon emissions, make operations more flexible, and upgrade heat generation equipment. We will actively work for the start of construction on the second batch of large wind power and photovoltaic bases and facilitate construction approvals for the third batch. We will develop energy storage industries and speed up the development of pumped-storage hydroelectric plants. We will accelerate the R&D, promotion, and application of advanced energy-saving and carbon emission reduction technologies; launch major demonstration projects for applying low-carbon, zero-carbon, and carbon-negative technologies; and carry out trials for building green and low-carbon cities.

We will improve the carbon emissions statistics and accounting system, exercise effective management over the second compliance cycle of the national market for trading carbon emission rights, improve the cap-and-trade system for carbon emissions, and crack down on data fraud concerning carbon emissions. We will promote the integration of the green electricity market and green electricity certificate market with the carbon market and energy consumption control system. We will continue to enhance the carbon absorption capacity of our ecosystems and remain actively involved in global governance in response to climate change.

9. Strengthening support for national security and social stability and safeguarding China's new pattern of development with the new security architecture

We must be prepared to deal with worst-case scenarios, address both the symptoms and the root causes of issues, and keep in mind both near- and long-term concerns. For this purpose, we need to improve our capacity and mechanisms for early warning, prevention, and control of risks and remain on high alert against systemic security risks.

1) We will better manage major economic and financial risks.

Upholding the principle that housing is for living in and not for speculation, we will move faster to build a housing system featuring multiple suppliers and various channels of support that encourages both rentals and purchases, and we will implement long-term mechanisms for the steady and healthy development of the real estate market. We will give full play to city-specific policies, implement

differentiated housing credit policies, make good use of the supporting role of housing provident funds, and support people in buying their first home or improving their housing situation. We will address the housing difficulties faced by new urban residents and young people, increase the supply of government-subsidized rental housing, and ensure well-regulated development of the long-term rental market. We will see that responsibilities are fulfilled by all stakeholders to ensure the delivery of housing projects, safeguard people's livelihoods, and protect social stability. We will carefully formulate and implement plans for helping quality real estate enterprises improve their balance sheets and effectively forestall and defuse risks from leading enterprises.

We will continue to address and defuse risks associated with key institutions, actively respond to the resurgence of non-performing assets, and advance reform and risk mitigation for small and medium banks, insurance agencies, and trust companies in an orderly way. This will enable us to forestall regional and systemic risks. We will strengthen and refine modern financial supervision to place all types of financial activities under supervision in accordance with the law. We will closely watch and analyze imported risks that arise from global economic and financial fluctuations, pay close attention to the risks of downturns in interconnected domestic and international financial markets, and dynamically adapt our response policies and plans. To guard against and defuse local government debt risks, we will strengthen inter-departmental coordination on oversight, improve the mix of debt maturities, cut interest liability, and take resolute measures to curb any increases in debt and mitigate existing debt.

2) *We will ensure energy and resource security.*

We will thoroughly advance the energy revolution, accelerate the planning and development of a new type of energy system, and strengthen systems for energy production, supply, storage, and marketing. We will improve the responsibility system for workplace safety in the energy industry and increase our capacity for ensuring energy security. We will strengthen the basic supporting role of coal, take orderly steps to increase advanced coal production while ensuring safety, build high-standard modern coal mines, better supervise the implementation of medium- and long-term contracts between power plants and coal mines, and enhance railway transportation capacity for coal. We will increase power generation and supply, strengthen development of all kinds of power sources, particularly the more reliable ones like coal-fired power, and further advance joint

operations between coal and coal-fired power and between coal-fired power and renewable energy. Electricity transmission and distribution prices will be reviewed and set for regional and provincial-level grids in the third regulatory period. We will look into building a capacity remuneration mechanism for the power generation side and accelerate the construction of ultra-high voltage transmission routes. We will attach great importance to the planning and distribution of strong local grids across the country, balance hydropower development and ecological conservation, and proactively develop nuclear power in a safe and orderly way. We will accelerate capacity building for emergency and peak-shaving power sources and improve systems for guaranteeing their development and operation.

We will support domestic exploitation of resources such as iron ore, potassium, and lithium. We will intensify the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas at home to discover more untapped reserves and increase production. Institutions and mechanisms for managing oil products will be improved. We will strictly control the expansion of projects to replace coal with natural gas and ensure the steady supply of natural gas. We will improve the system for national reserves, comprehensively develop the Ningbo-Zhoushan national storage and transportation center for major commodities, and improve our reserves distribution and storage facility networks.

3) We will enhance public safety governance.

With firm determination to prevent and curb serious accidents and safeguard the life and property of our people, we will take targeted action to tackle workplace safety risks and bolster safety supervision in key sectors and areas. We will enhance our capacity for disaster prevention, mitigation, and relief and for responding to and providing support during major public emergencies. Regional emergency response capacity will be strengthened. We will enhance safety supervision over food, drugs, products in key industries, and special equipment. Cybersecurity will be maintained. We will take a full range of measures to maintain law and order and firmly advance the Peaceful China Initiative, so that no major social risks arise and our society remains stable.

10. Adopting more measures that deliver real benefits to the people and win their approval and raising quality of life.

We will ensure and improve the people's wellbeing in the course of pursuing development, resolve the pressing difficulties and problems that concern them most, continue to see that they have a stronger sense of fulfillment, happiness, and

security, and maintain social harmony and stability.

1) We will stabilize and expand employment.

We will improve the system of providing employment support for key groups, open up more channels for college graduates to enter market-based employment, create more jobs at the primary level, and stabilize posts in the public sector. We will help workers from rural areas find jobs near and far from their homes, support ex-service members in getting settled and finding employment, and do more to help people with disabilities and those who have employment difficulties find jobs and have their basic needs met. We will promote job creation by encouraging business startups, support the building of demonstration centers for innovation, launch an initiative to support key groups in starting businesses, and support and regulate the development of new forms of employment. We will refine the policy of refunding unemployment insurance premiums to help enterprises maintain stable employment.

We will improve systems for lifelong vocational training, further implement special training initiatives for key groups, promote joint development and sharing of public training centers, and open a number of bases for training highly-skilled personnel. We will refine the public services system for employment, carry out projects to upgrade employment services, and launch demonstration programs for public services for employment and entrepreneurship. We will remove institutional barriers that impede the flow of labor and talent, eliminate unjustified restrictions and discrimination that undermine equal employment, and do more to protect the rights and interests of people in flexible employment and new forms of employment.

2) We will raise people's incomes.

We will improve the "1+N" supportive policy system for Zhejiang Province to pursue high-quality development and build itself into a demonstration zone for common prosperity. We will refine the mechanisms for reasonable pay increases and guide local governments in appropriately adjusting minimum pay. We will improve the policy system for distribution based on factors of production, explore multiple avenues to enable the low- and middle-income groups to earn more from production factors, increase people's property incomes through more channels, adopt multiple measures to increase rural incomes, and ensure the payment of wages for rural migrant workers. We will see that the middle-income group continues to expand. We will enhance the roles of taxation, social security, and transfer payments in regulating income distribution and keep income distribution

and wealth accumulation well-regulated. We will ensure the well-regulated development of charity organizations, improve the institutions for the growth of charity programs, and give full play to the role of charity programs in tertiary distribution.

3) *We will move faster to build a high-quality education system.*

We will advance the initiative to turn China into a leading country in education. We will accelerate high-quality, balanced development and urban-rural integration in compulsory education. We will better allocate educational resources across regions and strengthen public-benefit preschool education and special needs education. We will promote collaborative innovation in vocational education, higher education, and continuing education and promote integration between vocational education and general education, between industry and education, and between scientific research and education. We will better establish vocational education as a category in the education system. We will do more to develop basic disciplines, emerging disciplines, and interdisciplinary subjects, cultivate first-class innovators, and speed up the development of world-class universities and strong disciplines with Chinese features. We will better guide and regulate the development of private schools.

4) *We will further improve the social security system.*

We will put in place a multi-tiered social security system that covers the entire population in urban and rural areas and see that it is fair, unified, reliable, well-regulated, and sustainable. We will continue to regulate the development of private pensions as a “third pillar” and promote development of private pension schemes. We will improve the mechanisms for financing and adjusting benefits for basic old-age insurance and basic medical insurance, improve the unified national management system for basic old-age insurance funds, and work toward provincial-level unified management of funds for basic medical insurance, unemployment insurance, and workers’ compensation. We will improve major disease insurance and medical assistance schemes and see that medical expenses are settled where they are incurred. We will improve the mechanisms for including rural migrant workers, people in flexible employment and new forms of employment, and other key groups in social insurance programs and carry out trials of occupational injury insurance for people in new forms of employment. We will improve the multi-tiered and categorized social assistance system and offer social assistance services in diverse forms. Trials for long-term care insurance will be expanded, and relevant policies will be unified. Sound mechanisms will be put

in place for supporting orphans and children without caretakers. We will improve care and services for people in need. We will improve the system whereby social security funds are kept safe through supervision and their value is maintained and increased over time.

5) We will ensure adequate supply and stable prices for daily necessities.

We will better regulate hog production and pork stockpiling and ensure the ample supply and stable prices of grain, cooking oil, and other essential commodities such as meat, eggs, and vegetables. We will start building storage facility centers in suburban areas to raise local capacity of emergency supply for urban residents' daily needs. Surveys on the costs of agricultural products, coal, and other major commodities will be carried out to support efforts to ensure adequate supply and stable prices. We will implement the mechanism tying adjustments in social assistance and benefit payments to price rises and ensure that subsidies are paid on time and in full. We will intensify pricing oversight and crack down on speculative hoarding, price gouging, and other illegal activities.

6) We will refine the public services system.

We will issue a new edition of the national standards for basic public services and carry out monitoring and assessment of equitable access to basic public services. We will continue to shore up weak links and improve standards in consumer services, and we will adopt policies and measures to build cities that offer high quality of life. We will strengthen public services in rural areas and improve the systems for providing basic public services to people in places where they permanently reside. We will pursue a proactive national strategy in response to population aging, develop elderly care programs and industries, and expand the supply of public-benefit elderly care services. We will build a system for providing elderly care services at home, through communities, and by institutions to meet diversified medical and health care needs; improve health services and management for the elderly; and work on policies to support the silver economy. We will advance the implementation of supporting measures for boosting the birth rate, develop the public-benefit childcare service system, bring down the costs of pregnancy, childbirth, child rearing, and schooling, and promote balanced long-term population development. We will continue to improve the service system for elderly care and childcare by increasing the supply of these services. The second group of child-friendly cities will be built in an orderly manner.

We will develop advanced socialist culture, implement projects for preserving, passing down, and making good use of Chinese culture, and better protect our

cultural relics and cultural heritage. We will improve the modern system of public cultural services and launch new public-benefit cultural programs. We will build and make good use of national cultural parks, promote smart radio and television and smart tourism, and pursue deeper integration between culture and tourism. We will see that philosophy and the social sciences flourish. We will shore up weaknesses in the provision of public fitness facilities and develop a higher-standard public service system for promoting general fitness and exercise. We will ensure that communities have better access to domestic services and improve the capacity of community-level domestic service outlets. We will advance reform of relief hospitals and nursing homes for ex-service members and martyrs' families to raise the quality of their services, and we will continue to build mental health welfare facilities, monuments for martyrs, and provincial-level blind massage hospitals.

We will fully, faithfully, and resolutely implement the policy of One Country, Two Systems and see that Hong Kong and Macao are administered by patriots. We will support Hong Kong and Macao in growing their economies, improving living standards, and resolving deep-seated issues and problems in economic and social development. We will support Hong Kong's efforts to enhance its standing as an international financial, trade, and shipping center and to develop emerging industries such as new technologies. We will support Macao's continuous efforts to appropriately diversify its economic development. We will encourage Hong Kong and Macao to conduct deeper, closer, and broader exchanges and cooperation with other regions and countries. We will fully implement our Party's overall policy for the new era on resolving the Taiwan question and adhere to the one-China principle and the 1992 Consensus, we will promote economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation across the Taiwan Strait, and we will advance integrated cross-Strait development in all fields.

Ensuring sound economic and social development in 2023 is a formidable task that carries with it heavy responsibilities. We must rally more closely around the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core, follow the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and fully implement the guiding principles from the 20th National Party Congress. We must develop a deep understanding of the decisive significance of establishing Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and establishing the guiding role of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era. We must be more conscious

of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership; stay confident in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics; and uphold Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Party Central Committee and in the Party as a whole, and uphold the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership. We will act in line with the decisions and plans of the Central Committee and the State Council, readily submit ourselves to the oversight of the NPC, and earnestly solicit comments and suggestions from the CPPCC National Committee. We will work hard and forge ahead with a pioneering spirit, work creatively and according to actual conditions, and strive to complete the objectives and tasks of this year. In doing so, we will make new and even greater contributions to building a modern socialist country in all respects and advancing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts.