

THE OUTLINE OF THE 14TH FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND LONG- RANGE OBJECTIVES THROUGH THE YEAR 2035 OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The Outline of the 14th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (2021–2025) and Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035 of the People's Republic of China has been drawn up in accordance with the Recommendations of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China for Formulating the 14th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development and Long-Range Objectives through the Year 2035 to clarify China's strategic intentions, define the focus of government work, and guide and regulate the behavior of market entities. It is a grand blueprint for China to embark on a new journey of building a modern socialist country in all respects, and a common program of action for all Chinese people.

PART I

EMBARKING ON A NEW JOURNEY TO BUILD CHINA INTO A MODERN SOCIALIST COUNTRY IN ALL RESPECTS

The period covered by the 14th Five-Year Plan (2021–2025) is the first five years after China attained its first centenary goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. Building on this momentum, we are embarking on a new journey toward the second centenary goal of building a modern socialist country in all respects.

Chapter 1 | The Development Environment

As China enters a new stage of development, it has a much firmer foundation for development, faces profound changes in the conditions of development, and will see new opportunities and challenges as it develops further.

Section 1

The Critical Achievements That Secured a Decisive Victory in Building a Moderately Prosperous Society

The period covered by the 13th Five-Year Plan (2016–2020) was decisive for building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. China faced a complicated international environment, formidable tasks at home with regard to reform, development, and stability, and most notably, the severe impact of Covid-19. Remaining true to the founding mission of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core united all members of the Party and all Chinese people and led them in forging ahead, breaking new ground and achieving fresh progress in all the endeavors of the Party and the country. We made major breakthroughs by taking comprehensive moves to further reform, advance law-based governance, and ensure strict self-governance of the Party. As China accelerated the modernization of its system and capacity for governance, the strengths of the CPC's leadership and China's socialist system became more evident.

China's GDP exceeded 100 trillion yuan, thanks to general stability in

the economy and the continuous improvement of the economic structure. The endeavor to build a country of innovators yielded substantial progress, with major advances in manned spaceflight, lunar exploration, deep-sea engineering, supercomputing, quantum information, the Fuxing high-speed train, and large aircraft manufacturing. Sweeping victory was achieved in China's fight against poverty. As 55.75 million rural residents have been lifted out of poverty, the problem of absolute poverty that has plagued the Chinese nation for thousands of years has received a historic solution, creating a miracle in the history of human poverty reduction. In agriculture, modernization advanced steadily, and annual grain output remained above 650 million metric tons. China met its goal of granting urban residency to 100 million people from rural areas and other permanent residents without local household registration, and took solid steps forward in the implementation of major regional development strategies. Pollution prevention and control were intensified. The total emissions reduction target for major pollutants was surpassed. As a country, we used resources more efficiently and brought about a marked improvement in the environment. Important progress was made in addressing financial risks in this period. Opening up was continually expanded, and fruitful results were achieved in the joint pursuit of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). People enjoyed markedly higher standards of living, received more equitable, higher-quality education, realized universal access to higher education, and saw more than 60 million new urban jobs created. China built the largest social security system in the world, providing over 1.3 billion people with basic medical insurance and nearly 1 billion people with basic old-age insurance. More than 23 million housing units in run-down urban areas have been rebuilt or are under renovation. Our nation also made major strategic achievements in fighting Covid-19 and greatly bolstered its ability to respond to emergencies. Public cultural services were continually improved, and cultural programs and industries flourished. National defense and military capabilities

were significantly improved, and the military made major changes to its organizational structure. National security has been enhanced on all fronts, and our society remains harmonious and stable.

With the accomplishment of the objectives and tasks set out in the 13th Five-Year Plan, China has significantly improved its economic strength, scientific and technological capabilities, composite national strength, and living standards. It has scored historic achievements in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and taken a giant stride toward national rejuvenation. Socialist China now stands even taller and prouder in the East.

Section 2

Profound and Intricate Changes in China's Development Environment

China's development is still in an important period of strategic opportunity and will remain so for some time to come, but not without changes to the opportunities and challenges it faces. The world today is undergoing momentous changes of a kind not seen in a century. The latest round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation is well under way, and the global balance of power is shifting markedly, while peace and development remain the prevailing themes of our time, as people around the world have come to truly embrace the idea of a human community with a shared future. Yet, the international environment is growing more complicated, with a noticeable rise in instability and uncertainty. Due to the significant, universal impact of Covid-19, the world economy has slumped into recession, and economic globalization is enduring a backlash. Global energy supply and demand have shifted dramatically, while the international economic and political landscapes remain complex and fast-changing. The world has entered a phase of fluidity

and transformation, in which unilateralism, protectionism, and hegemony have become threats to world peace and development.

China is now in a stage of high-quality development and possesses notable institutional strengths. It is under more effective governance, enjoys good prospects for long-term economic growth, and has a strong material foundation, abundant human resources, a vast market, strong economic resilience, and social stability. China enjoys many of the strengths and conditions needed to continue developing into the future. On the other hand, unbalanced and inadequate development remains an acute issue, reform in key sectors and links still poses a daunting task, and China's innovation capacity remains below the level needed for high-quality development. The foundations of agriculture need to be further strengthened. Wide gaps persist in development and income distribution between urban and rural areas and between regions. Ecological conservation and environmental protection constitute formidable and long-term challenges, and weak links remain in the safeguards for people's wellbeing and social governance.

In implementing the national rejuvenation strategy, we must remain mindful of the once-in-a-century changes taking place in the world. We must acquire a full understanding of the new features and requirements arising from the change to the principal contradiction in Chinese society and the new issues and challenges stemming from the complicated international environment. We need to stay alert to both opportunities and risks and ground our work in our national context of still being in the primary stage of socialism. We must maintain strategic resolve, manage our own affairs well, and gain a good understanding of the laws governing development. We must carry forward the spirit of struggle, build our ability, and prepare ourselves for worst-case scenarios. We must remain sensitive to changes, respond to them adeptly, and be ready to make adjustments when necessary. We will foster opportunities amid crises, open up new vistas amid a shifting landscape, and strive to seize opportunities, rise to challenges, and avoid pitfalls as we determinedly forge ahead.