

Select Translations of the Draft China's 14th Five-Year Plan and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035

This is a collection of three-part series originally published at the [Pekingnology](#) newsletter, by me, [Zichen Wang](#), who Twitter calls "China state-affiliated media."

Despite the tag, this is a PERSONAL translation published at a PERSONAL newsletter, which means it is NEITHER official NOR authoritative.

It is a SELECT translation. The omitted parts are NOT unimportant; the parts appearing are NOT MORE important. It's because I think the document is too important to miss, but I don't have the resources to translate all of them (my friend and colleague [Jiang Jiang](#) graciously did most of the work in Part III).

It is a DRAFT, meaning the underlying Chinese version is the version submitted to the National People's Congress (NPC), NOT the APPROVED/FINAL version. The chances are by the time you find this document, the APPROVED/FINAL version in Chinese-language is already available. But significant differences are usually not expected between the two versions.

As you can see right below, this spans nearly 50 pages and is not an easy undertaking. Nobody funds this so you are welcome to [Buy me some coffee at Buy me a coffee or pay me via Paypal directly](#). All the money goes to my personal account. Full disclosure: you are paying [a natural person who Twitter calls "China state-affiliated media."](#))

Before we start, I've made available a series of downloadable documents submitted to the NPC in [a thread of Tweets](#). That's NOT a leak. By the time I shared them, they had already been placed in the public domain. I think it benefits everyone, including Beijing, to increase access to these documents, for a number of reasons including that they accurately reflect China's strategic intent and enable everyone to understand China in its own words.

Part I

<https://pekingnology.substack.com/p/select-translations-of-the-14th-fyp>

The brief foreword in this document says

中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年(2021—2025年)规划和2035年远景目标纲要，根据《中共中央关于制定国民经济和社会发展第十四个五年规划和二〇三五年远景目标的建议》编制，主要阐明国家战略意图，明确政府工作重点，引导规范市场主体行为，是我国开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程的宏伟蓝图，是全国各族人民共同的行动纲领。

The 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035 for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China, prepared in accordance with the Proposal of the Central

Committee of the Communist Party of China, mainly explains the national strategic intent, clarifies the government's work priorities, and guides and 规范 sets the norms the behavior of market entities, and is a grand blueprint for China's new journey of building a comprehensive socialist modern state and a common action guidelines for all Chinese people of all ethnicities.

To take Beijing at its word, people with an interest or stake in China should treat the document that 阐明国家战略意图 explains the national strategic intent with utmost importance and seriousness. Here we go.

Some specific targets for the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) first

国内生产总值年均增长保持在合理区间、各年度视情提出, 全员劳动生产率增长高于国内生产总值增长.....全社会研发经费投入年均增长7%以上、力争投入强度高于“十三五”时期实际.....常住人口城镇化率提高到65%

Maintain average annual GDP growth within a reasonable range and propose annual targets where appropriate. Total labour productivity growth be higher than GDP growth. Average annual growth of over 7% in social investment in R&D...Increase the urbanisation rate of the resident population to 65%

Currently, the urbanization rate of the resident population, meaning the percentage of Chinese people living in urban areas, stands at just above 60%.

单位国内生产总值能源消耗和二氧化碳排放分别降低13.5%、18%, 主要污染物排放总量持续减少, 森林覆盖率提高到24.1%,

Energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP decreased by 13.5% and 18% respectively, total emissions of major pollutants continued to decrease, and the forest coverage rate increased to 24.1%.

The current forest coverage is 23.04%.

城镇调查失业率控制在5.5%以内, 居民人均可支配收入增长与国内生产总值增长基本同步.....劳动年龄人口平均受教育年限提高到11.3年.....基本养老保险参保率提高到95%.....人均预期寿命提高1岁

The urban survey unemployment rate is kept within 5.5%, and the growth of per capita disposable income is basically synchronized with the growth of GDP The average years of education of the working-age population increases to 11.3 years The participation rate of basic pension insurance increases to 95% Life expectancy per capita increases by 1 year

在事关国家安全和全局的基础核心领域，制定实施战略性科学计划和科学工程。瞄准人工智能、量子信息、集成电路、生命健康、脑科学、生物育种、空天科技、深地深海等前沿领域，实施一批具有前瞻性、战略性的国家重大科技项目。从国家急需和长远需求出发，集中优势资源攻关新发突发传染病和生物安全风险防控、医药和医疗设备、关键元器件零部件和基础材料、油气勘探开发等领域关键核心技术。

In the core areas of national security and development, strategic scientific programmes and projects are to be developed and implemented. A number of major national science and technology projects of a forward-looking and strategic nature will be implemented in such frontier areas as artificial intelligence, quantum information, integrated circuits, life and health, brain science, biological breeding, air and space science and technology, and deep earth and deep sea. In view of the country's urgent needs and long-term demands, we will focus our resources on key core technologies in areas such as prevention and control of new outbreaks of infectious diseases and biosecurity risks, medicine and medical equipment, key components and basic materials, and oil and gas exploration and development.

科技前沿领域攻关 *Frontiers of Science and Technology*

01 新一代人工智能

前沿基础理论突破，专用芯片研发，深度学习框架等开源算法平台构建，学习与决策、图像图形、语音视频、自然语言识别处理等领域创新。

01 Next Generation Artificial Intelligence

Breakthroughs in cutting-edge fundamental theories; research and development of special chips; construction of open source algorithm platforms such as deep learning frameworks; innovations in learning reasoning and decision making, image graphics, speech and video, natural language recognition processing, etc.

02 量子信息

城域、城际、自由空间量子通信技术研发，通用量子计算原型机和实用化量子模拟机研制，量子精密测量技术突破。

02 Quantum Information

Research and development of intra-city, intercity and free-space quantum communication technologies, development of general-purpose quantum computing prototypes and practical quantum simulators, and breakthroughs in quantum precision measurement technologies.

03 集成电路

集成电路设计工具、重点装备和高纯靶材等关键材料研发，集成电路先进工艺和绝缘栅双极型晶体管(IGBT)、微机电系统(MEMS)等特色工艺突破，先进存储技术升级，碳化硅、氮化镓等宽禁带半导体发展。

03 Integrated Circuits

Research and development of key materials such as integrated circuit design tools, key equipment and high-purity targets, breakthroughs in advanced integrated circuit processes and special processes such as insulated gate bipolar transistors (IGBTs) and micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS), upgrading of advanced storage technologies, and development of broadband semiconductors such as silicon carbide and gallium nitride.

04 脑科学与类脑研究

脑认知原理解析，脑介观神经联接图谱绘制，脑重大疾病机理与干预研究，儿童青少年脑智发育，类脑计算与脑机融合技术研发。

04 Brain Science and Brain-like Research

Brain cognitive principles analysis, brain mediated neural connectivity mapping, brain major disease mechanism and intervention research, child and adolescent brain intelligence development, brain-like computing and brain-computer fusion technology development.

05 基因与生物技术

基因组学研究应用，遗传细胞和遗传育种、合成生物、生物药等技术创新，创新疫苗、体外诊断、抗体药物等研发，农作物、畜禽水产、农业微生物等重大新品种创制，生物安全关键技术研究。

05 Genes and Biotechnology

Research and application of genomics, technological innovation in genetic cell and genetic breeding, synthetic biology and biopharmaceuticals, research and development of innovative vaccines, in vitro diagnostics and antibody drugs, creation of major new varieties of crops, livestock, aquatic animals and agricultural microorganisms, and research on key biosafety technologies.

06 临床医学与健康

癌症和心脑血管、呼吸、代谢性疾病等发病机制基础研究，主动健康干预技术研发，再生医学、微生物组、新型治疗等前沿技术研发，重大传染病、重大慢性非传染性疾病预防关键技术研究。

06 Clinical Medicine and Health

Basic research on the pathogenesis of cancer and cardiovascular, respiratory and metabolic diseases, research and development of active health intervention technologies, research and development of cutting-edge technologies such as

regenerative medicine, microbiome and novel therapies, and research on key technologies for the prevention and treatment of major transmissible diseases and major chronic non-transmissible diseases.

07 深空深地深海和极地探测

宇宙起源与演化、透视地球等基础科学研究, 火星环绕、小行星巡视等星际探测, 新一代重型运载火箭和重复使用航天运输系统、地球深部探测装备、深海运维保障和装备试验船、极地立体观监测平台和重型破冰船等研制, 探月工程四期、蛟龙探海二期、雪龙探极二期建设。

07 Deep Space Deep Earth Deep Sea and Polar Exploration

The origin and evolution of the universe, see through the Earth and other basic scientific research, Mars orbit, asteroid patrol and other interstellar exploration, a new generation of heavy launch vehicles and reusable space transportation systems, deep-Earth exploration equipment, deep-sea marine maintenance and equipment test ships, polar three-dimensional monitoring platform and heavy icebreakers and other development, the fourth phase of the Lunar Exploration Project, the second phase of the Jiaolong exploration of the sea, the second phase of the construction of the Snow Dragon polar exploration.

加大基础研究财政投入 力度、优化支出结构, 对企业投入基础研究实行税收优惠, 鼓励社会以捐赠和建立基金等方式多渠道投入, 形成持续稳定投入机制, 基础研究经费投入占研发经费投入比重提高到 8%以上。

To increase the financial investment in basic research, optimize the expenditure structure, implement tax incentives for enterprises to invest in basic research, encourage the society to invest through multiple channels such as donations and funds, and form a sustainable and stable investment mechanism, and increase the proportion of basic research funding to more than 8% of R&D funding.

国家重大科技基础设施 National Major Science and Technology Infrastructure

01 战略导向型

建设空间环境地基监测网、高精度地基授时系统、大型低速风洞、海底科学观测网、空间环境地面模拟装置、聚变堆主机关键系统综合研究设施等。

01 Strategically oriented

The construction of a ground-based monitoring network for the space environment, high-precision ground-based timing system, large-scale low-speed wind tunnel, scientific observation network for the seabed, ground-based simulation device for the space environment, and comprehensive research facility for the key systems of the fusion reactor mainframe, etc.

02 应用支撑型

建设高能同步辐射光源、高效低碳燃气轮机试验装置、超重力离心模拟与试验装置、加速器驱动嬗变研究装置、未来网络试验设施等。

02 Application-supported

Construction of high-energy synchrotron light source, high-efficiency low-carbon gas turbine test facility, hypergravity centrifugal simulation and test facility, accelerator-driven transmutation research facility and future network test facility.

03 前瞻引领型

建设硬 X 射线自由电子激光装置、高海宇宙线观测站、综合极端条件实验装置、极深地下极低辐射本底前沿物理实验设施、精密重力测量研究设施、强流重离子加速器装置等。

03 Forward-looking and leading

Construction of hard X-ray free electron laser device, high-sea cosmic ray observatory, comprehensive extreme conditions experiment device, deep underground very-low radiation background frontier physics experiment facility, precision gravity measurement research facility, strong current heavy ion accelerator device, etc.

04 民生改善型

建设转化医学研究设施、多模态跨尺度生物学成像设施、模式动物表型与遗传研究设施、地震科学实验场、地球系统数值模拟器等。

04 Livelihood Improvement

Translational medicine research facility, multimodal cross-scale biomedical imaging facility, model animal phenotype and genetic research facility, seismic science laboratory, and Earth system numerical simulator.

选好用好领军人才和拔尖人才，赋予更大技术路线决定权和经费使用权。全方位为科研人员松绑，开展科研管理“绿色通道”。实行以增加知识价值为导向的分配政策，完善科研人员职务发明成果权益分享机制，探索赋予科研人员职务科技成果所有权或长期使用权，提高科研人员收益分享比例。完善科技评价机制，优化科技奖励项目。深化院士制度改革。

Select and enable leading and top talents, and give them greater authority to decide on technical routes and using funds. Relax restrictions comprehensively on R&D staff. Develop a green channel for scientific research management. Implement a compensation policy oriented towards increasing the value of knowledge, improve the mechanism for sharing the rights and interests of scientific researchers in the results of their inventions, explore the possibility of granting scientific researchers ownership or long-term rights to use their scientific results, and increase the proportion of revenue sharing among scientific researchers. Improve the mechanism for evaluating science and

technology, and optimise the science and technology award programme.
Deepen the reform of the academician system.

完善外籍高端人才和专业人才来华工作、科研、交流的停居留政策，完善外国人在华永久居留制度，探索建立技术移民制度。健全薪酬福利、子女教育、社会保障、税收优惠等制度，为海外科学家在华工作提供具有国际竞争力和吸引力的环境。

Improve the policy on the stay and residence for foreign high-end talents and professionals coming to China for work, scientific research and exchanges. Improve the system of granting permanent residence for foreigners in China, and explore the establishment of a skilled immigration system. Improve the system of remuneration and benefits, children's education, social security and tax concessions to provide an internationally competitive and attractive environment for overseas scientists to work in China.

实施知识产权强国战略，实行严格的知识产权保护制度，完善知识产权相关法律法规，加快新领域新业态知识产权立法。加强知识产权司法保护和行政执法，健全仲裁、调解、公证和维权援助体系，健全知识产权侵权惩罚性赔偿制度，加大损害赔偿力度。优化专利资助奖励政策和考核评价机制，更好保护和激励高价值专利，培育专利密集型产业。改革国有知识产权归属和权益分配机制，扩大科研机构 and 高等院校知识产权处置自主权。完善无形资产评估制度，

We will implement the strategy of strengthening intellectual property rights, implement a strict intellectual property protection system, improve laws and regulations relating to intellectual property rights, and speed up legislation on intellectual property rights in new fields and new industries. We will strengthen judicial protection and administrative enforcement of intellectual property rights, improve the system of arbitration, mediation, notarization and assistance for the protection of intellectual property rights, improve the system of punitive compensation for intellectual property rights infringement, and increase the intensity of compensation for damages. Optimise patent funding and incentive policies and assessment and evaluation mechanisms to better protect and incentivise high-value patents and foster patent-intensive industries. Reform the mechanism for the ownership and distribution of rights and interests of state-owned intellectual property, and expand the autonomy of scientific research institutions and higher education institutions in the disposal of intellectual property. Improve the intangible asset appraisal system.

实施更加开放包容、互惠共享的国际科技合作战略，更加主动融入全球创新网络。务实推进全球疫情防控和公共卫生等领域国际科技合作，聚焦气候变化、人类健康等问题加强同各国科研人员联合研发。主动设计和牵头发起国际大科学计划和大科学工程，发挥科学基金独特作用。加大国家科技计划对外开放力度，启动一批重大科技合作项目，研究设立面向全球的科学研究基金，实施科学家交流计划。支持在我国境内设立国际科技组织、外籍科学家在我国科技学术组织任职。

We will implement a more open, inclusive, and mutually beneficial international science and technology cooperation strategy, and integrate more proactively

into global innovation networks. We will promote international scientific and technological cooperation in areas such as global epidemic prevention and control and public health, and strengthen joint research and development with researchers from other countries, focusing on issues such as climate change and human health. We will take the lead in designing and launching international scientific programmes and projects, and enable science funding's unique role. We will step up efforts to open up national science and technology programmes to the outside world, launch a number of major science and technology cooperation projects, study the establishment of a global scientific research fund, and implement scientist exchange programmes. Support the establishment of international scientific and technological organisations in China and the appointment of foreign scientists to scientific and technological academic organisations in China.

推动集成电路、航空航天、船舶与海洋工程装备、机器人、先进轨道交通装备、先进电力装备、工程机械、高端数控机床、医药及医疗设备等产业创新发展。

Promote the innovative development of integrated circuits, aerospace, ship and marine engineering equipment, robotics, advanced rail transportation equipment, advanced power equipment, construction machinery, high-end CNC machine tools, medicine and medical equipment.

扩大制造业中长期贷款、信用贷款规模，增加技改贷款，推动股权投资、债券融资等向制造业倾斜。允许制造业企业全部参与电力市场化交易

Expand the scale of medium- and long-term loans and credit facilities for the manufacturing industry, increase loans for technological reform, and promote equity investment and bond financing for the manufacturing industry. Allowing all manufacturing enterprises to participate in market-based electricity trading.

制造业核心竞争力提升 Manufacturing Core Competitiveness Enhancement

01 高端新材料

推动高端稀土功能材料、高品质特殊钢材、高性能合金、高温合金、高纯稀有金属材料、高性能陶瓷、电子玻璃等先进金属和无机非金属材料取得突破，加强碳纤维、芳纶等高性能纤维及其复合材料、生物基和生物医用材料研发应用，加快茂金属聚乙烯等高性能树脂和集成电路用光刻胶等电子高纯材料关键技术突破。

01 High-end new materials

Promote breakthroughs in advanced metallic and inorganic non-metallic materials such as high-end rare earth functional materials, high-quality special steels, high-performance alloys, high-temperature alloys, high-purity rare metallic materials, high-performance ceramics and electronic glass, strengthen the research and development of high-performance fibres such as carbon fibre, aramid and their composites, bio-based and bio-medical materials, and accelerate the development and application of high-performance resins such as

metallocene polyethylene and make breakthroughs in key technologies for electronic high-purity materials in photoresists for integrated circuits.

02 重大技术装备

推进 CR450 高速度等级中国标准动车组、谱系化中国标准地铁列车、高端机床装备、先进工程机械、核电机组关键部件、邮轮、大型 LNG 船舶和深海油气生产平台等研发应用，推动 C919 大型客机示范运营和 ARJ21 支线客机系列化发展。

02 Major technical equipment

Promote the development and application of the CR450 high speed class Chinese standard rolling stock, the spectrum of Chinese standard metro trains, high-end machine tools and equipment, advanced engineering machinery, key components of nuclear power units, cruise ships, large LNG vessels and deep sea oil and gas production platforms, and promote the demonstrative operation of the C919 large passenger aircraft and the series development of the ARJ21 regional passenger aircraft. Promote the demonstrative operation of the C919 large passenger aircraft and the development of the ARJ21 regional passenger aircrafts.

03 智能制造与机器人技术

重点研制分散式控制系统、可编程逻辑控制器、数据采集和视频监控系统等工业控制装备，突破先进控制器、高精度伺服驱动系统、高性能减速器等智能机器人关键技术。发展增材制造。

03 Intelligent Manufacturing and Robotics

Focus on the development of industrial control equipment such as decentralised control systems, programmable logic controllers, data acquisition and video monitoring systems, and breakthroughs in key technologies for intelligent robots such as advanced controllers, high-precision servo drive systems and high-performance reducers. Develop additive manufacturing.

04 航空发动机及燃气轮机

加快先进航空发动机关键材料等技术研发验证，推进民用大涵道比涡扇发动机 CJ1000 产品研制，突破宽体客机发动机关键技术，实现先进民用涡轴发动机产业化。建设上海重型燃气轮机试验电站。

04 Aero Engines and Gas Turbines

Accelerate the research and development of key materials and other technologies for advanced aviation engines, promote the development of the CJ1000 turbofan engine with a large culvert ratio for civil use, make breakthroughs in key technologies for wide-body passenger aircraft engines, and the industrialisation of advanced civil turboshaft engines. Build the Shanghai heavy-duty gas turbine test power station.

05 北斗产业化应用

突破通信导航一体化融合等技术，建设北斗应用产业创新平台，在通信、金融、能源、民航等行业开展典型示范，推动北斗在车载导航、智能手机、穿戴设备等消费领域市场化规模化应用。

05 Industrial application of Beidou

Make breakthrough in communication and navigation integration and other technologies. Build an industrial innovation platform for Beidou applications, carry out typical demonstrations in the communications, financial, energy and civil aviation industries, and promote the market-oriented and large-scale application of Beidou in consumer areas such as in-vehicle navigation, smartphones and wearable devices.

06 新能源汽车和智能(网联)汽车

突破新能源汽车高安全动力电池、高效驱动电机、高性能动力系统关键技术，加快研发智能(网联)汽车基础技术平台及软硬件系统、线控底盘和智能终端等关键部件。

06 New Energy Vehicles and Smart (Connected) Vehicles

Make breakthroughs in key technologies such as high-safety power batteries, high-efficiency drive motors and high-performance power systems for new energy vehicles, and accelerate research and development of key components such as basic technology platforms and hardware and software systems for intelligent (internet-linked) vehicles, wire-controlled chassis and intelligent terminals.

07 高端医疗装备和创新药

突破腔镜手术机器人、体外膜肺氧合机等核心技术，研制高端影像、放射治疗等大型医疗设备及关键零部件。发展脑起搏器、全降解血管支架等植入介入产品，推动康复辅助器具提质升级。研发重大传染性疾病预防疫苗，开发治疗恶性肿瘤、心脑血管等疾病特效药。加强中医药关键技术装备研发。

07 High-end medical equipment and innovative medicines

Breakthroughs in core technologies such as lumpectomy robots and extracorporeal membrane lung oxygenators, and the development of high-end imaging, radiotherapy and other large-scale medical equipment and key components. We will also develop brain pacemakers, fully degradable vascular stents and other implantable interventional products, and promote the quality and upgrading of rehabilitation aids. Research and develop vaccines for major infectious diseases, and develop special drugs for malignant tumours, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. Strengthen research and development of key technologies and equipment for Chinese traditional medicine.

08 农业机械装备

开发智能型大马力拖拉机、精量(免耕)播种机、喷杆喷雾机、开沟施肥机、高效联合收割机、果蔬采收机、甘蔗收获机、采棉机等先进适用农业机械，发展丘陵山区农业生产高效专用农机。推动先进粮油加工装备研发和产业化。研发绿色智能养殖饲喂、环控、采集、粪污利用等装备。

08 Agricultural machinery and equipment

Develop advanced and applicable agricultural machinery such as intelligent high-horsepower tractors, precision (no-till) seeders, spray bar sprayers, trenching and fertilizing machines, high-efficiency combine harvesters, fruit and vegetable harvesters, sugar cane harvesters and cotton pickers, and develop high-efficiency special agricultural machinery for agricultural production in hilly and mountainous areas. Promote the development and industrialisation of advanced grain and oil processing equipment. Research and development of green and intelligent farming equipment for feeding, environmental control, collection and manure utilisation.

加快 5G 网络规模化部署，用户普及率提高到56%，推广升级千兆光纤网络。前瞻布局 6G 网络技术储备。扩容骨干网互联节点，新设一批国际通信出入口，全面推进互联网协议第六版(IPv6)商用部署。

Accelerate 5G network scale deployment, increase user penetration to 56% and promote upgrading of gigabit fibre network. Lay out 6G network technology reserves in a forward-looking manner. Expand backbone network interconnection nodes, establish a number of new international communication entrances and exits, and comprehensively promote the commercial deployment of Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6).

加快构建全国一体化大数据中心体系，强化算力统筹智能调度，建设若干国家枢纽节点和大数据中心集群，建设 E 级和 10E 级超级计算中心。

Accelerate the construction of a national integrated big data center system, strengthen the coordination and intelligent scheduling of computing power, build several national hub nodes and big data center clusters, and construct E-class and 10E-class supercomputing centers.

打造全球覆盖、高效运行的通信、导航、遥感空间基础设施体系，建设商业航天发射场。加快交通、能源、市政等传统基础设施数字化改造，加强泛在感知、终端联网、智能调度体系建设。发挥市场主导作用，打通多元化投资渠道，构建新型基础设施标准体系。

We will build a space infrastructure system for communication, navigation and remote sensing with global coverage and efficient operation, and construct commercial space launch sites. Accelerate the digital transformation of traditional infrastructure such as transportation, energy and municipalities, and strengthen the construction of a system for pervasive sensing, terminal networking and intelligent dispatching. Enable the market to play a leading role,

open up diversified investment channels and build a standard system for new infrastructure.

在类脑智能、量子信息、基因技术、未来网络、深海空天开发、氢能与储能等前沿科技和产业变革领域，组织实施未来产业孵化与加速计划，谋划布局一批未来产业。

In the areas of brain-like intelligence, quantum information, genetic technology, future networks, deep sea, air and space development, hydrogen energy and energy storage, and other frontier technologies and industrial changes. Organize and implement a future industry incubation and acceleration programme, plan and lay out a number of future industries.

完善综合运输大通道，加强出疆入藏、中西部地区、沿江沿海沿边战略骨干通道建设，有序推进能力紧张通道升级扩容，加强与周边国家互联互通。

Improve the comprehensive transport corridors, strengthen the construction of strategic main corridors of leaving Xinjiang and entering Tibet, in the central and western regions, along the rivers, along the coast and along the borders; orderly promote the upgrading and expansion of capacity-constrained corridors, and strengthen interconnection with neighbouring countries.

The construction of the Ya'an-Linzhi section of the Sichuan-Tibet Railway and the railways from Yining to Aksu, Jiuquan to Ejina and Ruoqiang to Lop Nor, the advance work on the railways from Rikaze to Jilong and Hotan to Rikaze, the opening of the G219 and G331 lines along the border road, and the upgrading of the G318 line of the Sichuan-Tibet Highway.

We will build world-class airport clusters in Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the Yangtze River Delta, the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau-Great Bay Area and Chengdu-Chongqing, implement the renovation and expansion of international hub airports in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Kunming, Xi'an, Chongqing, Urumqi and Harbin, and build new airports in Xiamen, Dalian and Sanya. We will also build regional airports such as Shuozhou, Jiaxing, Ruijin, Qianbei and Alar, and add more than 30 new civil transport airports.

推进能源革命，建设清洁低碳、安全高效的能源体系，提高能源供给保障能力。加快发展非化石能源，坚持集中式和分布式并举，大力提升风电、光伏发电规模，加快发展东中部分布式能源，有序发展海上风电，加快西南水电基地建设，安全稳妥推动沿海核电建设，建设一批多能互补的清洁能源基地，非化石能源占能源消费总量比重提高到 20%左右。推动煤炭生产向资源富集地区集中，合理控制煤电建设规模和发展节奏，推进以电代煤。有序放开油气勘探开发市场准入，加快深海、深层和非常规油气资源利用，推动油气增储上产。因地制宜开发利用地热能。提高特高压输电通道利用率。

Promote the energy revolution, build a clean, low-carbon, safe and efficient energy system, and improve the capacity to guarantee energy supply. Accelerate the development of non-fossil energy, adhere to both centralized and distributed forms, vigorously increase the scale of wind power and photovoltaic

power generation, accelerate the development of distributed energy in the east and central regions, develop offshore wind power in an orderly manner, accelerate the construction of hydropower bases in the southwest, promote the construction of coastal nuclear power in a safe and steady manner, and build a number of multi-energy complementary clean energy bases. Promote the proportion of non-fossil energy to total energy consumption to about 20%. Promote the concentration of coal production in resource-rich areas, reasonably control the scale and pace of coal power construction and development, and promote the use of electricity instead of coal (in providing heating). The market access for oil and gas exploration and development should be liberalised in an orderly manner, the use of deep-sea, deep-seated and unconventional oil and gas resources should be accelerated, and the increase in oil and gas reserves and production should be promoted. Develop and utilise geothermal energy in accordance with local conditions. Increase the utilisation rate of extra-high voltage transmission channels.

完善煤炭跨区域 运输通道和集疏运体系， 加快建设天然气主干管道， 完善油气互联互通网络。

We will improve the inter-regional transportation corridors and the collection and distribution system for coal, accelerate the construction of natural gas trunk pipelines and improve the interconnection network for oil and gas.

建设雅鲁藏布江下游水电基地。建设金沙江上下游、雅鲁江流域、黄河上游和几字湾、河西走廊、新疆、冀北、松辽等清洁能源基地，建设广东、福建、浙江、江苏、山东等海上风电基地。

Building hydropower bases in the lower reaches of the Yarlung Tsangpo River. Construction of clean energy bases in the upper and lower reaches of the Jinsha River, the Yalong River basin, the upper reaches of the Yellow River and U-shaped bays, the Hexi Corridor, Xinjiang, Hebei and Songliao, as well as offshore wind power bases in Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu and Shandong.

沿海核电

建成华龙一号、国和一号、高温气冷堆示范工程，积极有序推进沿海三代核电建设。推动模块式小型堆、60万千瓦级商用高温气冷堆、海上浮动式核动力平台等先进堆型示范。建设核电站中低放废物处置场，建设乏燃料后处理厂。开展山东海阳等核能综合利用示范。核电运行装机容量达到7000万千瓦。

Coastal Nuclear Power

Complete demonstration projects for Hualong 1, Guohe 1 and high-temperature gas-cooled reactors, and actively and orderly promote the construction of third-generation nuclear power along the coast. Promote the demonstration of advanced reactor types such as modular small-scale reactors, 600,000-kilowatt-class commercial high-temperature gas-cooled reactors and offshore floating nuclear power platforms. Construct low and medium-level

waste disposal sites for nuclear power plants, and build spent fuel reprocessing plants. Demonstration of comprehensive use of nuclear energy, such as in Haiyang, Shandong Province. Installed nuclear power capacity reaches 70 million kilowatts.

油气储运能力

新建中俄东线境内段、川气东送二线等油气管道。建设石油储备重大工程。加快中原文 23、辽河储气库群等地下储气库建设。

Oil and gas storage and transportation capacity

New construction of oil and gas pipelines such as the domestic section of the China-Russia East Line and the second line of Sichuan-East Gas Transmission. Construct major projects for oil reserves. Accelerate the construction of underground gas storage reservoirs such as Zhongyuanwen 23 and Liaohe Gas Storage Complex.

更大力度吸引和利用外资，有序推进电信、互联网、教育、文化、医疗等领域相关业务开放。全面优化外商投资服务，加强外商投资促进和保护，发挥重大外资项目示范效应，支持外资加大中高端制造、高新技术、传统制造转型升级、现代服务等领域和中西部地区投资，支持外资企业设立研发中心和参与承担国家科技计划项目。鼓励外资企业利润再投资。坚持企业主体，创新境外投资方式，优化境外投资结构和布局，提升风险防范能力和收益水平。完善境外生产服务网络和流通体系，加快金融、咨询、会计、法律等生产性服务业国际化发展，推动中国产品、服务、技术、品牌、标准走出去。支持企业融入全球产业链供应链，提高跨国经营能力和水平。引导企业加强合规管理，防范化解境外政治、经济、安全等各类风险。推进多双边投资合作机制建设，健全促进和保障境外投资政策和服务体系，推动境外投资立法。

We will make greater efforts to attract and utilise foreign investment, and orderly promote the opening up of businesses in telecommunications, the Internet, education, culture and healthcare. Optimise foreign investment services comprehensively, strengthen the promotion and protection of foreign business investment, bring into play the demonstration effect of major foreign investment projects, support foreign investment in areas such as medium- and high-end manufacturing, high technology, transformation and upgrading of traditional manufacturing, modern services and in the central and western regions, and support foreign enterprises in setting up R&D centres and participating in national science and technology programmes. Encourage reinvestment of profits of foreign-funded enterprises. The Government should adhere to the principle of letting the enterprises be the main entities, innovate the way of overseas investment, optimise the structure and layout of overseas investment, and enhance the ability to prevent risks and improve the level of returns. Improve overseas production and service networks and distribution systems, accelerate the international development of productive services such as finance, consulting, accounting and legal services, and promote the export of Chinese products, services, technologies, brands and standards. Support enterprises to integrate into the global industrial supply chain and improve their ability and

level of transnational operations. Guide enterprises to strengthen compliance management and prevent and resolve political, economic, security and other risks abroad. Promote the construction of multilateral and bilateral investment cooperation mechanisms, improve policies and service systems to promote and protect overseas investment, and promote legislation on overseas investment.

完善市内免税店政策，规划建设一批中国特色市内免税店。

Improve the policy on duty-free shops in the cities and plan and build a number of duty-free shops with Chinese characteristics in the cities.

面向服务国家重大战略，实施川藏铁路、西部陆海新通道、国家水网、雅鲁藏布江下游水电开发、星际探测、北斗产业化等重大工程，

In order to serve major national strategies, we will implement major projects such as the Sichuan-Tibet Railway, the New Western Land and Sea Corridor, the national water network, the development of hydropower downstream of the Yarlung Tsangpo River, interplanetary exploration, and the industrialisation of Beidou.

聚焦高端芯片、操作系统、人工智能关键算法、传感器等关键领域，加快推进基础理论、基础算法、装备材料等研发突破与迭代应用。加强通用处理器、云计算系统和软件核心技术一体化研发。加快布局量子计算、量子通信、神经芯片、DNA 存储等前沿技术，加强信息科学与生命科学、材料等基础学科的交叉创新，支持数字技术开源社区等创新联合体发展，完善开源知识产权和法律体系，鼓励企业开放软件源代码、硬件设计和应用服务。

Focus on key areas such as high-end chips, operating systems, key artificial intelligence algorithms and sensors, and accelerate breakthroughs in the research and development of basic theories, basic algorithms and equipment materials and their iterative application. Strengthen the research and development of general-purpose processors, cloud computing systems and software core technology integration. Accelerate the development of cutting-edge technologies such as quantum computing, quantum communication, neural chips and DNA storage, strengthen cross-innovation between information science and basic disciplines such as life science and materials, support the development of digital technology open source communities and other innovation consortia, improve the open source intellectual property and legal system, and encourage enterprises to open up software source code, hardware design and application services.

培育壮大人工智能、大数据、区块链、云计算、网络安全等新兴数字产业，提升通信设备、核心电子元器件、关键软件等产业水平。构建基于 5G 的应用场景和产业生态，在智能交通、智慧物流、智慧能源、智慧医疗等重点领域开展试点示范。鼓励企业开放搜索、电商、社交等数据，发展第三方大数据服务产业。促进共享经济、平台经济健康发展。

Foster and grow emerging digital industries such as artificial intelligence, big data, blockchain, cloud computing and cyber security, and enhance the level of

industries such as communication equipment, core electronic components and key software. Build 5G-based application scenarios and industrial ecology, and carry out pilot demonstrations in key areas such as intelligent transportation, smart logistics, smart energy, and smart healthcare. Encourage enterprises to open up search, e-commerce and social data, and develop third-party big data service industries. Promote the healthy development of the sharing economy and platform economy.

数字经济重点产业 Major Industries in the Digital Economy

01 云计算

加快云操作系统迭代升级，推动超大规模分布式存储、弹性计算、数据虚拟隔离等技术创新，提高云安全水平。以混合云为重点培育行业解决方案、系统集成、运维管理等云服务产业。

01 Cloud Computing

Accelerate the iteration and upgrading of cloud operating systems, promote technological innovations such as ultra-large scale distributed storage, elastic computing and virtual data isolation, and improve cloud security. Focus on hybrid clouds to cultivate industry solutions, system integration, operation and maintenance management and other cloud service industries.

02 大数据

推动大数据采集、清洗、存储、挖掘、分析、可视化算法等技术创新，培育大数据采集、标注、存储、传输、管理、应用等全生命周期产业体系，完善大数据标准体系。

02 Big Data

Promote technological innovation in big data collection, cleaning, storage, mining, analysis and visualization algorithms, cultivate the whole life cycle industrial system of data collection, labeling, storage, transmission, management and application, and improve the big data standard system.

03 物联网

推动传感器、网络切片、高精度定位等技术创新，协同发展云服务与边缘计算服务，培育车联网、医疗物联网、家居物联网产业。

03 Internet of Things

Promote technological innovation in sensors, network slicing and high-precision positioning, develop cloud services and edge computing services in collaboration, and foster the Internet of Vehicles, Medical Internet of Things and Home Internet of Things industries.

04 工业互联网

打造自主可控的标识解析体系、标准体系、安全管理体系，加强工业软件研发应用，培育形成具有国际影响力的工业互联网平台，推进“工业互联网+智能制造”产业生态建设。

04 Industrial Internet

We will build an independent and controllable identification resolution system, standard system and security management system, strengthen the research and development of industrial software applications, foster the formation of industrial Internet platforms with international influence, and promote the construction of the industrial ecology of "industrial Internet + intelligent manufacturing".

05 区块链

推动智能合约、多重共识算法、非对称加密算法、分布式容错机制等技术创新，以联盟链为重点发展区块链服务平台和金融科技、供应链管理、政务服务等领域应用方案，完善监管机制。

05 Blockchain

Promote technological innovations such as smart contracts, multiple consensus algorithms, asymmetric encryption algorithms and distributed fault tolerance mechanisms, develop blockchain service platforms and application solutions in areas such as financial technology, supply chain management and government services with a focus on alliance chains, and improve regulatory mechanisms.

06 人工智能

建设重点行业人工智能数据集，发展算法推理训练场景，推进智能医疗装备、智能运载工具、智能识别系统等智能产品设计与制造，推动通用化和行业性人工智能开放平台建设。

06 Artificial Intelligence

Build artificial intelligence data sets for key industries, develop algorithmic reasoning training scenarios, promote the design and manufacture of intelligent products such as intelligent medical equipment, intelligent delivery tools and intelligent identification systems, and promote the construction of generalised and industry-specific open platforms for artificial intelligence.

07 虚拟现实和增强现实

推动三维图形生成、动态环境建模、实时动作捕捉、快速渲▯处理等技术创新，发展虚拟现实整机、感知交互、内容采集制作等设备和开发工具软件、行业解决方案。

07 Virtual Reality and Augmented Reality

Promote technological innovation in 3D graphics generation, dynamic environment modelling, real-time motion capture and rapid rendering processing, and develop equipment and development tools and software for virtual reality machines, perceptual interaction and content acquisition and production, as well as industry solutions.

扩大基础公共信息数据安全有序开放，探索将公共数据服务纳入公共服务体系，构建统一的国家公共数据开放平台和开发利用端口，优先推动企业登记监管、卫生、交通、气象等高价值数据集向社会开放。开展政府数据授权运营试点，鼓励第三方深化对公共数据的挖掘利用。

Expand the safe and orderly opening of basic public information data, explore the integration of public data services into the public service system, build a unified national public data opening platform and development and utilization port, and give priority to promoting the opening of high-value data sets such as business registration and supervision, health, transportation and meteorology to society. Carry out pilot projects to authorize the operation of government data, and encourage third parties to deepen the mining and utilization of public data.

推进网络空间国际交流与合作，推动以联合国为主渠道、以联合国宪章为基本原则制定数字和网络空间国际规则。推动建立多边、民主、透明的全球互联网治理体系，建立更加公平合理的网络基础设施和资源治理机制。积极参与数据安全、数字货币、数字税等国际规则和数字技术标准制定。推动全球网络安全保障合作机制建设，构建保护数据要素、处置网络安全事件、打击网络犯罪的国际协调合作机制。向欠发达国家提供技术、设备、服务等数字援助，使各国共享数字时代红利。积极推进网络文化交流互鉴。

Promote international exchanges and cooperation in cyberspace, and promote the formulation of international rules on digital and cyberspace with the United Nations as the main channel and the Charter of the United Nations as the basic principle. Promote the establishment of a multilateral, democratic and transparent global Internet governance system, and establish a fairer and more reasonable governance mechanism for network infrastructure and resources. Actively participate in the formulation of international rules and digital technology standards for data security, digital currency and digital taxation. Promote the construction of a global cybersecurity cooperation mechanism and build an international coordination and cooperation mechanism for protecting data elements, handling cybersecurity incidents and combating cybercrime. Provide digital assistance to less developed countries in terms of technology, equipment and services, so that countries can share the dividends of the digital age. Actively promote the exchange and mutual appreciation of cyber culture.

推动国有企业完善中国特色现代企业制度

Promote state-owned enterprises to improve a modern system of enterprises with Chinese characteristics

坚持党对国有企业的全面领导，促进加强党的领导和完善公司治理相统一，加快建立权责法定、权责透明、协调运转、有效制衡的公司治理机制。加强董事会建

设，落实董事会职权，使董事会成为企业经营决策主体。按照完善治理、强化激励、突出主业、提高效率的要求，深化国有企业混合所有制改革，深度转换经营机制，对混合所有制企业探索实行有别于国有独资、全资公司的治理机制和监管制度。推行经理层成员任期制和契约化管理，完善市场化薪酬分配机制，灵活开展多种形式的中长期激励。

We will adhere to the Party's overall leadership of state-owned enterprises, promote the unification of strengthening the Party's leadership and improving corporate governance, and accelerate the establishment of a corporate governance mechanism with legal powers and responsibilities, transparent powers and responsibilities, coordinated operation, and effective checks and balances. Strengthen the construction of the board of directors, make sure its powers and responsibilities are implemented, and make the board of directors the main body of business decisions. In accordance with the requirements of improving governance, strengthening incentives, highlighting the main business and improving efficiency, deepen the reform of mixed ownership of state-owned enterprises, deeply transform the mechanism of running businesses, and explore the implementation of a governance mechanism and regulatory system for mixed ownership enterprises that is different from that of 国有独资 enterprise solely funded by the State and 全资子公司 wholly state-owned companies. We will implement a tenure system and contractual management for members of the management team, improve the market-based remuneration allocation mechanism, and flexibly implement various forms of medium- and long-term incentives.

(Please ask your lawyers on the difference between 国有独资 and (国有) 全资子公司 both of which are state-owned but apparently differently categorized within some Chinese legal context.)

健全支持民营企业发展的法治环境、政策环境和市场环境，依法平等保护民营企业产权和企业家权益。保障民营企业依法平等使用资源要素、公开公平公正参与竞争、同等受到法律保护。进一步放宽民营企业市场准入，破除招投标等领域各种壁垒。创新金融支持民营企业政策工具，健全融资增信支持体系，对民营企业信用评级、发债一视同仁，降低综合融资成本。完善促进中小微企业和个体工商户发展的政策体系，加大税费优惠和信贷支持力度。构建亲清政商关系，建立规范化政企沟通渠道。健全防范和化解拖欠中小企业账款长效机制。

We will improve the rule of law, policy environment and market environment to support the development of private enterprises, and equally protect the property rights of private enterprises and the rights and interests of entrepreneurs in accordance with the law. Private enterprises are guaranteed equal access to resources and factors, open, fair and equitable competition, and equal protection under the law. Further liberalise market access for private enterprises and break down barriers in areas such as tendering. Innovate financial support tools for private enterprises, improve the credit enhancement support system for financing, treat private enterprises equally in terms of credit rating and debt issuance, and reduce comprehensive financing costs. Improve the policy system to promote the development of small, medium and micro enterprises and 个体户

individual business households, and increase tax concessions and credit support. Build close but clean business relations and establish standardised channels of communication between government and enterprises. Improve the long-term mechanism for preventing and resolving arrears in payments to SMEs.

鼓励民营企业改革创新，提升经营能力和管理水平。引导有条件的民营企业建立现代企业制度。支持民营企业开展基础研究和科技创新、参与关键核心技术研发和国家重大科技项目攻关。完善民营企业参与国家重大战略实施机制。推动民营企业守法合规经营，鼓励民营企业积极履行社会责任、参与社会公益和慈善事业。弘扬企业家精神，实施年轻一代民营企业健康成长促进计划。

Encourage private enterprises to reform and innovate, and improve their management capabilities and standards. Guide private enterprises in the right conditions to establish a modern enterprise system. Support private enterprises to carry out basic research and innovation in science and technology, participate in the research and development of key core technologies and tackle major national science and technology projects. Improve the mechanism for private enterprises to participate in the implementation of major national strategies. Promote law-abiding and compliant operation of private enterprises and encourage them to actively fulfil their social responsibilities and participate in social welfare and charitable causes. Promote the entrepreneurial spirit and implement a programme to promote the healthy growth of the younger generation of private entrepreneurs.

This newsletter's select translation currently stops in the middle of Page 49, above

第二十章 建设高标准市场体系

Chapter 20 Establish a High-Standard Market System

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Part II

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建立健全城乡统一的建设用地市场，统筹推进农村土地征收、集体经营性建设用地入市、宅基地制度改革。改革土地计划管理方式，赋予省级政府更大用地自主权，探索建立全国性的建设用地、补充耕地指标跨区域交易机制。建立不同产业用地类型合理转换机制，增加混合产业用地供给。健全统一规范的人力资源市场体系，破除劳动力和人才在城乡、区域和不同所有制单位间的流动障碍，减少人事档案管理中的不合理限制。发展技术和数据要素市场。健全要素市场运行机制，完善交易规则和服务体系。深化公共资源交易平台整合共享。

Establishing and improving a unified urban and rural construction land market, and coordinating the reform of rural land expropriation, collective construction

land for commercial use entering the market, and the rural residential system. Reform the way land planning is managed, give provincial governments greater autonomy in land use, and explore the establishment of a nationwide mechanism for cross-regional trading of construction land and supplementary arable land targets. Establish a mechanism for the reasonable conversion of different industrial land types, and increase the supply of land for mixed industries. Improve a unified and standardized human resources market system, break down barriers to the movement of labor and talent between urban and rural areas, regions, and 单位 units/danwei of different ownership, and reduce unreasonable restrictions in the management of 人事档案 personnel records/files. Develop factors markets of technology and data. Improve the operation mechanism of the factors market and improve the trading rules and service system. Deepen the integration and sharing of public resource trading platforms.

强化竞争政策基础地位

坚持鼓励竞争、反对垄断，完善竞争政策框架，构建覆盖事前、事中、事后全环节的竞争政策实施机制。统筹做好增量审查与存量清理，强化公平竞争审查制度的刚性约束，完善公平竞争审查细则，持续清理废除妨碍全国统一市场和公平竞争的规定及做法。完善市场竞争状况评估制度，建立投诉举报和处理回应机制。加大反垄断和反不正当竞争执法司法力度，防止资本无序扩张。推进能源、铁路、电信、公用事业等行业竞争性环节市场化改革，放开竞争性业务准入，进一步引入市场竞争机制，加强对自然垄断业务的监管。

Reinforce the foundational position of competition policy

Continue to encourage competition and oppose monopoly, improve the competition policy framework, and build a competition policy implementation mechanism that covers all aspects of competition policy before, during, and after the event. Coordinate the review in the future with the review of existing (practice), strengthen the rigid constraints of the fair competition review system, improve the rules for fair competition review, and continue to clean up and abolish regulations and practices that hinder the unified market and fair competition across the country. Improve the system for assessing the state of competition in the market, and establish a mechanism for reporting and responding to complaints. Strengthen judicial efforts in anti-monopoly and anti-unfair competition enforcement to prevent the disorderly expansion of capital. Promote market-oriented reforms in competitive sectors such as energy, railways, telecommunications, and public utilities, liberalize access to competitive businesses, further introduce market competition mechanisms and strengthen the regulation of natural monopolies.

健全社会信用体系

建立健全信用法律法规和标准体系，制定公共信用信息目录和失信惩戒措施清单，完善失信主体信用修复机制。推广信用承诺制度。加强信用信息归集、共享、公开和应用，推广惠民便企信用产品与服务。建立公共信用信息和金融信息的共享整合机制。培育具有国际竞争力的企业征信机构和信用评级机构，加强征信监

管，推动信用服务市场健康发展。加强信用信息安全管理，保障信用主体合法权益。建立健全政府失信责任追究制度。

Improve social credit system

Establish and improve the system of laws, regulations, and standards on credit, develop a catalog of public credit information and a list of disciplinary measures for breach of trust/credit, and improve the credit repair(ment) mechanism for subjects(persons and entities) in breach of trust/credit. Promote the commitment/promise upon credit system. Strengthen the collection, sharing, disclosure, and application of credit information, and promote credit products and services for the benefit of the public and enterprises. Establish a mechanism for the sharing and integration of public credit information and financial information. Cultivate internationally competitive corporate credit information agencies and credit rating agencies, strengthen credit supervision and promote the healthy development of the credit service market. Strengthen the management of credit information security and protect the legitimate rights and interests of credit subjects. Establish and improve the system of accountability for governments in their breach of trust/credit.

The 信用承诺制度 *commitment/promise upon credit system*, as it is terribly translated here, appears to be that if you have a certain credit profile and you pledge/promise/commit to something based on that, you can avoid collateral or get some other convenience.

适当加强中央在知识产权保护、养老保险、跨区域生态环境保护等方面事权，减少并规范中央和地方共同事权。

Appropriately strengthen the central government's powers in areas such as intellectual property protection, pensions and cross-regional ecological and environmental protection, and reduce and standardise the powers shared between the central and local authorities.

优化税制结构，健全直接税体系，适当提高直接税比重。完善个人所得税制度，推进扩大综合征收范围，优化税率结构。聚焦支持稳定制造业、巩固产业链供应链，进一步优化增值税制度。调整优化消费税征收范围和税率，推进征收环节后移并稳步下划地方。规范完善税收优惠。推进房地产税立法，健全地方税体系，逐步扩大地方税政管理权。深化税收征管制度改革，建设智慧税务，推动税收征管现代化。

Optimize the structure of the tax system, improve the direct tax system and appropriately increase the proportion of direct taxes. Improve the personal income tax system, promote the expansion of the scope of comprehensive levy and optimize the tax rate structure. Focus on supporting the stabilization of the manufacturing industry and consolidating the supply chain of the industrial chain, and further optimize the VAT system. Adjusting and optimizing the scope and rates of consumption tax, moving collection into the later parts of the chain and steadily transferring it to the local level. Standardize and improve tax concessions. Promote real estate tax legislation, improve the local tax system and gradually expand local tax administration and management powers.

Deepen the reform of the tax collection and administration system, build smart taxation and promote the modernization of tax collection and administration.

建设现代中央银行制度，完善货币供应调控机制。稳妥推进数字货币研发。健全市场化利率形成和传导机制，完善央行政策利率体系，更好发挥贷款市场报价利率基准作用。优化金融体系结构，深化国有商业银行改革，加快完善中小银行和农村信用社治理结构，规范发展非银行金融机构，增强金融普惠性。改革优化政策性金融，强化服务国家战略和规划能力。深化保险公司改革，提高商业保险保障能力。健全金融机构公司治理，强化股东股权和关联交易监管。完善资本市场基础制度，健全多层次资本市场体系，大力发展机构投资者，提高直接融资特别是股权融资比重。全面实行股票发行注册制，建立常态化退市机制，提高上市公司质量。深化新三板改革。完善市场化债券发行机制，稳步扩大债券市场规模，丰富债券品种，发行长期国债和基础设施长期债券。完善投资者保护制度和存款保险制度。完善现代金融监管体系，补齐监管制度短板，在审慎监管前提下有序推进金融创新，健全风险全覆盖监管框架，提高金融监管透明度和法治化水平。稳妥发展金融科技，加快金融机构数字化转型。强化监管科技运用和金融创新风险评估，探索建立创新产品纠偏和暂停机制。

Build a modern central banking system and improve the money supply control mechanism. Steadily promote the development of digital currency. Improve the market-based interest rate formation and transmission mechanism, improve the central bank's policy interest rate system and give better play to the role of a benchmark for interest rates quoted in the lending market. Optimize the structure of the financial system, deepen the reform of state-owned commercial banks, accelerate the improvement of the governance structure of small and medium-sized banks and rural credit cooperatives, regulate the development of non-bank financial institutions, and enhance financial inclusion. Reform and optimize policy financing, and strengthen the ability to serve national strategies and planning. Deepen the reform of insurance companies and improve the protection capacity of commercial insurance. Improve the corporate governance of financial institutions and strengthen the regulation of shareholders, equity, and related party transactions. Improve the basic system of the capital market, improve the multi-level capital market system, vigorously develop institutional investors, and increase the proportion of direct financing, especially equity financing. Fully implement the registration (instead of administrative approval) system for stock issuance/IPOs, establish a regular delisting mechanism and improve the quality of listed companies. Deepen the reform of the National Equities Exchange and Quotations/New Third Board. Improve the market-based bond issuance mechanism, steadily expand the scale of the bond market, diversify bond varieties, and issue long-term government bonds and long-term infrastructure bonds. Improve the investor protection system and deposit insurance system. Improve the modern financial supervision system, fill the shortcomings of the regulatory system, promote financial innovation in an orderly manner under the premise of prudential supervision, strengthen the regulatory framework with full risk coverage, and improve the transparency of financial supervision and the rule of law. Steadily develop financial technology and accelerate the digital transformation of financial institutions. Strengthen the use of regulatory technology and risk assessment of financial innovation, and

explore the establishment of a mechanism to correct and suspend innovative products.

实施全国统一的市场准入负面清单制度，破除清单之外隐性准入壁垒，以服务业为重点进一步放宽准入限制。精简行政许可事项，减少归并资质资格许可，取消不必要的备案登记和年检认定，规范涉企检查。全面推行“证照分离”、“照后减证”改革，全面开展工程建设项目审批制度改革。改革生产许可制度，简化工业产品审批程序，实施涉企经营许可事项清单管理。建立便利、高效、有序的市场主体退出制度，简化普通注销程序，建立健全企业破产和自然人破产制度。创新政务服务方式，推进审批服务便民化。深化国际贸易“单一窗口”建设。完善营商环境评价体系。

Implement a nationwide unified negative list system for market access, remove hidden barriers to entry beyond the list, and further relax entry restrictions with a focus on the service sector. Streamline administrative licensing matters, reduce and consolidate qualification licenses, abolish unnecessary filing registrations and annual inspections, and standardize business-related inspections. Comprehensively implement the reform of "separating permits from the business license" and "reduction of permits after the business licenses" and carry out comprehensive reform of the approval system for engineering and construction projects. Reform the production licensing system, simplify the approval process for industrial products, and implement a management list of business-related licensing matters. Establish a convenient, efficient and orderly system for the withdrawal of market entities, simplify ordinary cancellation/deregistration procedures, and establish a sound system for the bankruptcy of enterprises and natural persons. Innovate overnment services and promote the facilitation of approval services. Deepen the building of (all things being done in) the "single window" for international trade. Improve the evaluation system for the business environment.

推进线上线下一体化监管。严格市场监管、质量监管、安全监管，加强对食品药品、特种设备和网络交易、旅游、广告、中介、物业等的监管，强化要素市场交易监管，对新产业新业态实施包容审慎监管……深化行业协会、商会和中介机构改革。加强社会公众、新闻媒体监督。

Promote the integration of online and offline supervision. Strictly regulate markets, quality and safety, strengthen the regulation of food and drug, special equipment and online transactions, tourism, advertising, intermediaries and property, strengthen the regulation of factors market transactions, and implement inclusive and prudent regulation of new industries and new business models...Deepen the reform of industry associations, chambers of commerce and intermediaries. Strengthen supervision by the public and the media.

夯实粮食生产能力基础，保障粮、棉、油、糖、肉、奶等重要农产品供给安全。坚持最严格的耕地保护制度，强化耕地数量保护和质量提升，严守 18 亿亩耕地红线，遏制耕地“非农化”、防止“非粮化”，规范耕地占补平衡，严禁占优补劣、占水田补旱地。以粮食生产功能区和重要农产品生产保护区为重点，建设国家粮食安全产业带，实施高标准农田建设工程，建成 10.75 亿亩集中连片高标准农

田。实施黑土地保护工程，加强东北黑土地保护和地力恢复。推进大中型灌区节水改造和精细化管理，建设节水灌溉骨干工程，同步推进水价综合改革。加强大中型、智能化、复合型农业机械研发应用，农作物耕种收综合机械化率提高到75%。加强种质资源保护利用和种子库建设，确保种源安全。加强农业良种技术攻关，有序推进生物育种产业化应用，培育具有国际竞争力的种业龙头企业。

We will strengthen the foundation of our food production capacity and ensure the security of supply of important agricultural products such as grain, cotton, oil, sugar, meat and milk. We will adhere to the strictest arable land protection system, strengthen the protection of arable land in terms of quantity and quality, strictly adhere to the red line of 1.8 billion mu of arable land, curb the "non-agriculturalization" of arable land and prevent the "non-foodization" of arable land, regulate the balance of arable land occupation and compensation, and strictly prohibit the occupying superior land and compensating inferior land, and occupying wet land and compensating dry land. Focusing on functional grain production zones and important agricultural production reserves, build a national grain security industrial belt, implement a project to build high-standard farmland, and build 1.075 billion mu of concentrated and contiguous high-standard farmland. Implement the Black Soil Protection Project, strengthen the protection and restoration of black soil in the northeast. Promote water-saving renovation and refined management of large and medium-sized irrigation areas, build water-saving irrigation backbone projects, and simultaneously promote comprehensive water price reform. Strengthen the research and development and application of large and medium-sized, intelligent and complex agricultural machinery, and increase the comprehensive mechanisation rate of crop cultivation, seeding and harvesting to 75%. Strengthen the protection and use of germplasm resources and the construction of seed banks to ensure the safety of seed sources. Strengthen the technological research and development of good agricultural seeds, promote the industrial application of biological breeding in an orderly manner, and cultivate leading enterprises in the seed industry with international competitiveness.

推动市政公用设施向郊区乡村和规模较大中心镇延伸，完善乡村水、电、路、气、邮政通信、广播电视、物流等基础设施，提升农房建设质量。推进城乡基本公共服务标准统一、制度并轨，增加农村教育、医疗、养老、文化等服务供给，推进县域内教师医生交流轮岗。

Promote the extension of municipal and public facilities to suburban villages and larger towns, improve rural infrastructure facilities such as water, electricity, roads, gas, postal communications, radio and television, and logistics, and upgrade the quality of construction in rural housing. Promote the unification of standards and systems for basic public services in urban and rural areas, increase the supply of education, healthcare, elderly care and cultural services in rural areas, promote the exchange and rotation of teachers and doctors within counties, and improve the quality of agricultural housing.

深化农村宅基地制度改革试点，加快房地一体的宅基地确权颁证，探索宅基地所有权、资格权、使用权分置实现形式。积极探索实施农村集体经营性建设用地入

市制度。允许农村集体在农民自愿前提下，依法把有偿收回的闲置宅基地、废弃的集体公益性建设用地转变为集体经营性建设用地入市。建立土地征收公共利益认定机制，缩小土地征收范围。深化农村集体产权制度改革，完善产权权能，将经营性资产量化到集体经济组织成员，发展壮大新型农村集体经济。切实减轻村级组织负担。

Deepen the pilot reform of the rural residential land system, speed up the issuance of titles/ownership certificates to rural residential land that integrate housing and land, and explore forms of separation of ownership, eligibility and use of rural residential land. Actively explore the implementation of allowing rural collective for-business for-construction land to the market. Allow rural collectives to transform idle rural residential land and abandoned collective public welfare construction land into collective for-business for-construction land on the premise of farmers' voluntariness and in accordance with the law. Establish a mechanism to identify the public interest in land acquisition and narrow the scope of land acquisition. Deepen the reform of the rural collective property rights system, improve property rights, quantify business assets to (individual) members of collective economic organisations, and develop and expand new types of rural collective economies. Effectively reduce the burden on village-level organisations.

Can't help but write some notes here: whether or how rural land can be utilized for business 经营性和 construction 建设 purposes is a huge, hot-button, and tricky issue and of theoretical and practical significance. Quantify business assets to (individual) members of collective economic organizations, though not new, is also complex and significant.

对脱贫地区继续实施城乡建设用地增减挂钩节余指标省内交易政策、调整完善跨省域交易政策。

The policy of intra-provincial trading of surplus quota for urban and rural construction land increase/decrease linkages will continue to be implemented in areas that have (recently) been lifted out of poverty, and the policy of cross-provincial trading will be adjusted and improved.

放开放宽除个别超大城市外的落户限制，试行以经常居住地登记户口制度。全面取消城区常住人口 300 万以下的城市落户限制，确保外地与本地农业转移人口进城落户标准一视同仁。全面放宽城区常住人口 300 万至 500 万的 I 型大城市落户条件。完善城区常住人口 500 万以上的超大特大城市积分落户政策，精简积分项目，确保社会保险缴纳年限和居住年限分数占主要比例，鼓励取消年度落户名额限制。健全以居住证为载体、与居住年限等条件相挂钩的基本公共服务提供机制，鼓励地方政府提供更多基本公共服务和办事便利，提高居住证持有人城镇义务教育、住房保障等服务的实际享有水平。

Liberalise and relax restrictions on settlement of household registration/hukou in cities other than several mega-cities, and pilot implementing a system of registration of household registration/hukou based on place of permanent residence on a trial basis. Completely abolish restrictions on settlement of household registration/hukou in cities with a resident population of less than 3 million, and ensure equal treatment of domestically migrating and local rural

migrants in terms of the criteria for settling in cities. Completely relax the conditions for settling in Type I large cities with a permanent population of 3 million to 5 million. Improve the point-based policy on household settlement in mega megacities with a resident population of 5 million or more, streamline the number of points awarded, ensure that the number of years of social security payment and the number of years of residence account for the majority of points, and encourage the abolition of the annual quota for household settlement. Improve the mechanism for the provision of basic public services through the residence permit, which is linked to the length of residence and other conditions, and encourage local governments to provide more basic public services and facilitation, and improve the actual level of access to services such as compulsory education and housing security in urban areas for residence permit holders.

Note: To put this in perspective, you should compare the language here with, say, the 13th Five Year Plan and see what's the improvement. Generally speaking, it's toward more liberalization and relaxation for sure and in fact many provincial capitals have relaxed their own policies in the past years. Not enough time now, otherwise could have written an entire newsletter on this paragraph.

以促进城市群发展为抓手，加快形成“两横三纵”城镇化战略格局。优化提升京津冀、长三角、珠三角、成渝、长江中游等城市群，发展壮大山东半岛、粤闽浙沿海、中原、关中平原、北部湾等城市群，培育发展哈长、辽中南、山西中部、黔中、滇中、呼包鄂榆、兰州—西宁、宁夏沿黄、天山北坡等城市群。

With the development of urban clusters as the focus, we will accelerate the formation of a strategic urbanisation pattern of "two horizontals and three columns". The city clusters of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei, Yangtze River Delta, Pearl River Delta, Chengdu-Chongqing and the middle reaches of Yangtze River will be optimised and upgraded; the city clusters of Shandong Peninsula; Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang Coast; Central Plains, Guanzhong Plain and Beibu Gulf will be developed and strengthened; and the city clusters of Harbin-Changchun, South Central Liaoning, Central Shanxi, Central Guizhou, Central Yunnan, Hohhot-Baotou-Erdos-Yulin, Lanzhou-Xining, Ningxia Along-Yellow-River, and North Slope of Tianshan will be nurtured and developed.

建设现代化都市圈

依托辐射带动能力较强的中心城市，提高1小时通勤圈协同发展水平，培育发展一批同城化程度高的现代化都市圈。以城际铁路和市域(郊)铁路等轨道交通为骨干。

建设自行车道、步行道等慢行网络，推广绿色建材、装配式建筑和钢结构住宅，建设低碳城市。保护和延续城市文脉，杜绝大拆大建，让城市留下记忆、让居民记住乡愁。

Building a modern metropolitan area

Relying on central cities with strong driving capacity, the level of synergistic development of the one-hour commuting circle will be improved, and a number of modern urban areas with a high degree of co-location will be cultivated and developed. Use inter-city railways and suburban railways as the backbone.

We will build a slow-moving network of bicycle paths and walking trails, promote green building materials, assembly-type construction and steel-framed housing, and build a low-carbon city. Protect and preserve the city's cultural heritage, and stop large-scale demolition and construction, so that the city can leave its memories and residents can remember their past.

坚持房子是用来住的、不是用来炒的定位，加快建立多主体供给、多渠道保障、租购并举的住房制度，让全体人民住有所居、职住平衡。坚持因地制宜、多策并举，夯实城市政府主体责任，稳定地价、房价和预期。建立住房和土地联动机制，加强房地产金融调控，发挥住房税收调节作用，支持合理自住需求，遏制投资投机性需求。加快培育和发展住房租赁市场，有效盘活存量住房资源，有力有序扩大城市租赁住房供给，完善长租房政策，逐步使租购住房在享受公共服务上具有同等权利。加快住房租赁法规建设，保障承租人和出租人合法权益。有效增加保障性住房供给，完善住房保障基础性制度和支持政策。以人口流入多、房价高的城市为重点，扩大保障性租赁住房供给，着力解决困难群体和新市民住房问题。单列租赁住房用地计划，探索利用集体建设用地和企事业单位自有闲置土地建设租赁住房，支持将非住宅房屋改建为保障性租赁住房。

Adhere to the positioning that "houses are for living, not for speculation," and accelerate the establishment of a housing system with multiple main sources of supply, multiple channels of subsidized housing, and promote both rental and purchase, so that all people can live in a residence and there is a balance between jobs and housing. Adhere to local conditions and multiple measures, emphasize on the main responsibility of city governments, and stabilize land prices, housing prices and expectations. Establish a linkage mechanism for housing and land, strengthen regulation of real estate-related finance, enable housing-related taxation to play a regulatory role, support reasonable demand for self-occupying (buy and live in it) and curb investment and speculative demand. Accelerate the cultivation and development of the rental housing market, effectively revitalize the stock of housing resources, expand the supply of urban rental housing in a strong and orderly manner, improve the policy on long-term rental housing, and gradually make rental and purchase housing equally entitled in terms of access to public services. Accelerate the construction of rental regulations to protect the legitimate rights and interests of tenants and renters. Effectively increase the supply of subsidized housing and improve the basic system and support policies for housing security. Focusing on cities with high population inflows and high housing prices, expand the supply of subsidized rental housing, and focus on solving the housing problems of disadvantaged groups and new citizens. Set aside a separate land plan for rental housing, explore the use of collective construction land and idle land owned by enterprises and institutions to build rental housing, and support the conversion of non-residential housing into subsidized rental housing.

NOTE: the all-important real estate sector...

完善土地出让收入分配机制，加大财税、金融支持力度。因地制宜发展共有产权住房。处理好基本保障和非基本保障的关系，完善住房保障方式，健全保障对象、准入门槛、退出管理等政策。

Improve the mechanism for distributing revenue from land concessions and increase fiscal and financial support. Develop shared ownership housing in accordance with local conditions. Handle the relationship between basic and non-basic in subsidized housing, improve the way subsidized housing is provided, and improve policies on the target population, entry thresholds and exit management.

以京津冀、长三角、粤港澳大湾区为重点，提升创新策源能力和全球资源配置能力，加快打造引领高质量发展的第一梯队。

Focusing on Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei, the Yangtze River Delta, and the Greater Bay Area of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao, we will enhance our ability to curate innovation and allocate global resources, and accelerate the creation of a first echelon to lead high-quality development.

NOTE: The three regions are envisioned to be leading innovation, globalization, etc.

Enhancing the development capacity of border areas, strengthening demographic and economic support, and promoting national unity and stability along the border.

增强边疆地区发展能力，强化人口和经济支撑，促进民族团结和边疆稳定。

NOTE: Well, sounds like more devotion of human and economic resources.

紧抓疏解北京非首都功能“牛鼻子”，构建功能疏解政策体系，实施一批标志性疏解项目。高标准高质量建设雄安新区，加快启动区和起步区建设，推动管理体制创新。高质量建设北京城市副中心，促进与河北省三河、香河、大厂三县市一体化发展。推动天津滨海新区高质量发展，支持张家口首都水源涵养功能区和生态环境支撑区建设。提高北京科技创新中心基础研究和原始创新能力，推动京津冀产业链与创新链深度融合。基本建成轨道上的京津冀，提高机场群港口群协同水平。深化大气污染联防联控联治，强化华北地下水超采及地面沉降综合治理。

Keep on relieving Beijing of functions nonessential to its role as the capital. Build a policy system for the decommissioning of functions and implement a number of landmark decommissioning projects. Build the Xiong'an New Area to a high standard and quality, speed up the construction of the start-up area and the initial area, and promote innovation in the management system. Build the Beijing Sub-centre in high quality, and promote the integrated development of the city with Sanhe, Xianghe and Dazhuang in Hebei Province. Promote the high-quality development of Tianjin Binhai New Area and support the construction of Zhangjiakou Capital Water Containment Function Area and Ecological Environment Support Area. Improve the basic research and original innovation

capacity of the Beijing Science and Technology Innovation Centre and promote the in-depth integration of the industrial and innovation chains in Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei. The basic construction of Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei on the railway will be completed, and the level of synergy between airport clusters and port clusters will be improved. Deepen the joint prevention and control of air pollution and strengthen the comprehensive management of groundwater over-exploitation and subsidence in North China.

扩大内地与港澳专业资格互认范围，深入推进重点领域规则衔接、机制对接。便利港澳青年到大湾区内地城市就学就业创业，

Expand the scope of mutual recognition of professional qualifications between the Mainland and Hong Kong + Macao, and thoroughly promoting the convergence of rules and dovetailing mechanisms in key areas. Facilitate young people from Hong Kong and Macao to study, work and start businesses in cities in the Greater Bay Area.

NOTE: It speaks for itself.

推进成渝地区双城经济圈建设，打造具有全国影响力的重要经济中心、科技创新中心、改革开放新高地、高品质生活宜居地，

Promote the construction of a twin-city economic circle in the Chengdu-Chongqing region, and build an important economic centre with national influence, a centre of scientific and technological innovation, a new high ground for reform and opening up, and a pleasant place to live with high quality of life.

NOTE: Chengdu-Chongqing is THE unique polar in Western China.

支持新疆建设国家“三基地一通道”，支持西藏打造面向南亚开放的重要通道。促进 400 毫米降水线西侧区域保护发展。

Support Xinjiang in building national "three bases and one channel", and support Tibet in building an important channel for opening up to South Asia. Promote the protection and development of the area west of the 400 mm precipitation line.

NOTE:

“三基地一通道” “three bases and one channel”:

国家大型油气生产加工和储备基地、大型煤炭煤电煤化工基地和大型风电基地

国家能源资源陆上大通道

Large oil and gas production, processing, and reserve base;

Large coal, coal power, and coal chemical base;

Large wind power base;

Major land-based corridor for energy resources.

中部地区崛起

加快武汉、长株潭都市圈建设，打造全国重要增长极。

Rise of Central China

Accelerate the construction of Wuhan and Changzhutan metropolitan areas to create an important national growth pole.

04 边境机场

建设塔什库尔干、隆子、绥芬河等机场，迁建延吉机场，建设 20 个左右边境通用机场。

04 Border airports

Construct airports in Tashkurgan, Longzi, and Suifenhe, relocation and construction of Yanji airport, and construction of about 20 general-purpose airports on the border.

05 边境口岸

建设里孜、黑河、同江、黑瞎子岛口岸，改造提升吉隆、樟木、磨憨、霍尔果斯、阿拉山口、满洲里、二连浩特、瑞丽、友谊关、红其拉甫、甘其毛都、策克、吐尔尕特、伊尔克什坦口岸。

05 Border crossings

Construct Rizhi, Heihe, Tongjiang and Heixiangzi Island crossings; and upgrade Jilong, Zhangmu, Mochan, Horgos, Alashankou, Manzhouli, Erlanhot, Ruili, Youguang, Hongqilaf, Ganqimadu, Cek, Turgat and Ilkhestan crossings.

完善财政转移支付支持欠发达地区的机制，逐步实现基本公共服务均等化，引导人才向西部和艰苦边远地区流动。

Improve the mechanism for financial transfers to support less developed regions, gradually equalise basic public services, and guide the flow of talent to the west and harsh and remote areas.

NOTE: To guide the flow of the talent is undoubtedly difficult, but something Beijing finds necessary for balance and national good.

聚焦铸牢中华民族共同体意识，加大对民族地区发展支持力度，全面深入持久开展民族团结进步宣传教育和创建，促进各民族交往交流交融。

Focus on forging a strong sense of community among the Chinese people, increase support for the development of ethnic areas, carry out comprehensive,

in-depth and sustained education and promotion of ethnic unity and progress, and promote interaction, communication, and exchange among all ethnic groups.

优化近海绿色养殖布局，建设海洋牧场，发展可持续远洋渔业。

Optimize the layout of offshore green farming, build marine pastures and develop sustainable pelagic fisheries.

深度参与全球海洋治理

积极发展蓝色伙伴关系，深度参与国际海洋治理机制和相关规则制定与实施，推动建设公正合理的国际海洋秩序，推动构建海洋命运共同体。深化与沿海国家在海洋环境监测和保护、科学研究和海上搜救等领域务实合作，加强深海战略性资源和生物多样性调查评价。参与北极务实合作，建设“冰上丝绸之路”。提高参与南极保护和利用能力。加强形势研判、风险防范和法理斗争，加强海事司法建设，坚决维护国家海洋权益。有序推进海洋基本法立法。

Deepen participation in global ocean governance

Actively develop blue partnerships, participate deeply in the formulation and implementation of international maritime governance mechanisms and relevant rules, promote the building of a just and reasonable international maritime order, and promote the building of a maritime community of destiny. Deepen practical cooperation with coastal countries in such areas as marine environmental monitoring and protection, scientific research, and maritime search and rescue, and strengthen the investigation and evaluation of strategic resources and biodiversity in the deep sea. Participate in practical cooperation in the Arctic and build the "Silk Road on Ice". Improve the ability to participate in the protection and use of the Antarctic. Strengthen situation study, risk prevention, and legal theory struggle, strengthen maritime justice, and resolutely safeguard national maritime rights and interests. Promote in an orderly manner the legislation of the basic maritime law.

持续开展中国特色社会主义和中国梦宣传教育，加强党史、新中国史、改革开放史、社会主义发展史教育，加强爱国主义、集体主义、社会主义教育，加强革命文化研究阐释和宣传教育，弘扬党和人民在各个历史时期奋斗中形成的伟大精神。

Continue to promote and educate on socialism with Chinese characteristics and the Chinese Dream, strengthen education on the history of the Party, New China, reform and opening up and the development of socialism, strengthen education on patriotism, collectivism, and socialism, strengthen research, interpretation, and publicity on revolutionary culture, and promote the great spirit of the Party and the people formed during their struggles in various periods of history.

加强对习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想的整体性系统性研究、出版传播、宣传阐释，推进马克思主义中国化、时代化、大众化。深入实施马克思主义理论研

究和建设工程, 推进习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想研究中心(院)、中国特色社会主义理论体系研究中心等建设, 建好用好“学习强国”等学习平台。构建中国特色哲学社会科学学科体系、学术体系和话语体系, 深入实施哲学社会科学创新工程, 加强中国特色新型智库建设。

Strengthen the systematic research, publication, dissemination, publicity and interpretation of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and promote the sinicization, modernization and popularization of Marxism. Implement the Marxist theory research and construction project, promote the construction of research centres (institutes) on Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era and research centres on socialist theoretical systems with Chinese characteristics, and build and use learning platforms such as the 学习强国 Xuexi Qiangguo app. Build a discipline system, academic system and discourse system for philosophy and social science with Chinese characteristics, implement the innovation project for philosophy and social science, and strengthen the construction of new-type think tanks with Chinese characteristics.

实施中华文明探源和考古中国工程, 开展中华文化资源普查, 加强文物和古籍保护研究利用, 推进革命文物和红色遗址保护, 完善流失文物追索返还制度。建设长城、大运河、长征、黄河等国家文化公园, 加强世界文化遗产、文物保护单位、考古遗址公园、历史文化名城名镇名村保护。

Implement the 中华文明探源 Chinese Civilization Exploration Project and 考古中国 Archaeological China Project, conduct a census of Chinese cultural resources, strengthen the protection and research of cultural relics and ancient books, promote the protection of revolutionary cultural relics and red sites, and improve the mechanism for recovering and returning lost cultural relics (from overseas). Build national cultural parks such as the Great Wall, the Grand Canal, the Long March, and the Yellow River, and strengthen the protection of world cultural heritage, cultural heritage protection units, archaeological site parks, and famous historical and cultural cities, towns, and villages.

把提高质量作为文艺作品的生命线, 提高文艺原创能力。实施文艺作品质量提升工程, 健全重大现实、重大革命、重大历史题材创作规划组织机制, 加强农村、少儿等题材创作, 不断推出反映时代新气象、讴歌人民新创造的文艺精品。建立健全文化产品创作生产、传播引导、宣传推广的激励机制和评价体系, 推动形成健康清朗的文艺生态。

Make quality improvement the lifeblood of literary and artistic works, and improve the ability to create original works of literature and art. Implement a project to improve the quality of literary and artistic works, improve the mechanism for planning and organizing the creation of major realistic, revolutionary and historical themes, strengthen the creation of rural and juvenile themes, and continuously launch literary and artistic works that reflect the new climate of the times and celebrate the new creations of the people. It will also establish a sound incentive mechanism and evaluation system for the creation

and production, dissemination and guidance, and promotion of cultural products, and promote the formation of a healthy and clear literary and artistic ecology.

加强对外文化交流和多层次文明对话，创新推进国际传播，利用网上网下，讲好中国故事，传播好中国声音，促进民心相通。开展“感知中国”、“走读中国”、“视听中国”活动，办好中国文化年(节)、旅游年(节)。建设中文传播平台，构建中国语言文化全球传播体系和国际中文教育标准体系。

Strengthen cultural exchanges and multi-level civilizational dialogue with foreign countries, innovate and promote international communication, use online and offline (channels) to tell the Chinese story well, spread the Chinese voice, and promote people-to-people contact. Launch activities such as "Experience China", "Journey Around China" and "A&V China", and organize Chinese cultural and tourism years. Build a Chinese language communication platform, and construct a global Chinese language and culture dissemination system and an international Chinese language education standard system.

中国特色社会主义理论出版传播

编辑出版习近平谈治国理政、习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想学习问答、分领域学习纲要等系列理论读物，编辑出版党史、新中国史、改革开放史、社会主义发展史经典教材，加强海外翻译出版和宣介推广。

Publication and dissemination of socialist theory with Chinese characteristics

Edit and publish a series of theoretical reading materials such as the Governance of China, Q & A on Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and a series of sub-disciplinary study programmes, and edit and publish classic teaching materials on the history of the Party, the history of New China, the history of reform and opening up, and the history of socialist development, and strengthens overseas translation, publication and promotion.

加强城市大气质量达标管理，推进细颗粒物(PM2.5)和臭氧(O3)协同控制，地级及以上城市PM2.5浓度下降10%，有效遏制O3浓度增长趋势，基本消除重污染天气。持续改善京津冀及周边地区、汾渭平原、长三角地区空气质量，因地制宜推动北方地区清洁取暖、工业窑炉治理、非电行业超低排放改造，加快挥发性有机物排放综合整治，氮氧化物和挥发性有机物排放总量分别下降10%以上。

Strengthen the management of urban air quality standards, promote the coordinated control of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) and ozone (O3), reduce PM2.5 concentrations by 10% in cities at prefecture level and above, effectively curb the trend of increasing O3 concentrations, and basically eliminate heavily polluted weather. Continue to improve air quality in Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei and surrounding areas, the Fenwei Plain and the Yangtze River Delta region, promote clean heating in northern areas, industrial kiln treatment and ultra-low emission transformation in industries more than (just) power generation according to local conditions, and accelerate the comprehensive rectification of

volatile organic compounds emissions, with total emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds falling by more than 10% respectively.

积极应对气候变化

落实 2030 年应对气候变化国家自主贡献目标，制定2030年前碳排放达峰行动方案。完善能源消费总量和强度双控制度，重点控制化石能源消费。实施以碳强度控制为主、碳排放总量控制为辅的制度，支持有条件的地方率先达到碳排放峰值。推动能源清洁低碳安全高效利用，深入推进工业、建筑、交通等领域低碳转型。加大甲烷、氢氟碳化物、全氟化碳等其他温室气体控制力度。锚定努力争取 2060 年前实现碳中和，采取更加有力的政策和措施。加强全球气候变暖对我国承 受力脆弱地区影响的观测和评估，提升城乡建设、农业生产、基础设施适应气候变化能力。坚持公平、共同但有区别的责任及各自能力原则，建设性参与和引领 应对气候变化国际合作，推动落实联合国气候变化框架公约及其巴黎协定，积极 开展气候变化南南合作。

Actively addressing climate change

Implement the 2030 target for voluntary national contribution to climate change, and develop an action plan to achieve peak carbon emissions by 2030. Improve the dual control system for total energy consumption and intensity, with emphasis on controlling fossil energy consumption. Implement a system that focuses on carbon intensity control, supplemented by total carbon emission control, and support places with the conditions to take the lead in reaching peak carbon emissions. Promote the clean, low-carbon, safe, and efficient use of energy, and further promote low-carbon transformation in industry, construction, and transport. Increase efforts to control other greenhouse gases such as methane, HFCs, and PFCs. Strive to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060 and adopt stronger policies and measures. Strengthen the observation and assessment of the impact of global warming on vulnerable areas in China, and enhance the capacity of urban and rural construction, agricultural production, and infrastructure to adapt to climate change. Adhering to the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, constructively participate in and lead international cooperation in addressing climate change, promote the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Paris Agreement, and actively engage in South-South cooperation on climate change.

强化农业节水增效、工业节水减排和城镇节水降损，鼓励再生水利用，单位 GDP 用水量下降 16% 左右。

To strengthen water conservation and efficiency in agriculture, water conservation and reduction of emissions in industry and water conservation and loss reduction in cities and towns, encourage the use of recycled water and reduce water consumption per unit of GDP by around 16%.

新增建设用地规模控制在 2950 万亩以内，推动单位 GDP 建设用地使用面积稳步下降。

The scale of new construction land will be controlled at 29.5 million mu, and the area of land used for construction per unit of GDP will be steadily reduced.

大气污染物减排 实施 8.5亿吨水泥熟料、4.6 亿吨焦化产能和 4000 台左右有色行业炉窑清洁 生产改造, 完成 5.3 亿吨钢铁产能超低排放改造

新增和改造污水收集管网 8 万公里, 新增污水处理能力 2000 万立方米/日。

实施重大节能低碳技术产业化示范工程, 开展近零能耗建筑、近零碳排放、碳捕集利用与封存(CCUS)等重大项目示范。

Emission reduction of atmospheric pollutants Implementing clean production renovation of 850 million tonnes of cement clinker, 460 million tonnes of coking capacity and around 4,000 non-ferrous kilns, and complete ultra-low emission renovation of 530 million tonnes of iron and steel capacity.

Add and renovate 80,000 kilometres of sewage collection networks and add 20 million cubic metres/day of sewage treatment capacity.

Implement major demonstration projects for the industrialization of energy-saving and low-carbon technologies, and carry out demonstrations of major projects such as near-zero energy buildings, near-zero carbon emissions, and carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS).

NOTE: They sound like big business opportunities to your Pekingologist.

加快推进制度型开放

构建与国际通行规则相衔接的制度体系和监管模式。健全外商投资准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理制度, 进一步缩减外资准入负面清单, 落实准入后国民待遇, 促进内外资企业公平竞争。建立健全跨境服务贸易负面清单管理制度, 健全技术贸易促进体系。稳妥推进银行、证券、保险、基金、期货等金融领域开放, 深化境内外资本市场互联互通, 健全合格境外投资者制度。审慎推进人民币国际化, 坚持市场驱动和企业自主选择, 营造以人民币自由使用为基础的新型互利合作关系。完善出入境、海关、外汇、税收等环节管理服务。

Accelerate institutional opening-up

Build a system and regulatory model that is in line with internationally accepted rules. The system of national treatment plus negative list management for foreign investment will be improved, the negative list for foreign investment access will be further reduced, post-entry national treatment will be implemented, and fair competition between domestic and foreign enterprises will be promoted. Establish a sound management system for cross-border trade in services with a negative list, and improve the system for promoting trade in technology. Steadily promote the opening up of financial sectors such as banking, securities, insurance, funds and futures, deepen the interconnection of domestic and foreign capital markets, and improve the system for qualified foreign investors. Prudently and cautiously promote the internationalisation of the RMB (yuan), adhere to the market-driven approach and the independent

choice of enterprises, and create a new type of mutually beneficial cooperation based on the free use of the RMB. Improve management services in the areas of immigration, customs, foreign exchange and taxation.

稳步推进海南自由贸易港建设，以货物贸易“零关税”、服务贸易“既准入又准营”为方向推进贸易自由化便利化，大幅放宽市场准入，全面推行“极简审批”投资制度，开展跨境证券投融资改革试点和数据跨境传输安全管理试点，实施更加开放的人才、出入境、运输等政策，制定出台海南自由贸易港法，初步建立中国特色自由贸易港政策和制度体系。

Steadily promote the construction of a free trade port in Hainan, promote trade liberalisation and facilitation in the direction of "zero tariff" for trade in goods and "both access and permission" for trade in services, substantially liberalise market access, comprehensively implement a "minimalist approval" investment system, launch a pilot reform of cross-border securities investment and financing and a pilot project on the secure management of cross-border data transmission, implement a more open policy on talent, immigration and transport, and formulate and issue a law on Hainan free trade port. Initially establish a policy and institutional system for a free trade port with Chinese characteristics.

加快中西部和东北地区开放步伐，支持承接国内外产业转移，培育全球重要加工制造基地和新增长极，研究在内陆地区增设国家一类口岸

Accelerate the pace of opening up the central and western regions and the northeastern region, support the undertaking of domestic and foreign industrial transfers, foster important global processing and manufacturing bases and new growth poles, and study the establishment of additional national category 1 ports in inland areas.

支持广西建设面向东盟的开放合作高地、云南建设面向南亚东南亚和环印度洋地区开放的辐射中心。

Support Guangxi in building a highland of openness and cooperation towards ASEAN, and Yunnan in building a regional centre open to South-East Asia and the Indian Ocean Rim.

健全开放安全保障体系

构筑与更高水平开放相匹配的监管和风险控制体系。健全产业损害预警体系，丰富贸易调整援助、贸易救济等政策工具，妥善应对经贸摩擦。健全外商投资国家安全审查、反垄断审查和国家技术安全清单管理、不可靠实体清单等制度。建立重要资源和产品全球供应链风险预警系统，加强国际供应链保障合作。加强国际收支监测，保持国际收支基本平衡和外汇储备基本稳定。加强对外资产负债监测，建立健全全口径外债监管体系。完善境外投资分类分级监管体系。构建海外利益保护和风险预警防范体系。优化提升驻外外交机构基础设施保障能力，完善领事保护工作体制机制，维护海外中国公民、机构安全和正当权益。

Improve security guarantee system for opening up

Construct a regulatory and risk prevention and control system that matches the higher level of opening up. Improve the early warning system for industrial damage, and enrich the policy tools such as trade adjustment assistance and trade remedies to properly deal with economic and trade frictions. Strengthen the systems of national security review of foreign investment, anti-monopoly review, national technology safety list management and list of unreliable entities. Establish a global supply chain risk warning system for important resources and products, and strengthen cooperation in safeguarding international supply chains. Strengthen balance of payments monitoring and maintain a basic balance of payments and stable foreign exchange reserves. Strengthen the monitoring of foreign assets and liabilities, and establish and improve the system for the supervision of foreign debts of full calibre. Improve the supervision system for overseas investments based on classification and gradings. Build a system for the protection of overseas interests and risk warning and prevention. Optimise and enhance the infrastructure protection capacity of diplomatic institutions abroad, improve the institutional mechanism for consular protection, and safeguard the safety and legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens and institutions abroad.

Since most of you are apparently interested in the Belt and Road Initiative, below is the full Chapter 41 on BRI.

第四十一章 推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展

第一节 加强发展战略和政策对接

推进战略、规划、机制对接，加强政策、规则、标准联通。创新对接方式，推进已签文件落实见效，推动与更多国家商签投资保护协定、避免双重征税协定等，加强海关、税收、监管等合作，推动实施更高水平的通关一体化。拓展规则对接领域，加强融资、贸易、能源、数字信息、农业等领域规则对接合作。促进共建“一带一路”倡议同区域和国际发展议程有效对接、协同增效。

创新融资合作框架，发挥共建“一带一路”专项贷款、丝路基金等作用。建立健全“一带一路”金融合作网络，推动金融基础设施互联互通，支持多边和各国金融机构共同参与投融资。

第二节 推进基础设施互联互通

推动陆海天网四位一体联通，以“六廊六路多国多港”为基本框架，构建以新亚欧大陆桥等经济走廊为引领，以中欧班列、陆海新通道等大通道和信息高速路为骨架，以铁路、港口、管网等为依托的互联互通网络，打造国际陆海贸易新通道。聚焦关键通道和关键城市，有序推动重大合作项目建设，将高质量、可持续、抗风险、价格合理、包容可及目标融入项目建设全过程。提高中欧班列开行质量，推动国际陆运贸易规则制定。扩大“丝路海运”品牌影响。推进福建、新疆建设“一带一路”核心区。推进“一带一路”空间信息走廊建设。建设“空中丝绸之路”。

第三节 深化经贸投资务实合作

推动与共建“一带一路”国家贸易投资合作优化升级，积极发展丝路电商。深化国际产能合作，拓展第三方市场合作，构筑互利共赢的产业链供应链合作体系，扩大双向贸易和投资。坚持以企业为主体、市场为导向，遵循国际惯例和债务可持续发展原则，健全多元化投融资体系。创新融资合作框架，发挥共建“一带一路”专项贷款、丝路基金等作用。建立健全“一带一路”金融合作网络，推动金融基础设施互联互通，支持多边和各国金融机构共同参与投融资。完善“一带一路”风险防控和安全保障体系，强化法律服务保障，有效防范化解各类风险。

第四节 架设文明互学互鉴桥梁

深化公共卫生、数字经济、绿色发展、科技教育、文化艺术等领域人文合作，加强议会、政党、民间组织往来，密切妇女、青年、残疾人等群体交流，形成多元互动的人文交流格局。推进实施共建“一带一路”科技创新行动计划，建设数字丝绸之路、创新丝绸之路。加强应对气候变化、海洋合作、野生动物保护、荒漠化防治等交流合作，推动建设绿色丝绸之路。积极与共建“一带一路”国家开展医疗卫生和传染病防控合作，建设健康丝绸之路。

Chapter 41 Promote the high-quality joint development of Belt and Road

Section I Strengthen Development Strategies and Policy Alignment

Promote the docking of strategies, plans, and mechanisms, and strengthen the linkage of policies, rules, and standards. Promote the signing of investment protection agreements and agreements on the avoidance of double taxation with more countries, strengthen cooperation in customs, taxation and supervision, and promote the implementation of a higher level of customs clearance integration. Strengthen cooperation in the areas of financing, trade, energy, digital information, agriculture, and other areas. Promote effective dovetailing and synergy between the BRI and regional and international development agendas.

Innovate financing cooperation frameworks; special loans for the construction of the Belt and Road and the Silk Road Fund will be brought into play. Establish and improve the BRI financial cooperation network, promote the interconnection of financial infrastructure, and support the joint participation of multilateral and national financial institutions in investment and financing.

Section II Promote Infrastructure Interconnection

Promote the four-in-one connectivity of land, sea and sky networks, take "six corridors, six roads, many countries and many ports" as the basic framework, build an interconnection network led by economic corridors such as the New Asia-Europe Continental Bridge, with major corridors such as the China-Europe freight trains, the new land and sea corridors and information highways as the backbone, and railroads, ports and pipeline networks as the backbone, and create a new international land and sea trade corridor. The new international land and sea trade corridor will be built with the support of railways, ports and pipeline networks. Focus on key corridors and key cities, promote the construction of major cooperation projects in an orderly manner, and integrate

the goals of high quality, sustainability, risk resistance, reasonable price and inclusiveness into the whole process of project construction. Improve the quality of China-Europe freight trains and promote the development of international land transport trade rules. Expand the brand influence of "Silk Road Shipping". Promote Fujian and Xinjiang to build core areas of the Belt and Road. Promote the construction of Belt and Road spatial information corridor. Build the "Air Silk Road".

Section III Deepen pragmatic cooperation in trade and investment

Promote the optimization and upgrading of trade and investment cooperation with the Belt and Road countries, and actively develop the Silk Road e-commerce. Deepen international production capacity cooperation, develop third-party market cooperation, build a mutually beneficial and win-win supply chain cooperation system, and expand two-way trade and investment. Adhere to enterprise-oriented and market-oriented, follow international practices and the principle of debt sustainability, and improve the diversified investment and financing system. Innovate financing cooperation framework, enable the special loans for the construction of Belt and Road , the Silk Road Fund, and others to play their roles. Establish and improve the Belt and Road financial cooperation network, promote the interconnection of financial infrastructure, and support the joint participation of multilateral and national financial institutions in investment and financing. Improve the Belt and Road risk prevention and control and security system, strengthen the safeguards of legal services , and effectively prevent and resolve various risks.

Section IV Build bridges for mutual learning and appreciation of civilizations

Deepen humanities cooperation in the fields of public health, digital economy, green development, science and technology, education, culture, and the arts, strengthen exchanges between parliaments, political parties, and non-governmental organizations, and enhance exchanges among women, youth, persons with disabilities and other groups, so as to form a multifaceted and interactive pattern of humanities exchanges. Promote the implementation of the BRI action plan on science and technology innovation, and build the Digital Silk Road and the Silk Road of Innovation. Strengthen exchanges and cooperation in addressing climate change, marine cooperation, wildlife protection, and desertification prevention and control, and promote the construction of the Green Silk Road. Actively cooperate with countries which joined the BRI in health care and disease prevention and control, and build the Silk Road of Health.

Stopping at the top of Page 102 of the draft of China's 14th Five-Year Plan and the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035.

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Part III

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第四十二章 积极参与全球治理体系改革和建设

Chapter 42: Actively participate in the reform and construction of the global governance system

高举和平、发展、合作、共赢旗帜，坚持独立自主的和平外交政策，推动构建新型国际关系，推动全球治理体系朝着更加公正合理的方向发展。

Hold high the banner of peace, development, cooperation, and win-win strategy, adhere to the independent and peaceful foreign policy, promote the building of a new type of international relations, and promote the global governance system to become more just and reasonable.

第一节 维护和完善多边经济治理机制

维护多边贸易体制，积极参与世界贸易组织改革，坚决维护发展中成员地位。推动二十国集团等发挥国际经济合作功能，建设性参与亚太经合组织、金砖国家等机制经济治理合作，提出更多中国倡议、中国方案。推动主要多边金融机构深化治理改革，支持亚洲基础设施投资银行和新开发银行更好发挥作用，提高参与国际金融治理能力。推动国际宏观经济政策沟通协调，搭建国际合作平台，共同维护全球产业链供应链稳定畅通、全球金融市场稳定，合力促进世界经济增长。推动新兴领域经济治理规则制定。

Section I Maintain and improve multilateral economic governance mechanisms

Uphold the multilateral trading system, actively participate in the reform of the World Trade Organization, and resolutely safeguard the status of a developing member. Promote the G20 to perform international economic cooperation functions, constructively participate in economic governance cooperation in APEC, BRICS, and other economic governance and cooperation mechanisms, and put forward more Chinese initiatives and solutions. Promote the deepening of governance reforms in major multilateral financial institutions, support the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the New Development Bank to play a better role, and improve the ability to participate in international financial governance. Promote communication and coordination of international macroeconomic policy, build international cooperation platforms, jointly maintain the smooth flow of global industrial supply chains and the stability of global financial markets, and make joint efforts to promote world economic growth. Promote the development of rules for economic governance in emerging sectors.

第二节 构建高标准自由贸易区网络

实施自由贸易区提升战略，构建面向全球的高标准自由贸易区网络。优化自由贸易区布局，推动区域全面经济伙伴关系协定实施，加快中日韩自由贸易协定谈判进程，稳步推进亚太自贸区建设。提升自由贸易区建设水平，积极考虑加入全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定，推动商签更多高标准自由贸易协定和区域贸易协定。

Section II: Building a high-standard network of free trade zones

Implement the free trade zone upgrading strategy and build a high-standard global network of free trade zones. Optimize the layout of free trade zones, promote the implementation of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), accelerate the negotiation process of the China-Japan-ROK Free Trade Agreement, and steadily promote the construction of the Asia-Pacific Free Trade Area. Upgrade the level of construction of free trade zones, actively consider joining the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), and promote the negotiation of more high-standard free trade agreements and regional trade agreements.

Note: China “actively considering joining the CPTPP” is no longer news anymore, and no wonder it’s in the top-level development plan.

第三节 积极营造良好外部环境

积极发展全球伙伴关系，推进大国协调和合作，深化同周边国家关系，加强同发展中国家团结合作。坚持多边主义和共商共建共享原则，维护以联合国为核心的国际体系和以国际法为基础的国际秩序，共同应对全球性挑战。积极参与重大传染病防控国际合作，推动构建人类卫生健康共同体。深化对外援助体制机制改革，优化对外援助布局，向发展中国家特别是最不发达国家提供力所能及的帮助，加强医疗卫生、科技教育、绿色发展、减贫、人力资源开发、紧急人道主义等领域对外合作和援助。积极落实联合国2030年可持续发展议程。

Section III Actively create a favorable external environment

Actively develop global partnerships, promote coordination and cooperation among major countries, deepen relations with neighboring countries, and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with developing countries. Adhere to the principles of multilateralism and extensive consultation, joint contribution, and shared benefits, uphold the international system with the United Nations at its core and the international order based on international law, and jointly address global challenges. Actively participate in international cooperation in the prevention and control of major infectious diseases and promote the building a community of shared health for mankind. Deepen the reform of the overseas aid system and mechanism, optimize the layout of overseas aid, provide assistance to developing countries, especially the least developed countries, within China’s capabilities, and strengthen overseas cooperation and assistance in the fields of health care, science and technology, education, green development, poverty

reduction, human resources development, and emergency humanitarian assistance. Actively implement the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

高中阶段教育毛入学率提高到92%以上。规范校外培训。完善普惠性学前教育和特殊教育、专门教育保障机制，学前教育毛入园率提高到90%以上。提高民族地区教育质量和水平，加大国家通用语言文字推广力度。

Raise the gross enrollment rate of high school education to over 92%. Regulate after-school training. Improve the mechanism for guaranteeing inclusive preschool education, special education, and specialized education, and increase the gross preschool education enrollment rate to more than 90%. Improve the quality and level of education in ethnic areas, and increase the promotion of the common national language.

Note: Latest news in the city of Beijing already showing a crackdown on after-school training.

高等教育毛入学率提高到 60%.....加快培养理工农医类专业紧缺人才.....稳步扩大专业学位研究生规模.....推进中西部地区高等教育振兴

Increase the gross enrollment rate of higher education to 60% Accelerate the cultivation of badly-needed talents in science, engineering, agriculture, and medicine Steadily expand the scale of professional degree graduate students Promote the revitalization of higher education in the central and western regions

支持高水平综合大学开展教师教育，健全师范生公费教育制度，推进教育类研究生和公费师范生免试认定教师资格改革。

Support high-level comprehensive universities to carry out teacher education, improve the publicly-funded education system for students for professional teaching, and promote the reform of exempting teaching qualification examination for graduate students majoring in education and publicly-funded students trained for teaching.

坚持教育公益性原则，加大教育经费投入，普惠性幼儿园以人口集中流入地、农村地区和“三区三州”为重点，新建、改扩建2万所幼儿园，增加普惠学位400万个以上。

Adhere to the principle of public welfare in education, increase investment in education, focus on inclusive kindergartens in areas with concentrated population influx, rural areas, and the "three regions and three prefectures", build and expand 20,000 kindergartens, and increase the number of inclusive enrollment seats by more than 4 million.

Note: The "three regions and three prefectures" include the Tibet Autonomous Region, southern parts of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, and Linxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture in Gansu Province, which are regarded as the hardest nuts to crack in China's poverty reduction campaign.

坚持基本医疗卫生事业公益属性，以提高医疗质量和效率为导向，以公立医疗机构为主体、非公立医疗机构为补充，扩大医疗服务资源供给。

Ensure the characteristics of public welfare in the basic medical and health care services, improve the quality and efficiency of medical care, and expand the supply of medical service resources with public medical institutions as the mainstay and non-public medical institutions as the supplement.

Note: One recent piece of news comes to mind. [On March 6, President Xi Jinping said](#) the following when he visited members from the medical and educational sectors of the CPPCC at its recently concluded annual session

这次抗击新冠肺炎疫情，公立医院承担了最紧急、最危险、最艰苦的医疗救治工作，发挥了主力军作用。要加大公立医疗卫生机构建设力度……

The fight against the coronavirus epidemic, public hospitals have taken on the most urgent, dangerous, and arduous medical treatment work, playing the role of the main force. We will increase the building of public medical and health institutions ……

加快临床急需和罕见病治疗药品、医疗器械审评审批，促进临床急需境外已上市新药和医疗器械尽快在境内上市。

Accelerate the review and approval of drugs and medical devices for urgent clinical needs and for the treatment of rare diseases, and promote the approval of new drugs and medical devices for urgent clinical needs which have been approved in the overseas market as soon as possible.

Note: Business opportunities for pharmaceutical and medical equipment manufacturers

提升医护人员培养质量与规模，扩大儿科、全科等短缺医师规模，每千人口拥有注册护士数提高到3.8人。实施医师区域注册，推动医师多机构执业。

Improve the quality and scale of medical and nursing personnel training, expand the scale of physicians in department which are in shortage of talents, such as pediatrics and general practice, and increase the number of registered nurses per 1,000 population to 3.8. Implement regional registration of physicians and promote multi-agency practice.

(Note: There is also an entire paragraph promoting Chinese Traditional Medicine.)

保障学校体育课和课外锻炼时间，以青少年为重点开展国民体质监测和干预。坚持文化教育和专业训练并重，加强竞技体育后备人才培养，提升重点项目竞技水平，巩固传统项目优势，探索中国特色足球篮球排球发展路径，持续推进冰雪运动发展，发展具有世界影响力的职业体育赛事。扩大体育消费，发展健身休闲、户外运动等体育产业。办好北京冬奥会、冬残奥会及杭州亚运会等。

Ensure time for physical education and extracurricular exercise in schools, and carry out national physical fitness monitoring and intervention with a focus on youth. Put equal emphasis on cultural education and professional sports training, strengthen the development of reserve talents for competitive sports,

improve the competitiveness of key sports, consolidate the country's traditional advantages, explore the development path of soccer, basketball, and volleyball with Chinese characteristics, continue to promote the development of ice and snow sports, and develop professional sports events with world influence. Expand sports consumption, develop fitness and leisure, outdoor sports, and other sports industries. Organize the Beijing Winter Olympic Games, the Winter Paralympic Games and the Hangzhou Asian Games, etc.

推动实现适度生育水平

Promote efforts to realize appropriate fertility levels

增强生育政策包容性，推动生育政策与经济社会政策配套衔接，减轻家庭生育、养育、教育负担，释放生育政策潜力。完善幼儿养育、青少年发展、老人赡养、病残照料等政策和产假制度，探索实施父母育儿假。改善优生优育全程服务，加强孕前孕产期健康服务，提高出生人口质量。建立健全计划生育特殊困难家庭全方位帮扶保障制度。改革完善人口统计和监测体系，密切监测生育形势。深化人口发展战略研究，健全人口与发展综合决策机制。

Enhance the inclusiveness of the fertility policy, promote the integration of the fertility policy with economic and social policies, reduce the families' burden of childbirth, child-raising, and education, and tap the potential of the fertility policy. Improve policies on child rearing, youth development, elderly support, and care for the sick and disabled, as well as the maternity leave system, and explore the implementation of parental leave. Improve the whole process of prenatal and postnatal care services, strengthen progestation and maternity health services, and improve the quality of the newborn population. Establish and improve a comprehensive support and protection system for families with special difficulties in family planning. Reform and improve the population statistics and monitoring system, and closely monitor the fertility situation. Deepen research on population development strategies and improve the comprehensive decision-making mechanism on population and development.

Note: Falling birth rates are now widely recognized as a big problem.

第四十八章 优化收入分配结构

坚持居民收入增长和经济增长基本同步、劳动报酬提高和劳动生产率提高基本同步，持续提高低收入群体收入，扩大中等收入群体，更加积极有为地促进共同富裕。

Chapter 48 Optimize income distribution structure

Ensure that the growth of residents' income and economic growth are basically in the same pace, ensure that the increase of labor remuneration and the increase of labor productivity are basically in the same pace, ensure the continuous increase of the income of low-income groups, the expansion of middle-income groups, and the more active action to promote common prosperity.

Note: "Common prosperity" has been lifted to a new high since the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Committee. Xi said to senior cadres on Jan. 11

实现共同富裕不仅是经济问题，而且是关系党的执政基础的重大政治问题。

Achieving common prosperity is not only an economic issue but also a major political issue related to the Party's governing foundation.

For more on this, see [The "Spirit" of the 5th Plenum 五中全会精神, my Feb. 25 Pekingnology newsletter.](#)

创新更多适应家庭财富管理需求的金融产品

Innovate more financial products that meet the needs of family wealth management

Note: Private banking and wealth management professionals take notice.

第一节 促进男女平等和妇女全面发展

深入实施妇女发展纲要，持续改善妇女发展环境，促进妇女平等依法行使权利、参与经济社会发展、共享发展成果。

Section 1 Promote gender equality and the overall development of women

Ensure a deep implementation of the Women's Development Program, continue to improve the environment for women's development, and promote women's equal exercise of rights in accordance with the law, participation in economic and social development, and sharing the fruits of development.

Note: Gender issues have become one of the hottest buttons on Chinese social media these days. Putting plans like this into concrete actions will hopefully bring down the gender barriers seen by many as traditional, institutional, and structural.

第三节 加强家庭教育

充分发挥家庭家教家风在基层社会治理中的作用。

Section 3 Strengthens family building

Give full play to the role of the family, family education, family style in grass-roots social governance.

Note: Family values - in the Chinese context - have been elevated to very high levels in recent years. Some background reading via [China Daily](#) and [Xinhua](#).

第十五篇 统筹发展和安全 建设更高水平的平安中国

坚持总体国家安全观，实施国家安全战略，维护和塑造国家安全，统筹传统安全和非传统安全，把安全发展贯穿国家发展各领域和全过程，防范和化解影响我国现代化进程的各种风险，筑牢国家安全屏障。

Part XV Integrate development and security to build a higher level of peaceful and safe China

Embrace the holistic national security concept, implement the national security strategy, maintain and shape national security, coordinate traditional and non-traditional security, integrate security development in all areas and the whole process of national development, prevent and resolve various risks affecting the modernization process of China, and build a firm national security shield.

Note: There is an entire chapter (Chapter 15) about SECURITY in the plan. Latecoming subscribers are invited to read [Politburo group-studies national security: what Xi says on "holistic" NatSec could mean](#) in the Dec. 13 Pekingology newsletter.

第三节 实施金融安全战略

完善跨境资本流动管理框架，加强监管合作，提高开放条件下风险防控和应对能力。加强人民币跨境支付系统建设，推进金融业信息化核心技术安全可控，维护金融基础设施安全。

Section III Implement Financial Security Strategy

Improve the management framework for cross-border capital flows, strengthen regulatory cooperation, and improve capabilities of risk prevention, control and response under open conditions. Strengthen the construction of RMB cross-border payment systems, promote the security and control of core technologies of financial industry information technology, and maintain the security of financial infrastructure.

加快国防和军队现代化 实现富国和强军相统一

.....全面加强练兵备战，提高捍卫国家主权、安全、发展利益的战略能力，确保2027年实现建军百年奋斗目标。

Accelerate the modernization of national defense and military to achieve the unity of a rich country and a strong army

...comprehensively strengthen military training and preparation, and improve the strategic ability to defend national sovereignty, security, and development interests. Ensure the PLA' centenary goal is achieved by 2027.

Note: Regarding the PLA's centenary goal for 2027, there is a [more detailed explanation](#) (in Chinese) from the spokesperson with the Ministry of Defense in late November. That Q&A didn't exactly say what is exactly the goal for 2027, but four aspects *对“确保二〇二七年实现建军百年奋斗目标”的极端重要性 of the extreme importance of "ensuring the PLA' centenary goal is achieved by 2027," which is still helpful.*

This newsletter is already too long so just the four aspects in the Q&A in extreme brevity

要求加快机械化信息化智能化融合发展。

要求加快军事理论现代化、军队组织形态现代化、军事人员现代化、武器装备现代化。

要求坚持质量第一、效益优先。

要求促进国防实力和经济实力同步提升。

accelerating the integrated development of mechanization, informatization, and [intelligentization](#).

accelerating the modernization of military doctrine, the modernization of military organization form, the modernization of military personnel, and the modernization of weapons and equipment.

adherence to quality first and priority of efficiency.

promoting the simultaneous improvement of national defense strength and economic strength.

Latecoming subscribers are invited to read the [Dec. 8 Pekingnology newsletter](#) , highlighting Once-in-a-generation change in PLA guidelines: intelligentization added, mechanization declared "basically accomplished."

第六十一章 保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定

Chapter 61 To maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao

第二节 支持港澳更好融入国家发展大局

加强内地与港澳各领域交流合作，完善便利港澳居民在内地发展和生活居住的政策措施，加强宪法和基本法教育、国情教育，增强港澳同胞国家意识和爱国精神。

Section II Support Hong Kong and Macao to better integrate into the overall development of the country

Strengthen exchanges and cooperation between the Mainland, Hong Kong and Macao in various fields, improve policies and measures to facilitate the development and living of Hong Kong and Macao residents in the Mainland, strengthen education on the Constitution and the Basic Law, education on national conditions, and enhance the national awareness and patriotism of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao.

Note: One of the biggest news out of the ongoing Two Sessions is the changes made to the law(s) on Hong Kong, based on the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong." If you follow the news closely, "enhance the national awareness and patriotism of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao" is not exactly new in recent years, after Beijing apparently identified it as a fundamental cure to HK's ills.

第六十二章 推进两岸关系和平发展和祖国统一

坚持一个中国原则和“九二共识”，以两岸同胞福祉为依归，推动两岸关系和平发展、融合发展，高度警惕和坚决遏制“台独”分裂活动。

Chapter 62 Promote the peaceful development of cross-strait relations and the national reunification

Stick to the one-China principle and the 1992 Consensus and act based on the well-being of compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, promote the peaceful development of cross-strait relations, integration and development, retain a high degree of vigilance to and resolutely deter separatist activities seeking "Taiwan independence."

Note: It speaks for itself.

支持福建探索海峡两岸融合发展新路，加快两岸融合发展示范区建设。

Support Fujian to explore new ways of cross-strait integration and development, and accelerate the construction of cross-strait demonstration areas of integration and development.

Note: Fujian is on the other side of the Taiwan Strait facing Taiwan. For many years, Fujian's GDP lagged behind Taiwan's despite being much larger in land size (nearly 3 times as big as Taiwan) and boasting more population (40million v. 23 million). In 2019, Fujian says its GDP surpassed Taiwan for the first time.

FINISH LINE

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Cheers,

Zichen Wang

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